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The Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer

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Business Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Belleville, Nov. 19, 1868. 40-3m

Murdoch, Reid & Unwin,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents, Madoc. 8

F. J. Phippen,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,
CIVIL ENGINEER, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architect, and Land and General Agent. OFFICE—Front Street, Belleville.

George S. Tickell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT. Sales attended in country or Town on most reasonable terms. Consignments of Household Furniture constantly on hand. Funerals furnished. 20

Richard J. Bates,
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Insolvent Act of 1864.
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Henry Rosenberg,
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Charles Martin,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand or sale.
Belleville, April 11, 1860.

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M. D. Ward,
SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville. All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis,
INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—OFFICE—Trenton. 29

Hitting the Nail on the Head
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BELLEVILLE.
ALL matters of account, involving litigation or dispute, carefully investigated. Books of Account made up and posted periodically.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks and Shares, Fire and Life Insurance, General Agency and Commission Business. 33

PHYSICIANS.

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,
GRADUATE of University of McGill College, Montreal.
October, 1868. (36) OFFICE—ROSLIN.

B. S. Willson, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Graduate M'Gill College, Montreal. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Q. Late Apothecary in the Montreal General Hospital. RESIDENCE—Stirling. 36

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

R. Jones, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

Thomas Nichol, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m. January, 1866. 46

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Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Geo. A. Simpson,
COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE, &c., doing business under the name and style of Geo. A. Simpson & Co. Office opposite the market, Belleville. 232

Ponton, Falkiner & Denmark
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m

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BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Hambly's Apothecaries Hall, (late C. G. LeVescoute & Co.) Front Street, Belleville.

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BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville. 30

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Dean & Gilbert,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN, BARTON S. GILBERT.
Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.
Oct. 23 1866. 36

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
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Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.
Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON.
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,
COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts. November, 1864. 42

D. R. Murphy,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

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Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

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Office—Above Hackett's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

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ON APPROVED MORTGAGE SECURITY.
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Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

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WALTER J. HAYWARD,
Barrister, &c.
Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40v1

HOTELS.

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J. C. VAPOR,
No. 95!
FRONT STREET,
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.
August 28th, 1867. 36

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MADOC, ONTARIO.
P. HUFFMAN, PROPRIETOR,
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May 6, 1868. d&w*

BLANK NOTES,
BOUND in Books containing 100, 50 and 25 notes each, printed on fine paper, for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

Your Mission.

If you cannot on the ocean
  Sail among the swiftest fleet;
Rocking on the highest billows,
  Laughing at the storms you meet:
You can stand among the sailors,
  Anchored yet within the bay,
You can lend a hand to help them,
  As they launch their boats away.

If you are too weak to journey,
  Up the mountains steep and high,
You can stand within the valley,
  While the multitudes go by,
You can chant in happy measure,
  As they slowly pass along,
Though they may forget the singer,
  They will not forget the song.

If you have not gold and silver,
  Ever ready to command,
If you cannot toward the needy
  Reach an ever open hand;
You can visit the afflicted,
  O'er the erring you can weep,
You can be a true disciple,
  Sitting at the Saviour's feet.

If you cannot in the conflict
  Prove yourself a soldier true,
If, where fire and smoke are thickest,
  There's no work for you to do;
When the battle field is silent,
  You can go with silent tread,
You can bear away the wounded,
  You can cover up the dead.

Do not then stand idly waiting
  For some greater work to do;
Future is a lazy goddess,
  She will never come to you;
Go and toil in any vineyard,
  Do not fear to do or dare,
If you want a field of labor,
  You can find it ANYWHERE.

Pray with your Children.

A young mother made it her daily practice to carry her little ones in supplication to the throne of grace, and yet complained of a want of faith and of definiteness in asking for them the special influences of the Holy Spirit.

"Do you pray for each child separately, and by name?" inquired the pastor.

"No, that has never been my habit," was the reply.

"I think it of much importance, as a help to our faith, and to the clearness and intensity of our desires on their behalf. You pray with them, I trust, as well as for them?

"Sometimes I do, but not often."

"Let me persuade you, then, to take your little son and daughter each separately to the place of prayer, and kneeling with them before the Lord, tell Him the name, the daily history, the special want of each, and see if your heart is not open to plead for them as you have never done before."

Tears were in the eyes of the young mother, as she said with trembling lips, "I'll try."

As evening came she had not forgotten her promise, but as she saw that Sarah, her daughter, was unusually peevish, she thought it best to take her little son first to her chamber.—Willie was a bright and pleasant boy of five years; and when his mother whispered her wish to pray with him, he gladly put his hand in hers and knelt by her side. As he heard his name mentioned before the Lord, a tender hush fell upon his young spirit, and he clasped his mother's fingers more tightly as each petition for his special need was breathed into his Father in Heaven. And did not the clinging of that little hand warm her heart to new and more fervent desire as she poured forth her supplication to the Hearer and Answerer of prayer?

When the mother and child rose from their knees, Willie's face was like a rainbow, smiling through tears.

"Mamma, mamma," said he, "I am glad you told Jesus my name; now He'll know me when I get to Heaven. And when the kind angels that carry little children to the Saviour take me and leave me in his arms, Jesus will look at me so pleasant, and say, 'Why, this is Willie Huston; his mother told me about him; how happy I am to see you, Willie.' Won't that be nice, mamma?"

Mrs. Huston never forgot the scene. And when she was permitted to see not only her dear Willie and Sarah, but the children afterwards added to her family circle, each successively consecrating the dew of their youth to God, she did, indeed, feel that her pastor's plan was "the more excellent way." So she resolved to recommend it to praying mothers by telling them this touching incident.

The Power of an Earnest Word.

Next to his grasp on the hand of the Almighty, the grandest power which the minister of Jesus holds, is that of personal religious conversation. Hand-to-hand and heart-to-heart talks have a lasting power long after eloquent and finished sermons are forgotten. There is no evading the one; the other is meant for "my neighbor."—Granted that the Minister lives a holy, consistent life; that on his knees he gains for himself the never-refused gift of the Holy Spirit; that with untiring industry he visits all his flock, and with earnest affectionate words points to the great shepherd: as sure as God's word is true, he shall reap a harvest of souls. As a choice of evils, close the church door rather than neglect such pastoral visitation. And if this is the grandest power of the pulpit, what about the pew? A humble brother or sister can speak of Jesus oftentimes as well as the wisest. 'Tis not the wisdom of the schools, but that from above that tells. Wist ye not that Jesus speaks through the lips of His beloved, that the Triune God dwells in the hearts which he has sanctified?

Who can resist when Jesus pleads and God puts forth his mighty power? Awake, oh, Church of Christ! to the glorious privilege which He has left to thy disposal!

A BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.—Life is like a fountain fed by a thousand streams that perish if one be dried. It is a silver chord twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if one is broken. Thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it more strange that they escape so long, than that almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the decaying tenement which we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitution by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life, are impregenated with death; health is made to operate in its own destruction. The food that nourishes contains the elements of decay; the soul that animates it by vivifying it first and to wear it out by its own action. Death lurks in ambush along the path. Notwithstanding this truth is so palpably confirmed by the daily example before your eyes, now little do we lay it to heart. We see our friends and neighbours die; but how seldom does it occur to us, our knell may give the next warning to the world.

The *Paris Figaro* says; 'Two friends met in the street. 'What a shocking bad hat you wear!' exclaims one of them. 'My dear friend, I like my own liberty.' 'But what on earth has your liberty to do with that hat?' 'Oh, a great deal, my wife has sworn she will never walk out with me as long as I shall wear such a hat.'

—A small party of English sporting gentlemen, headed by Capt. Ashland passed through Washington, last Fall, with dogs, guns, and other sporting requisites, intending to spend some time in the pursuit of game among the mountains of the Blue Ridge. They were so well pleased with the country that a large tract of land has been purchased near Gainesville, on the Manasses Railroad, and two of the party have sailed for Europe, for the purpose of bringing out a small colony of English emigrants. It is expected to arrive about the 1st of April.

In Eastern Waters.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives a very interesting account of a canoe voyage through Egypt and Syria, from which we make the following extract:—

"My canoe was carried by railway from Suez to Cairo with much difficulty and expense. The natives laughed at me for "buying tickets" as a passenger, it being the constant practice on that line to bribe the guard with 5f. and travel as one likes.

"The voyage on the Nile through the Delta was charming. Free all day, floating on the beautiful river, I always found my tent ready at night, with the English ensign in the luggage boat, or a lantern if it was dark. The fertility of this region is beyond description, but the people are filthy and ill looking, though the cotton crop now gives much employment, and close to the still and gaunt ruins of ancient cities we see steamboats pass, and hear the shrill note of a railway and busy whirr of English cotton gins, and pumping engines from Lincolnshire. At Mansourah the canoe was transported to the Zrier river, and I hired a new luggage boat, until, paddling through 'the field of Zoar,' I transferred the Rob Roy to Lake Menzelah, broad as a sea, and with innumerable islands, and myriads of water fowl, flamingoes, and pelicans, and fish so plentiful that you catch them with unbaited hooks. Here I visited Materiah, the Venace of Egypt, built on two islands, and wholly immersed in fish. The Governor visited my boat with his suite, as, indeed, was the case in most towns. Then the canoe went up the river Murcha, that I might see the wonderful remains at San, the Zoar of old, only seven years younger than Hebron, and yet until three years ago buried in the sand. The enormous stones, statues, and cisterns here and at Beb el Hagar—another place seldom seen by travellers—are quite enough to reward a tour in the Delta, and they lose little even when compared with the sights of the higher Nile. After an active week with rod and gun on Lake Menzaleh I sailed to Port Said.

From Egypt the Rob Roy was taken to Beyrout, and I brought her safe over Mount Lebanon, through snow a foot deep, until we launched her on the river Abana, which bore me swiftly through the magnificent gorge of Deomar to the plain of Damascus. I paddled straight into the town, under the bridges, up to the Pacha's Palace, and then rested the canoe on the water in the marble basin of the hotel, where many visitors came to see her, among others the Pasha and his *suite* and the English Consul, Mr. Rogers, who is about to change his post of duty to Cairo, and who will leave a blank here not to be easily supplied.

The canoe was next carried on a pony's back through the crowded bazaars until again she floated on the Abana, and in two days more I reached the mouth of the river and camped in a desolate marsh for Christmas. Panthers, hyenas, and other wild beasts are said to be common here, but I feared more than these the wild boars, for if wounded they would pursue me in shallow water, and one thrust of the tusk would finish my voyage. I saw hundreds of the tracks of the boars in the reeds, but never was the water deeper than two feet. The only boat that had ever been on this lake of Atebieh was lost the first day three years ago, and after a fortnight the dead bodies of the three men in it were discovered by offering a large reward to a man who went out naked upon a raft of reeds to search.

After the first ten minutes on this lake I became invisible to those on shore for the whole day, being concealed by the dense reeds, through which I steered by compass, and placed cotton rags on the higher plants at intervals to show me the way for my return. Next the Rob Roy went to the Pharpar, which river is far less interesting than the Abana. It has few trees on it, little game, and winds excessively, but is monotonously tame. This falls into Lake Hijarieh, upon which I spent two delightful days, and, crossing it, landed the Rob Roy canoe in the Hauran. To come thus to this dangerous desolate region was, of course, utterly without precedent; and, leaving the canoe, I ran quickly up the nearest hill and gazed over the vast wilderness upon the ruins of the "giant cities of Bashan" and on the two other lakes marked vaguely on some maps, or distinctly (and then quite wrong) upon others. I took compass bearings from the shore and the lakes in every part, but the details of these, which will be useful to geographers, I need not enter upon here.

There is much open water upon Lake Hijarieh, but the weeds cover five sixths of its surface. These weeds are about ten feet high, several that I measured were 12 feet, yet the canoe easily penetrated the dense covering, and thousands of water fowl rose as she passed into their thickest haunts. In one part I came to an island with ruins of basalt and scores of boar tracks, and the soil all torn up by their tusks. In another I entered a channel and went with the current until this was too strong to justify hopes of returning against it by nightfall. The canoe was, of course, ready for a night bivouac, and with provisions for two days, and I found quite invaluable the little "canoe cuisine" (made for me at Hepburn's, in Chancery lane), which I can carry in my pocket ready to provide a hot meal anywhere, and in any weather, in less than ten minutes. The country east of the lakes is a black desert, without one tree, and named "The Road of the Robbers." I landed on this, and walked a long way in the bright sunny day, being quite safe for a retreat to my boat if the wildest Arab approached, and safe, too, from his gun, for in a few minutes I could hide in the screen of reeds on the water.

All this region, though so near Damascus, is unknown and unsafe. I had to take two soldiers (mounted well, but wretchedly armed), for the 11 days spent in these excursions, and the newspapers (Arabic) here and at Beyrout are about to chronicle the discoveries made in their territory by a foreigner, which may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. The Abana has three mouths, but the largest is not near Harran (as in Vandevelde's excellent map), but near Haush Hammar. These flow unto a marsh which has no outlet. It is wrongly called a lake, for in no part is there a hundred yards of open water at all seasons.

2. The Pharpar has two mouths, but the larger is the southern one, to the south of Kasrein (and not as in Vandevelde). These both fall into lake Hijarich, which is rightly called a lake, with an average of five feet of depth, plenty of open water, and an overflow into another lake (Asyah Hasweh, not Bala, as in Vandevelde). Also the lake Matkh Brak is only a marsh, and the river Khuneiils was perfectly dry when I crossed its bed twice in a short excursion to the first of the 'giant cities,' Brak.—Since Porter's description of these—that is to say, three years ago, this wonderful 'stone town' can no longer be regarded as uninhabited. An Arab has come to it from Aleppo, and gathered 100 people round him, who now occupy the ancient dwellings so long tenantless. In a few years more the houses will be plastered, and the sentiment of the sight will be destroyed.

Being in light marching order, with only saddle-bags, I put up in this Sheikh's house. We entered the yard through a gate with a stone door still turning on its hinges as it may have done in the days of Abraham. I slept in a room with stone rafters, each 10 feet long, and a window having its shutter one slab of stone. I had brought with me half of a *Times*, kindly sent from England, and here in Bashan I read of the English elections and of Mr. Bright as a Cabinet Minister.

It was, indeed, a strange sensation when I closed this window for the night, and the heavy slab turned easily by a push from one of my fingers. Mr. Rogers has sent to the British Museum one of these extraordinary slab doors, about six inches in thickness; also a copy of the inscription on a stone in this particular house, which is in Greek, and dated, I believe, more than 2,000 years ago.

I visited a number of villages in the plain of Damascus. The people there are handsome; many of them are tattooed. They wore very brilliant colours, chiefly red (as in Egypt one sees always blue), and long red boots turned up at the ends. They are strong, healthy, good humored, and intelligent. Their houses are of mud, but not *very* dirty. They ran in crowds along the rivers while the canoe passed, but when it was on shore (and wrapped in carpets) it was constantly supposed to be a coffin, and several times the women shrieked as I took off the cover and launched the boat. Blessed with fine weather and perfect health, I have enjoyed this canoe voyage in Syria and Egypt to the highest degree, and once more over the spurs of Hermon, which is now all white in snow, I hope to launch the Rob Roy on Lake Huleh, and then descend the sacred Jordan.

Consul for the Fenians in the United States.

Fenianism is evidently not yet dead, although we once hoped that the Fenians had gained sufficient experience in their former attempts to achieve something of practical importance to their organization, to be slow to repeat such suicidal experiments looking to the capture either of Ireland or Canada, or any other British possession. It seems, however, that there are still misguided persons in this country who are ready to undertake some rash venture of the kind, regardless of the inevitable consequences. Otherwise what can the following advertisement, which recently appeared in the New York *Sun* mean?

TO EARNEST IRISH NATIONALISTS.—All Irishmen of action, desirous of taking part in the Irish Naval Expeditionary Corps, now organizing, are requested to communicate at once with Wm. J. O'Connell, Secretary, 323 West 21st St., New York City. Men of nautical experience are particularly called on.

The reporter of the paper referred to, who sought an interview with the advertiser, tells us that 'we have an expedition on foot now which has been inspired by the thunder of G. F. Train's guns, and which is to make things hot for Britannia where she least expects it. Determined Irishmen are organizing a band of experienced soldiers and sailors for a long and daring naval cruise. The first is nearly complete, and the persons are unknown even to Marshal Murray's deputies. The movers are true Fenians, and have no idea of sleeping while any of their countrymen are immured in British prisons. The precise object they decline to state, but hint indirectly that a good fleet vessel with a heavily armed crew and a marine corps could make a sensation on the coast of Australia or a West India Island. Like Paul Jones, they might land on the sands of the West Indies, make a raid into the interior, and carry off the plate of some English mogul.'

This, together with the meeting of the Irish Nationalists at the Cooper Institute on the 15th inst., shows that the Fenian element in this city is at present more active than usual of late. It is needless to say, however, that the wrongs of Ireland, real or supposed, cannot be redeemed by any such expeditions as that here spoken of; but if any such ill-advised not to say insane, project is on foot, the attention of the United States Government should be directed to it at once, both for the sake of those engaged in it, who would be courting the fate of pirates, and to preserve the peace between the two great sections of the Anglo Saxon race. The Sister Isle cannot possibly be benefitted by such schemes as have thus far been set on foot for her so-called liberation from the yoke of England, and the most intelligent part of the the Irish people, have no sympathy with them. The Fenians will ultimately discover that they can gain nothing by employing physical force against the British Government, and the tendency of British legislation is now so strongly in favor of Ireland, that the Irish in the course of time will be left without a grievance. The pacific solution of the Irish question will leave the Fenians with their occupation gone, and bind Ireland to England by friendly as well as political ties. The Fenians of to day may deny the possibility of this, but time works wonders, and there if no stronger reasons to be urged against the fusian of the English and Irish elements than there were at one time against the English and Scotch, and yet the Scotch people are now amongst the firmest supporters of the English Government. England, Scotland and Ireland, will yet be a happy family, politically and otherwise, and Fenianism is a mere bug-bear.—*N. Y. Albion.*

Drill Alterations---Marching Past.

A circular memorandum, by order of the Lieut.-General commanding, has just been issued at Aldershott, promulgating instructions relative to marching past in quick time and saluting. These regulations, which principally affect the position of the officers during the movement mentioned, and which have been introduced into the drill of those regiments stationed here, will be of interest as well to Volunteer as to Regular officers, and therefore we append the gist of the order referring thereto. At page 434 of the Field exercise, after the word "allignment," in line 4, 'marching past in quick time,' an instruction is to be added that the officers will recover their swords and move out in double time to the front of the company, carrying their swords (infantry sword exercise) as they arrive in their places. The position of the officers is to be the same as at open order on the halt, and the covering sergeant is to take the place of the captain and lead the company. When at ten paces from the saluting point, the officers will salute, should they have not previously passed and saluted. In saluting, the sword is to be brought from the 'carry,' with a circular motion, to the 'recover,' during two paces, then down to the 'salute.'—The sword hand is to be well brought back, the blade in line with the knee, and the left arm is to be kept steady by the side. After having passed the saluting point six paces, the officers are to return to the 'carry' in three paces—the first pace quickly to the 'recover,' the second pause, and the third quickly to the 'carry.' Officers are to resume their places in the company at the wheel beyond the saluting point, or when ordered by the officer commanding the battalion. On the formation of grand divisions for the purpose of marching past, they are to take post in front of their companies, and, should they not previously have saluted, salute as laid down for quick time. In grand divisions, the officer commanding the battalion will give the order for the officers to return to their companies. The captain of the company next the saluting point will give the signal for commencing the salute, when the officers of both companies will salute together.

English Spirit.

Active service for her sons is essential to a nation's healthful existence. Without her great naval and military worthies England would have long since ceased to exist as a first class power. It is to the Arctic Expedition—to the difficult and hazardous explorations by sea and land—to the work of surveyors and engineers to the frontier wars and negotiations—that the preservation of that spirit is due which has produced, and will produce, the men capable of saving their country when the hour of trial comes. To England therefore, an Abyssinian expedition was an unmixed good. Active work in the field, where alone self-reliance, experience, presence of mind, resource, and efficiency can be acquired, was furnished to her officers in both services; while some much-needed self-respect was restored to the nation itself. The cause of quarrel was absolutely just, and comparatively little suffering or misery was brought upon the invaded country."—A History of the Abyssinian Expedition. By Clements R. Markham, F.S.A.

The Nor-West.

The *Nor'-Wester* of Feb. 5, just received, says:—

We would draw the attention of our Canadian exchanges and subscribers to the fact that good carpenters and joiners are in great demand in this settlement, and if eight or ten would emigrate hither in the spring they will be sure of profitable employment. Come along, ye Canadian mechanics, and help us to develope this Land of Promise.

The same paper learns from the Rev. Mr. Hale that two industrious farming families would do well if located in the neighbourhood of his mission at Fairford, near Lake Manitobah. There is plenty of good land and a good market for all they could produce. Mr. H. states that there is a splendid white fishery close to his mission, and that he has seen two men catch 1,200 of those excellent fish in four hours. Brine of excellent quality has been detected within seven miles of the station, and we would draw attention to these facts as offering inducement to enterprise and capital. When we take into consideration the fact of salt springs being almost at our doors, it is a standing shame that we should be obliged to pay such an exorbitant price for so necessary an article of consumption. Salt should be made almost as cheaply here as in Canada and the States, and we have seen it sold in those countries for about two shillings per bushel.

As a specimen of what has been done in the agricultural line in red River, we would state upon the authority of Mr. John Inkster, a gentleman well known in this settlement, that thirty-eight bushels of potatoes have been raised on new ground from one bushel and two quarts of seed; and that seventy five pushels of barley have been raised from one and a half bushels of seed.

Another specimen in a different line is given in the following announcement in *Nor'-Wester*:—

On Monday, Feb. 1st, the wife of Mr. John Lennon, of this town, of triplets, all daughters. The mother and children are doing well.

Steps should be taken to secure the Queen's bounty for Mrs. Lennon.

Birds and their uses.

The *Advocate* says the following facts are derived from correct sources of information, of the question how to get rid of the worms. Baron Von Tschudi, the well-known Swiss naturalist, says:—"Without birds, successful agriculture is impossible. They annihilate in a few months a greater number of destructive insects, than human hands can accomplish in the same number of years. Amongst the most useful birds for this purpose may be classed the swallow, wren, robin redbreast, titmouse, sparrow and finch." Tschudi tested a titmouse upon the rose bushes of his neighbor and rid the same in a few hours of innumerable lice. A robin redbreast killed in the neighborhood of eight hundred flies in an hour. A pair of night swallows destroyed in fifteen minutes an immense swarm of gnats. A pair of wrens flew thirty six times in an hour, with insects in their bills, to their nests. He considers the sparrow very important, a pair of them carrying in a single day 300 worms or caterpillars to their nests—certainly a good compensation for the few cherries they pluck from the trees. The generality of small birds carry to their young ones, during the feeding period, nothing but insects worms, snails, spiders, &c. Sufficient interest should be manifested by all to prevent the discharge of fire-arms in the vicinity of orchards, vineyards and flower gardens, as thereby the useful birds become frightened.

Newspapers.

An exchange says: Newspapers come to us like white-winged messengers, laden with cheerful news, and away goes melancholy, and forgetfulness of the losses and crosses of the day steals over us while we devour with eager eyes the messages which they always bring. If, perchance they come not, we miss them as we would, the hushed voice of a beloved friend. They are beneficial, and instruct us in all the various paths of life. Point us a family who cannot or rather think they cannot take a newspaper, and we will prove to you that they are standing in their own light. Their minds are thoroughly absorbed, and they are wrapped up, packed away in selfishness so that not a ray of wisdom's lamp, or even a glimmering sunbeam of general intelligence can reach them. If a man has one spark of ambition he can earn a little every year, and could well afford to devote a fraction of that little to the purchase of a newspaper, did he realize the great benefit he must gain by doing so. If you wish to be a person of intelligence, and one whose advice and opinion are prized, take a newspaper. If you would be prosperous in business relations, and glide safely and quickly by the shoals and quicksands of ruin, take the papers. If you wish to rid yourself of pickpockets, speculators and highway robbers, keep your eyes open and take the papers.

INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents were gazetted this week:—R. H. Hodgkinson, Wigton; Ferrier & Wilson, Guelph; Ellen Whiting, London; R. S. Loscombe, Bowmanville; J. F. Capron, Drumbo; John A. McIntosh, Cornwall; H. A. Wallis, Lindsay; C. W. Reichling, Montreal; J. Ford, Onondaga; Isaac Davidson, Lucknow; H. T. Haynes, Colborne; Lyman Howard, Montreal; John Brown, Montreal; Stephen S. Skinner, Stamford; A. Overbolt, Louth; Kenneth McDonald, Goderich; John Durham, St. Catharines; John Swallow, Bradford; John Trebilcock, Sarnia; James Kennedy, Hamilton; James Sutherland, Peterboro; E. A. Whitehead and Robert Wall, Montreal; W. J. Donelly, Napanee.

The Temperance Convention.

The Convention again met on Wednesday. After some matters of routine, an amendment to the Constitution was adopted, making the organization open to all pledged total abstainers.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Moved by the Rev. Mr. GRAY, and seconded that this Union being deeply impressed with the influence which the Evangelical churches of Canada may exert in favor of the Temperance movement, and feeling a desire to enlist them in this cause, do hereby authorize the President and Secretary of the organization to draw up a memorial to be presented to the various Synods, Conferences, or other authorized gatherings of the Evangelical Churches of Canada, requesting them to aid us in this good work by recommending the establishment of Christian Total Abstinence Societies in connection with their various congregations, and Bands of Hope in all the Sabbath Schools, and to do all they can to perpetuate this union. Carried.

"Moved by the Rev. Mr. GRAY, and seconded, that this Convention would respectfully request all Christian Ministers favourable to Temperance, to preach at least once during the year on this subject, and also that they should use their influence in introducing Temperance literature into their Sabbath Schools, connected with their churches and congregations. Carried.

"Moved by Mr. J. W. CLARKE, seconded by Mr. J. A. LIVINGSTONE, that this Convention recommend that all our temperance men, whenever at all practicable, give their patronage towards the establishment and support of temperance institutions, and temperance business men generally; and that all the temperance houses, and other firms claiming our patronage, be gazetted in all the leading temperance periodicals in the country. Carried."

Resolutions were also adopted urging that immediate steps be taken to establish Temperance Societies where they do not exist; to obtain an alteration in the license law, so that the funds paid for licenses shall be placed in the Provincial Treasury, thereby removing all inducements for Municipalities to multiply licences; to organize a temperance political party; to educate public opinion more thoroughly on the temperance question, and use the local press as much as possible to advocate their views.

A resolution declaring that "it is a sin to make, buy, sell, or use strong drink as a beverage, and that every Christian Church should be a strictly total abstinence Society," created considerable discussion. One delegate spoke very strongly against the practice of Temperance men growing barley for sale to manufacturers of intoxicating drinks. An amendment was made to the following effect: "That it is highly unbecoming if not sinful in a professedly christian man to engage in the sale of intoxicating drinks." After considerable discussion the whole was ordered to lie on the table until the September session.

A motion was adopted offering a prize of $50 for the best written tract showing the evils, financially, socially, and morally the traffic inflicts on the community, and the motives that should induce electors to put into municipal councils and the Legislature men who will honestly endeavour to diminish, or destroy the dire traffic, the copyright of such tract to be the property of the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of Hamilton; the Rev. Wm. Stephenson, of Toronto; and the Rev. Mr. Marling, of Toronto, were appointed a Committee to judge of the merits of the tracts and to award the prizes.

In the evening a public meeting was held which was addressed by Hon. Malcom Camerom, Dr. Oronhyatekha, several Rev. gentlemen and others.

THIRD DAY.

The proceedings of the Temperance Convention closed yesterday. In the absence of the President, Dr. Oronhyatekha was called to the chair. Several resolutions having reference to the more energetic prosecution of the temperance reform were considered and carried. Meetings are to be held in the various Ridings, and greater efforts are to be made to educate the people more thoroughly in reference to this question.

The next meeting of the Convention is to take place in Toronto on the first Tuesday in September next.

Militia General Orders.

An extra official *Gazette* issued yesterday contains the following Militia General Orders:—

No. 1.—Officers of such corps of volunteer militia as failed to re-enrol under the act 31 Vic. chap. 40, respecting militia and defence of the Dominion of Canada, but who have served as officers in such corps during the full period prescribed in general orders, as necessary to entitle them to retire, retaining rank, will be permitted to do so so soon as it appears that the arms and other public stores issued for the use of such corps have been satisfactorily accounted for, and handed over to the proper officer appointed to receive them.

No. 2—Officers holding certificates from any schools of military instruction, who have been appointed, temporary, to the volunteer force, and who now hold such temporary rank therein, are hereby confirmed in their several grades from the date of their appointments respectively.

No 3—Gentlemen who hold certificates from any of the schools of military instruction may hereafter be appointed substantially to commissions in the volunteer militia.

—Grasshoppers have budded and blossomed in Kentucky.

—The Napanee Spring Fair will be held on Tuesday, the 2nd inst.

—Vessels are loading at Prescott and Ogdensburg with ice for the Western Ports.

—The stone cutters of Montreal have struck for higher wages.

—A mesmerist offers to free San Francisco of small-pox for $300,000.

—In Hamilton the price of bread has been reduced to ten cents per four pound loaf.

—Welland village is out of debt, and has a surplus of $500 cash on hand.

—It is unlawful to kill hares or expose them for sale after the 19th of this month.

—Mr. Mallory has been elected President of the Board of Agriculture of Ontario.

—The Local Legislature of New Brunswick meets for the despatch of business on the 4th of March.

—The authority of parents under Chinese laws extends to sons and daughters over 30 and 40 years of age.

—Information wanted—of the whereabouts of the robins which so many persons speak of last week.

—An agriculturist is of the opinion that the ice crop throughout the country has not been injured by the frost this winter.

—The Ottawa and Prescott Railway was so blocked up with snow as to necessitate sending the English mail to Prescott by sleigh.

—Messrs. Horsey & Co., have abandoned their tender for section one of the Intercolonial Railway. Messrs. Worthington being the next lowest, will get it.

—In consequence of the deep snow in the Ottawa district, the making of square timber has been entirely suspended, and numbers of men and teams have been thrown into idleness.

—The dinner yesterday to Hon. E. B. Wood, Brantford, was a very successful affair, being described by the Toronto *Telegraph* as one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of the kind ever held in Canada.

—The *Globe* is abusing the Grand Trunk again. The G. T. R. will survive its spleen. The public find little to blame and much to admire in the plucky way in which the company has fought against the late heavy storms.

—An officer in the army has reached Toronto on his way East, after a hunting trip in the Rocky Mountain region. He brings quite a number of live animals, such as prairie dogs, foxes, and various sorts of birds which he intends taking to England.

Mr. Dunstan and the Richardson Mine.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer,

SIR,—I have glanced over your issue of the 19th., and noticed Mr. Dunstan's tirade of vulgar abuse directed to me. "Considering where it came from," as Paddy said to the jackass, I should never think of spoiling a sheet of paper, or tresspassing on your space with a reply to such an ebullition of unmeaning nonsense and empty vanity, but from the fact of its having found its way into the columns of a respectable paper; and the duty that I owe to the public, who for more than twenty years have indulgently and favorably read my papers on the various subjects connected with geology, and the newspaper press which has given such wide circulation to those articles; and, above all, to the spirited adventurers who, like myself, are risking their means in a noble enterprise; and the warm interest that I take personally in the rising destinies of Hastings, compels me to respond. However, the Don Quixote of Richardson Hill must not expect me to address him as I should feel bound to address a man capable of comprehending a logical argument or a mathematical demonstration. Wrestling with a chimney sweep is always a dirty job; and I trust I am too good a christian to "cast pearls before swine," for the brutes will "turn and rend you," so I must find ideas, and modes of expressing them, suitable to the intellectual calibre of the worthy Don; but in doing so I shall not attempt to imitate his elegant phraseology or his "botheration."

We read in Church History that the celebrated Saint Dunstan, the canonized blacksmith, (I suppose he was the father of all the Dunstans,) in his great fight with the Devil got the better of the enemy by taking a grip on his nose with a pair of red hot tongs; but the degenerate descendant of that sacerdotal hero, instead of imitating the adroitness of his ancestor, has exposed his *proboscis* so recklessly that the Devil has got him by the nose, and severely he'll twist it and pinch it before he lets it go. The assertions about my "military friend," and my application for the situation that Mr. D. now holds, are sheer fabrications. I never had a military friend, or foe, that I know of, in Hastings; nor did I ever apply to the Richardson Company, or any other Company, for employment. They could not obtain my services for double the salary that Mr. D. gets, because my own business, and the interests of my associates, are quite sufficient to occupy my time and attention. His remarks about the "Salt Mill" at Eldorado are not without foundation; but we know that there have been more "Salt Mills" than one in that ilk, and we sincerely hope that no *salting* is now practised on the Richardson Hill, although I have heard shrewd men express their doubts on the subject. However, as that is none of my business, I say *requiescat.* I am asked why I don't put in practice the same rules of action on the property that I control, that I so warmly recommend to others. I reply, that I am following up with steady perseverance the very plan that I have always recommended, that is, to begin by a thorough exploration; and the extensive and valuable tract of land that I now control shall be thoroughly tested before a dollar is spent on buildings or machinery. The assumption that the Richardson mine is looked to by the public as "the exponent of the mineral wealth of this country," is an illusion that effects only the mental vision of the "Superintendant." We have other legs to stand on, and the public know it. I can say advisedly, and with confidence, that the ensuing summer will do more for the development of our resources than has yet been done since the advent of mining in this country. (thanks to the new Mining Bill.) But, the only part that the Richardson *Institution* can play in that movement will be to serve as a beacon to warn off future adventurers from the rocks on which they have split.

The Superintendent asks "in what School did I obtain my title of "Field Geologist?" If a man worthy of a serious reply should ask me that question, I could refer him to Schools in Cincinnatti, in Boston, and in Montreal; having in my earlier days studied and practiced under the most eminent geologists of those cities. But, of this I boast not, for it has really cost me more to *unlearn* than to learn geology, and the lessons of which I am most proud, I have learned in the great School of Nature, and the Books that I have read with most profit, were the Rocks of Algoma, of Northern Michigan, the valley of the Mississippi and the Eastern Townships. In studying the great stone book, written by the hand of Omnipotence, I have been forced to give up many a cherished idea, and throw overboard a large amount of my school geology; a process that Mr. D. must imitate with regard to his "School of Mines" dogmas before he can be either a practical or a useful man in his calling. I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with the "Superintendent," should not know him if I met him; but according to his statements about being employed in all the gold mining districts of North and South America, he must be a very old man; not less than 90 or 100 years old, if he remained long enough in each district to learn anything. But if, as some inform me, he is a young man under 30, then I have only to tell him that I was engaged in mining before he was born, and have been steadily engaged ever since, either in mining or exploring; and at this moment the savings of my past lifetime are invested in mineral property, whilst he, as a mere bird of passage, flying about from one mine to another, could learn but little in his peregrinations; and those wanderings to and fro do not speak very highly for his professional merits, or the estimation in which he was held by his employers. A good workman has no occasion to be continually on the tramp. As for his written testimonials, &c., they will pass in this country for just what they are worth, and no more. As for myself, the readers of the newspaper press for the last twenty years, have some idea of the services I have rendered to the geology of Ontario and the Government, (although I often quarrel with them) have acknowledged those services by many a special favor refused to others, and by naming one of the best mineral Townships in Algoma after me, as a monument and a testimonial, certainly more valuable, honorable and enduring, than the gift of a few cups and saucers, presented by a few poor devils whose only motive was the hope of getting something out of the Richardson mine to make their own "pots boil" and keep soul and body together until times improve a little.

En passant—I noticed something in Don Quixote's attack about a "Mining Captain" who called me a "goose." Now sir, I am pretty well acquainted along the Hastings Road, but I really don't know of any man there who has been, or is qualified to be a a Mining Captain. I have seen one or two bipeds *waddling* about there who may be geese or ganders; perhaps they are ducks. I think they must be web footed, but I did not examine their toes. It is quite possible that those creatures may have qua-aked or hissed either with the Superintendent or at him. Geese and snakes are very apt to hiss when frightened. I think I hear them now

hissing from among the rocks and stumps of El Dorado. But I fear I have already occupied too much of your space, and I don't feel proud of the job at all, it seems so much like fighting a windmill. When next you hear from me, it will be on a subject more interesting to your readers, and far more congenial to my own taste.

Yours, &c.,
W. H. PALMER.

Belleville, Feb. 20th, 1869.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This controversy has we regret, degenerated into a personal issue between these gentlemen. We have given two letters from each, and must decline any further communication upon this subject. We shall, however, be glad to hear from either of these gentlemen upon general subjects at all times.]

Lots 8 and 9, 9th Concession of Marmora.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

SIR—Perhaps you would oblige by allowing a space in your columns for a few remarks in reply to a letter which lately appeared, with the signature of "Taxpayer," in the *Globe*, in reply to one of mine in that paper, concerning some remarks dropped in the House of Assembly in consequence of the Hon. Member for South Bruce having asked the Government for certain affidavits and papers concerning Lots 8 and 9, 9th concession Marmora, and at the same time, having suggested to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands the propriety of disposing of these lots by auction, and of rejecting, in toto, the claims of the first discoverer of gold thereon. I am not aware who the *Globe's* correspondent may be, but this much I will say, that as he has thought proper to attack my letter, it would, to say the least, have looked better had he given his name, so that all might know who the writer was, and whether he had any interest or any claim to any lands in these Counties, particularly in the lots in question. In my letter I contended that the first discoverer of gold ought to have the pre-emption right; an opinion which "Taxpayer," so far, has advanced no argument to upset.

His flimsy plea, that because he believes a contrary practice exists elsewhere, therefore, it should be adopted here, amounts to nothing. I maintain that the Government of Ontario, which is a reflex of the British Government, should, and I doubt not, will, act justly in the premises, and hold the Aegis of its protection over the first discoverer of gold, the man, who, by honest industry and untiring energy has made known the real value of the land, and brought its richness to light; without whose aid it must have remained in obscurity for years. As to my being in error, as he alleges, concerning the name of the rightful claimant; if I do err, I am not to blame, I merely gave as I was informed, and as I believed, and do still believe, the name of the first discoverer, relying upon the truthfulness of my informant; but, in so doing, I qualified my remarks by saying, "If my informant is incorrect the affidavits in the hands of the Commissioner of Crown Lands will testify." "Taxpayer," in fact, has confessed that the party whose claim I defend is the discoverer of gold on one, at least, of these lots, by his observation, "at all events he did not find gold on both these lots," thereby confessing the probability, if not certainty, of his doing on one, at least, of them. As to his opinion considering the propriety of the Crown Lands Commissioner taking upon himself to decide, by affidavits and personal examination, the question on the score of priority of discovery. I think Mr. Rubans has mind enough to judge for himself the course he ought to pursue, and, I doubt not, will do justice to all, perfectly, irrespective of the judgment of others. As to his observation "if he does, which he must, if he relies on affidavits, decide in favor of one party, he must disbelieve the affidavits of the other side." The Hon. Commissioner has nothing to do with that question; the unsuccessful claimant can have no cause of complaint if he has not justice on his side; as well might he argue that because a jury decide in favor of one party, therefore, injustice must be done to the other. The Hon. Commissioner, who, as a lawyer, has had considerable experience after a service of a quarter of a century, no doubt is a good judge of human nature, and from his legal acumen and good common sense, will be able to sift the evidence thoroughly, and form a correct judgment, and will, I am sure, act on the motto "Ruat coelum justitia fiat;" which for the uninitiated in classic lore, I would translate, "Let Heaven fall, let justice be done."

As to his observation that so large a grant as 300 acres should not be given to one person or Company for $600, that is at the rate of $2 an acre, it has no force whatever as by the new Mining Act, one person, much more a Company, may purchase (at least so I am informed, I have not seen the Act) not less than 80 and not more than 320 acres at $2 an acre, "a portion," where the Government receive $2 an acre for 300 acres, there should be no objection whatever, either on the score of quantity or smallness of price.

The *Globe's* correspondent says, "when the "poor man gets the lot he cannot develop it "as he might do in alluvial diggings. Quartz "mining requires capital, and sooner or later "he must call in the aid of the capitalist." This applies not merely to the poor, but to the *so called* rich applicant, as in fact every owner of a mineral lot is poor in comparison to what he ought to be to work a mine successfully, and in truth, there is not one of those supposed to be rich, can work a mine to advantage without the aid, not of *one* capitalist, but a *Company* of capitalists, as is proved by daily experience in every mining country, the cost of extracting the precious metals being so heavy. Of course, the poor first discoverer has to take in a partner, but if he does, he still has a share in the mine, and, in the present case, my friend has an equal share in the mine with those who advance the money to buy the lots, with this difference, that they go to all the expense of buying and mining, he to none; so that should the mine prove valuable, he will be well rewarded for his trouble. It matters nothing to the Government who may have the land, made and provided justice is done and the mineral resources of the country developed, which would never be, if strict equity was not meted to every one, rich and poor alike, and a proper disposition shown on the part of our rulers to allow no unfair advantage to be taken by any party or any act committed which would deprive the rightful claimant of his just dues, but the less said about the necessity of rich men having mineral lands and being more able to work them than the poor, the better, as in these diggings of all the rich proprietors of mineral property, only one—of whom more anon—is sinking a shaft. Rich men, I find, are drones, at least as far as mineral lands are concerned, they act in the true dog "in the manger style," they will neither work the lands themselves, nor allow others to work them, and thus they retard the prosperity of the country; whereas if a poor miner first finds the gold, and it seldom happens that he does so unless he is an expert prospector, which is a trade in itself and not learned in a day, he can always procure parties to help him to buy the same and sink a shaft. The *so called* rich applicants for mineral lands, as a general thing, are nothing but speculators, who purchase the land in the hope of its rising in value, and *imagine* they will make a fortune out of it without expending a dollar, but little do they dream that people will not purchase unless they see not only the gold but a well developed vein. The day for buying mineral property on mere speculation is gone, as people will not, as they did a year or two ago, purchase land unless they are sure, or at least have a reasonable prospect of a good return. One poor miner who once gets possession of a good lot, benefits the country much more than one hundred rich men. The ore will work as he knows, starvation otherwise stares him in the face, and can easily get friends to help with money by allowing a share in the minerals; the other will neither work himself nor allow any one else to do so, except he gets the lion's share, which no practical miner will allow. The former is a blessing to the country, the latter the reverse.

I can say from my experience during a period of two years at the mines, we want no more drones in our mineral fields. As to rich mineral land proprietors, as far as I have seen, they have done nothing toward the development of the resources of our auriferous region, with one honorable exception, the Hon. Billa Flint of Belleville; who for industry, enterprise, public spirit, and a desire to promote the prosperity of the country, by employing workmen, sinking shafts and erecting a crusher, (as he has done), stands the foremost and noblest of his clan. "Taxpayer" intimates, even if he, the poor man is adjudged the land, he will sell his interest and have nothing more to do with it. This is a mistake, as people are too wise to advance money on property of this kind, unless the practical working miner holds an interest therein and helps to work it, which he is always ready to do. Who were the first pioneers in gold finding, in this Quinte Gold District. Who discovered the Richardson Mine, the brightest star in our auriferous firmament? Schneider, Powell and Berry, worthies whose names ought to be written in letters of gold in the Mineral History of Ontario. These were poor men earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, they received some $7,000 for their trouble in finding gold on the Richardson Hill close by.—Did they retire into obscurity, or to spend the remainder of their days in idleness? No, they all still follow the bent of their inclination, mining. Schneider is working a mine in Belmont with a good prospect of success; Powell found gold on lot 17, 11th concession of Marmora; Barry expended his share of prize money in sinking a shaft for himself in this Township, unaided by any one, and to his credit be it said, an *octogenarian*, worked on at his arduous task till he saw there was no gold on his lot; he was unsuccessful, but, did that damp his spirits? No! he found another lot, and got a Mr. Carman from the States to keep him with money, and is now working a mine with every prospect of success, as he has got a good show of gold. Who found gold on lot 18, 11th concession of Marmora—one of the best mineral lots in the country? Feagle, a poor stone-cutter? Who are the other applicants for the lots in question? Feagle's son a poor lad, and a man named McDermot, a person of slender means; so the number of applicants for these lots is reduced to three; Dolan, Feagle and McDermot, all not blessed with riches, and depending for their living on their own exertions. It does strike me, and I'm sure it must strike every disinterested party as very strange, why certain members of the community have such a horror of the Government, selling these lots to the first discoverers of gold thereon, and raise such a cry for their sale by public auction on the *plea*, that they would bring some $30,000.—The truth of the matter is, that all over this County, (Hastings), there is a host of people, with some money and a little influence, always on the watch to hear who has made a discovery of gold, and as soon as they get the name of the lot, concession &c., set their wits to work "*per fas et nefas*" to buy the land over the head of the poor discoverer, and immediately telegraph to their friends in Toronto to buy up the land, (if a Government lot,) if not, they find out the owner and purchase before the rightful applicant can apply. It is very seldom that one of these speculators has money to buy the land himself, although it can generally be got at a low figure, but then he gets others to club with him and advance the needful. I believe it is a fact well known in Belleville, what a rich harvest the telegraph office there has reaped by sending messages to Toronto and elsewhere about these, and other lots similarly circumstanced.

I believe it is a regular plan of certain parties possessed by that evil spirit, *sceleratus amor habendi*, "the cursed love of having, if possible to allow no mineral lands to be sold by private sale, but exposed to public auction, as in that case, should they get the ear of the Government and be able to persuade them to gratify their wishes, by selling the lands to the highest bidder, on the plea, that they would bring a high price as in the present instance, say $30,000, the finances of the country would be benefitted &c., they well knowing all the time that unexplored mineral lands will not sell for *one tenth* of the sum they mention, particularly as in the case in point, they might purchase them themselves, as they could always whenever a good gold lot was discovered, as soon as the poor finder would make the application to the Crown, get up a Company and purchase it at a figure entirely beyond the means of the poor explorer, who should have the pre emption right. If the Government will only take a firm stand, and say to such parties, no, we will do no such thing, we will act on the broad principle of justice, sell the land to the man who first finds the gold, or who, having explored a lot, thinks it is auriferous, all would be well, and if those who think otherwise complain. Let the Government say, "take your pick "on your shoulder and blanket on your back, "sleep out at night, endure every hardship, "and all the vicissitudes of a miner's life, "by experiencing all sorts of weather, and "working as an explorer should in looking "for precious metals, and when, as soon as "you have found a good lot (and no man can do so but by hard labor, and after, perhaps, some months experience and perseverance) "we will sell you any lot you may select at "a certain price." In such a course our feather-bed soldiers—lazy speculators—and would-be rich at the expense of the laboring man, the successful prospector and working bee in our mineral hive, could have no excuse whatever for complaint, and should, if they wished to get a rich mineral lot show themselves deserving of it, by bearing the burden and heat of the day; and not, Lion-like, make the poor miner his Jackall to provide him meat while he sits down in idleness. I really wish the Member for South Bruce, accompanied by a few of his M. P. P. friends, would adopt this suggestion; doff the gown, assume a miner's garb, forsake the Halls of Themis for a six month's sojourn in the wilds and fastnesses of Quinte, in an exploring capacity—by such a process would he exhibit a a true Howard-like spirit, and a tart experience of the hardships of a miner's life—at the end of that time let us have his autobiography for so short a period of his life, and I will venture to say, that ever after would cease that pseudo philanthropic howl—the landsharks cry, "Let the Government "Mineral Lands be sold to the highest bidder "and by all means let the public have the "benefit of the poor man's industry." I understand that the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands has decided, either personally or by an arbitrator, to open a Commission shortly in Madoc Village, to decide, on the strength of affidavits and evidences of witnesses, who the owner of these lots should be. This is a move in the right direction, and one which will, I have every reason to believe, give satisfaction to every right thinking member of community. I am confident that Mr. Richards, if he does not preside himself, will appoint some gentleman of high standing, who does not reside in the County, and who has no interest, directly or indirectly, in the matter, a man untainted by gold, uncorrupted by bribe, who will destribute justice with an even hand, perfectly irrespective of private feelings, and having in view only strict impartiality. The number of applicants is so small it will not be a difficult task to come to a decision, whatever that may be, my friends will bow thereto, as they feel quite satisfied, judging such a plan will be strictly administered, and that if their claim is rejected, it is because there is one prior to theirs in time and equity. As I have not seen any of the papers bearing in this case, I can form no opinion of the value of each man's right excepting hearsay. I beg distinctly, however, to say that if my friends claims are unsuccessful, I, as a member of the mining community will feel perfectly satisfied if the right man is, according to the affidavits and evidence, adjudged the prize. I have this satisfaction to know that as each of the applicants is not wealthy, let the conqueror be who he may, the industrious poor man must be he. Outsiders little know what we poor miners endure living in our rustic wigwams in the wilds of Madoc, expending our little means with, in many cases a slender, or at least a distant prospect of a favorable result, our minds perpetually alternating between hope and fear, we having to undergo hardships and endure privations little anticipated previous to our arrival in this Canadian ophir, beset too, as we are by a host of greedy land sharks,

"Brooding horror o'er our van,
Presaging wrath to Madoc and to man,"

and ready to swallow in their voracious maw the fruits of our honest and untiring industry. I have no personal interest whatever in this dispute, I view it merely with an eye to the public weal and the general good of our Quinte Gold Mining Division. I doubt not, as the decision soon to be arrived at, will depend in a great measure the prosperity of our auriferous region, as if there should be the slightest deviation from the path of justice (which I by no means anticipate) in the dispute in question, few will be found daring ever hereafter to look for gold, if their labor is to be the means of enriching not themselves, but strangers who never lent a helping hand to advance the interests of our mineral Kingdom.

I am, sir,
Respectfully yours,
STAFFORD LIGHTBURNE.

El Dorado, Feb. 27th, 1869.

—A Republican journal says, the "honor" and dignity of the "nation" should be maintained by "placing a mark upon the forehead of the drunken apostate and treasonable usurper President Johnston, as he prepares to go back to East Tennessee."

News from Europe.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The vote in the Cortes, thanking the retiring provisional government, and authorizing Marshal Serrano to form a new ministry, stood—For, 180, against 62.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Bright made a speech at the banquet of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, in which he urged the importance and necessity of adopting a system of ocean penny postage.

LONDON, Feb 25.—In the House of Commons this evening an enquiry was made as to whether the usual legal investigation had been made before pardon had been made in the cases of the Fenian convicts recently released from prison.

Mr. Fortescue replied that what investigation the government had made was quite sufficient if these cases differed from the ordinary commendations of sentence.

In reply to a question, Mr. Monsell said the negotiations for a settlement between the Hudson Bay company and the Dominion of Canada were still pending, and it was undesirable to make any statements as to the prospect of building a telegraph line through the territories of the company, to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific coast until a complete adjustment was reached.

In reply to a request of Mr. Torrens for information, Mr. Otway stated that the government had received no authentic advices of the rejection of the Alabama convention by the United States, nor had it any information whatever, in regard to the ratification of the naturalization protocol.

LONDON, Feb 26.—In the case of Saurin vs. Starr, in the trial of which exposures were made of Convent life in England, a verdict was to-day rendered for the plaintiff, who is awarded damages to the amount of £500.

The War Office has received official despatches from New Zealand announcing further successes over the rebels. The troops have carried, by assault, the Maori strongholds. The natives made a deperate defence and lost 200 killed and wounded, while the British 22.

The Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General, has been elected to the House of Commons from Radnor.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—During the session of the constituent cortes last evening, the prime minister, Marshal Serrano, said that notwithstanding the retirement of the late provisional government the members who compose it would still retain their seats in the cortes. He stated further that the policy of the government was to follow the programme which the revolution has established. Every effort would be made to disarm the attack of the republicans by reducing expenditures in all quarters, and a liberal policy generally. He regretted that the liberal reforms which had been necessarily delayed by reason of the insurrection there.

ATHENS, Feb. 27.—The Grecian government has officially announced the re-establishment of friendly relations with Turkey.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—M. Raymond Theodore Troplin, President of the Senate, died yesterday, aged 62 years.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A report is current that the present Spanish Minister to England, has received instructions from Madrid to proceed to Washington to settle any difficulty which may arise in consequence of the Cuban insurrection.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—An insurrection was attempted last week in Barcelona, but was quickly suppressed. About 40 persons were arrested. The city is now tranquil

BOMBAY, March 1, via. London, March 2.—News has been received here from Central Africa that the son of the dethroned Ameer, of Cabool, has gained possession of two cities in Turkistaro, on the Cabool border, and Rahman Khan had gone to join him. It is reported that the garrison of Kohatt City, in Cabool, had been surprised by the natives, and that the British lost 300 men killed, wounded and missing.

LONDONDERRY, March 3.—The steamer Austrian, from Portland, arrived yesterday.

LONDON, March 3, 1:20 p. m.—Bonds 81¼; Erie 24¾; I C 97; A & G W 33¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 3, 1:20 p. m.—Cotton firmer; not higher. Flour 25s. Red wheat 9s 6d to 9s 7d. White wheat 10s 7d. Corn 31s 6d for old; 30s 3d for new. Barley 5s. Oats 3s 5d. Peas 42s 6d. Pork 97s 6d. Lard 74s.

American Despatches.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—Advices from Gen. Sheridan's headquarters to January 31, state that Indians report that the 3rd regular cavalry under Col. Hags, had a fight with the Indians, ten days travel west of the Washita mountains, in which an Indian village was totally destroyed and eight savages killed. General Custar also heard of the fight and sent word to General Sheridan. It was Colonel Evans' command that whipped the Indians so severely on Christmas day. There are straggling bands of Indians made up of several fighting tribes, and it is probable that it was with these that Colonel Evans had the fight referred to.

HAVANA, Feb. 24 via Key West, 16.—The volunteers for the past four days have shown a mutinous and dangerous spirit. General Dulce to-day assured their commanders that justice would be done to traitors.

Orders have been given to the troops in the field to take prisoners in arms, but to shoot them all.

The Government of Spain is much incensed at the conduct of the Cubans in refusing to accept its conciliatory proposals, and it has now determined to crush the rebellion if it takes 50,000 troops to do it.

The volunteers have become quiet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The first section of the public credit bill, as passed, provides that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases when the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold and silver.

Sherman surprised the Senate last evening, by introducing a resolution, authorizing the President of the United States to recognize the independence of Cuba, whenever she shall have established a defacto government. There is no prospect that it will be returned from foreign relations committee, before the 4th of March, so that the exercise of this discretion will not be intrusted to the present administration.

C. D. Robinson, firm of Wood & Robinson, absconded with $20,000 in five twenty bonds, three certified checks of $10,000 each, and 600 shares of various kinds of stock, valued at $46,000.

HAVANA, March 1.—The *Diaro* reports an engagement between the troops and insurgents at the town of Cifaentes, in which the troops were victorious. The same paper states that three hundred rebels have surrendered at Villa Clara.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Dr. Harris presented a report to the Board of Health yesterday, that the Small Pox is spreading in the city and more general vaccination is demanded.

The *Times* special intimates that Hon. G. A. Gerow is the Pennsylvanian selected for the Cabinet by Gen. Grant.

In an interview between the Southern members of Congress and Gen. Grant yesterday, the latter stated he was glad to receive them, and assured them that under his administration he would endeavor to have affairs satisfactorily conducted in the South, but gave no intimation as to what his intention was in reference to a member of the Cabinet from that section. He stated that military matters in the South would be changed, and commanders assigned to the duty there who were in sympathy with the administration.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A caucus of the Republican members of the forty-first Congress this evening, nominated James S. Bloeui, of Maine, as candidate for Speaker.

HAVANA, March 2.—Official information has been received of three engagements of the troops with the insurgents, in which the insurgents lost 60 killed, and the troops 4 killed and several wounded.

KARNER CITY, Nevada, March 2.—Nevada Legislature has ratified the Constitutional amendment.

The best preparation known in market for restoring gray hair to its original color, is *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer*. Try it!

A startling truth! Thousands die annually from neglected coughs and cold, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal diseases of the lungs: when by the timely use of a single bottle of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* their lives could have been preserved to a green old age.

WHO WOULD BE WITHOUT IT.—None, we are sure, if they knew the wonderful effect the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" has upon all kinds of aches and pains. No matter what part is affected, or from what cause it arises, the moment the "Pain Destroyer" is applied, that moment you will get relief. It is the greatest medicine ever known for the cure of rheumatism, pleurisy, neuralgia, tooth-ache, head ache, sprains, bruises, bowel complaints, &c., Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Twenty years' experience in using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakers and singers will find them most beneficial. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate person, and has caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25cts. per box.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION

Morning Express going West,	8.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West,	7.25 P. M.
Mixed Train going West,	11.20 A. M.
Morning Express going East,	11.20 A. M.
Night Express going East,	11.40 P. M.
Mixed Train going East,	10.30 P. M.

Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday at 8.00 A. M.
Montreal Time.

New Advertisements.

Furniture Sale—A. Keys.
Information Wanted—Mrs. J. W. Huffman.
Insolvent Act—G. D. Dickson.
Pianos—VanNorman.
List of Letters—J. H. Meacham.
"A Night at Hame"—Kennedy.
To School Trustees—J. Harry.
Farm for Sale—Peter Welch.
Auction Sale of Farm Stock—E. Oliver.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, JANUARY, 1869.

MR. SHEPARD is now on a collecting tour through the County, and it is expected that all persons in any way indebted to this establishment will be prepared to pay their accounts when presented. The Publisher hopes that as many as can will either call and pay or send by mail the amount of their indebtedness, so as to avoid the expense of a personal call.

HON. JOHN CARLING.—This gentleman, who has been confined to his room for some time past is, we are glad to learn, gradually recovering, though not yet permitted to leave the house.

RESIGNATION.—D. McLachlin, member of the House of Commons for South Lanark, has, says the Perth *Courier*, resigned his seat in consequence of the demand made upon his time by his private business.

PRINCE EDWARD.—There was an error in the small paragraph which appeared yesterday, relative to the Dunkin Bill in the County of Prince Edward. The Bill has not been in force for one year, it only came into force on the 1st of March, 1869.

ARTIFICIAL MANURE.—A patent has been obtained by Messrs Ashbury and Wimperly, of this town, for the manufacture of a new and useful composition of matter for use as an artificial manure for Agricultural and Horticultural purposes, called "Extra Superfine Phosphate Bone Manure."

TOBACCO FACTORY SEIZED.—Lewis & Co's Tobacco Factory, Toronto, has been seized for fraud on the Revenue Department. The frauds have been going on for some time, and up to the present time the amount ascertained on tobacco alone, not including snuff and cigars, is $1500. It seems that the bookkeeper had a quarrel with his employer, and became "informer."

LUMBERING OPERATIONS SUSPENDED.—Owing to the great depth of snow in the woods, the lumbermen in this section of country have been obliged either to materially contract their operations or suspend altogether. The snow in many parts is from four to five feet deep on the level, and it is found impossible to get through the woods with teams. The result is that nearly all teams except those owned by the lumbermen themselves have been discharged.

EMIGRANTS WANTED.—The Victoria County Council have taken an important step towards securing laborers for their section of country. They appointed a standing committee on emigration, and issuing forms of enquiry to the different townships, have ascertained that not less than 835 men will receive certain employment on their arrival in that country. Of these there are wanted 410 as farm labourers; 399 as female servants; blacksmiths, 10; carpenters, 35; bricklayers and stone-masons, 27; shoemakers, 14. Their report has been transmitted to the Emigration Department.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.—The Kingston *News* says:—The following live stock has been exported hence for the United States since our last report, February 25th, inclusive: Cows, 238, valued at $5,483 56; bulls, 2, valued at $78; horses, 2, valued at 130; pigs, 121, valued at $731 50; sheep, 13, valued at $65. The following is the total number exported during the month of February: Cows, 837, valued at $18,299 29; bulls, 3, valued at $118; horses, 18, valued at $2,015 17; pigs, 347, valued at $1,539; oxen, 2, valued at $100; sheep, 13, valued at $65.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A telegram from Suspension Bridge, March 1st, says: "An accident occurred to the night Express, coming East, on the Great Western Railway, on Sunday morning. The Pullman sleeping car *Kansas City* left the track near Longwood Station rolled down an embankment, turned over, took fire, and was entirely destroyed. Fortunately there were no ladies in the car. Several gentlemen escaped with slight bruises, some without coats, hats and boots. They were all brought to the Bridge this morning. The Agent of the road was on hand early and settled damages and losses with his usual promptness.

MR. ABSALOM GREELY.—A correspondent of the Trenton *Courier* during a recent visit to Prince Edward County, found people at Picton considerably exercised over the conduct of their member to the Local Legislature, Mr. A. Greely, who has been figuring quite conspicuously lately as one of the *Globe's* "martyred nine." Mr. Greely is notoriously self-conceited, and imagines himself the embodiment of all political and scientific intelligence. He is himself chronically fond of dictating to others, hence his impulsive unwillingness to submit to the animadversion of any journal. It is the opinion of every impartial observer, that he has this time been beautifully caricatured.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Advices from Nova Scotia state that the Repeal League is prepared to spend thirty thousand pounds to defeat Howe. Reports from Hants county are of the most contradictory character regarding the probable result of the election, and then call the result of the election should Howe be defeated, the voice of the free and independent electors. The cause of repeal must be very bad, when it requires $120,000 to bribe the electors of one county. It is worthy of remark that the *Globe* has not condemned this threatened extravagant outlay of money to bribe the electors; but it did not hesitate to denounce Mr. Howe for saying, in self-defence, that if bribery was to be practiced, he could get $2 for their one.

O'FARREL AGAIN.—This gentleman is determined to obtain notoriety. A telegram from Quebec says: "Mr. O'Farrell says he will sue the Toronto *Telegraph* and the Ottawa *Times*, and will bring them down here and make them 'sweat,' to use his own words. He intends suing the Montreal Telegraph Company for transmitting a libel to the Quebec *Mercury*. Damages are laid at the modest sum of $100,000." Another telegram says: "Mr. O'Farrel laid a criminal information this morning for libel against the proprietors of the Quebec *Morning Chronicle* for publishing an article of the Toronto *Telegraph* insinuating some connection with the McGee murder. The defendants are to give bail, to morrow morning."

KINGSTON AND FRONTENAC RAILWAY.—The Kingston *News* says, though the public has not heard much about this Railway lately, the project is by no means forgotten. A prospectus is soon to be issued, and the *News* is hopeful when the nature of the scheme is made known, with its prospects and advantages, that it will receive public support.—Respecting its advantages the *News* says:—"There can be no doubt that the construction of the railway will greatly improve the value of landed property in Frontenac. It will enable the farmers in the back townships to sell fuel wood, timber, hop-poles, potash, and the rough and heavy freight of forest and farm produce to advantage. The mineral country opened up by the line will in addition furnish heavy freights of lead, iron ore, and plumbago, to increase the traffic of the harbour. A new future will be opened up by the construction and working of this railway; and if the scheme be finished in due time and under favourable circumstances, the greater project of a through line to the North-west, the consequences will be immense."

Ores.

Our readers being interested in anything that pertains to the development of the ores in our back country, we give the following which appeared in last Saturday's Madoc *Mercury* in double leaded type:—

"As our readers are aware, Mr. T. C. Wallbridge is now in England, with the view of bringing under the notice of capitalists and manufacturers the quality of the iron ores of North Hastings. Mr. Wallbridge, it will be recollected, also took some specimens of our gold-bearing rocks. We are happy to say that both minerals are attracting a great deal of scientific attention and inquiry among practical men."

"The Hæmatite iron ore from the Kane ore bed yields on analysis 51.46 per cent. of pure metal, and that from Downey's Rapids 65.81 per cent. These are ores exceeding in richness anything worked in Great Britain."

"Mr. Wallbridge met the Governor and Directors of the Canada Company at their offices in Leadenhall Street on the 25th ult., to whom he furnished information as to the occurrence of the above mentioned minerals in Hastings County. The specimens exhibited on the occasion attracted very great attention. *The stock of the Canada Co. went up one per cent. after the interview.*"

"At the annual dinner of the Canada Club at the Albion, Sir George Cartier, Senator Odell, of New Brunswick, and Mr. Wallbridge, were guests of the Canada Company."

Let us hope that Mr. Wallbridge may do something by which he can induce English capitalists to invest their money in working that Hematite, the analysis of which, we have had a number of times, as a slight compensation for the injury sustained through his former conduct.

From the above we are led to the conclusion that Mr. T. C. Wallbridge has changed his opinions as to the existence of gold in North Hastings. The raise in the stock of the Canada Company must be gratifying to the stockholders, but it will have the effect of raising the price of the land belonging to the Company, and thus come out of the settler. The Canada Company has, we believe, reserved the minerals in all their lands sold since the gold discovery, and if they continue to do so, there should be no raise in the lands.

It must be gratifying to every one to know, that whenever a Canadian visits England, and makes himself known, he is cordially received.

South Ontario Meeting to condemn Dr. McGill, M. P. P.

The member of the Ontario Parliament for South Ontario, displeased the more rabid of the Grits of his constituency, by supporting the present Government, consequently a requisition was circulated and signed by a number of the Reformers of that Riding, asking to have a public meeting called to consider his parliamentary conduct, and to ask explanations from him. The day arrived, and about two hundred, all told, made their appearance on the 27th inst., in Brooklin, where the thunders of Grit eloquence were to be launched at the head and heart of their representative; but it was soon discovered that a desire was manifested to shirk the attack. The reason was obvious, the Hon. John Sandfield McDonald, and the Hon. Stephen Richards had filed an appearance in their midst, causing alarm and consternation. A caucus was at once held, and an adjournment decided upon, upon the plea that the storms had prevented the attendance of a large number of persons. The meeting was organized, and a motion to adjourn made, when a desire was expressed to hear the Hon. John Sandfield speak. This was violently opposed by the more rabid *Globites*, on the ground that they did not come to hear him speak, and that they had no one to reply to him. The more moderate portion of the Reform party contended it would be a disgrace to the county to refuse to hear the oldest Reformer in public life. The motion to adjourn was, however, carried, and the meeting adjourned; but it was re-organized, and the Ontario Premier mounted the rostrum and addressed the meeting at some length, defending himself and Government from the attacks which had been made upon them, and received a vote of thanks from the meeting.

Agricultural Association.

The first meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Agricultural Association of Ontario, elected under the new Law, met in Toronto on the 25th of February; all the members being present except Mr. McDonald. After a short consultation the Board adjourned until the morning of the 26th, when another adjournment took place until two p. m. of the same day. Upon the reassembling of the Board, Mr. E. Mallory, the delegate from this Division, was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Skead, seconded by Mr. Mills, elected President for the ensuing year, and Mr. Lionel E. Shipley, Vice-President.

George Graham, Esq., of Brantford, was elected Treasurer, with a salary of $400 a year; on condition that he furnish four approved sureties, each in $5,000, and himself in $10,000.

A new seal was ordered for the Board.

An angry discussion took place between members of the old Board and members of the new Board upon a motion made by Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Shapley, "That it would be an advantage to the interests of this Council that a new Secretary be appointed." To which an amendment was moved to lay the subject over till the next meeting. Both motions were subsequently lost. Mr. Cowan declared "he never passed through so much log "rolling as since his visit to Toronto.—"Nothing more contemptible he had ever "seen in all his political experience. This log rolling on the part of Christie and Ryckert, old members of the board, was, no doubt, to secure creatures of their own in the different offices, by which means their former delinquencies could be more easily glossed over.

This motion, and also an amendment to postpone the further consideration of the question, were lost.

A motion was then carried, appointing Professor Croft, consulting chemist; Andrew Smith, veterinary surgeon and referee; James Fleming, seedsman; W. A. Cooley, general superintendent of the exhibition; J. E. Pell, superintendent of the arts and manufactures departments; J. Fleming and W. H. Mills, superintendents of the grain, roots, and horticulture departments.

The Bank of British North America, was appointed Bankers for the Society.

The Auditors then presented their Report, in which it is shown there are $13,283 87, to be accounted for by the late Treasurer; and that notwithstanding this large sum in his hands, which fact, the Hon. Mr. Christie, the late President should have known, he become a party to a note for $3,800, which is now protested, for non payment. No wonder Mr. Christie feels sore about the resolutions which have been made, in reference to his management of the affairs of the Society.

The President, Mr. Christie, Mr. John Walton, Mr. J. C. Rykert, and Mr. Cowan, were appointed an Executive Committee.

The 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th days of September 1869, were selected upon which to hold the next Fair; and the Secretary was ordered to notify the Agricultural Association of Quebec, New York, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan, of the days upon which the Fair would be held.

Mr. Wells, of the *Farmer's Advocate*, was introduced to the meeting and urged the propriety of establishing an Agricultural Emporium, in which seeds could be collected and tested, and agricultural machines always at the command of the farming community. There was nothing so important as the testing and dissemination of seeds. The whole subject was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Board adjourned until Friday, the 26th inst.

Militia Enrolment.

The new militia law imposes the unpleasant duty upon the Captains or their subalterns, to make an enrolment of all the names within their company limits. That there should be difficulties in securing a full enrolment owing to misunderstanding among some people as to the real object in making it, we were prepared to hear, but when difficulties are thrown in the way by men of education and position, it is time an example was made. That ignorance of the law may not be pleaded, we give clause 77 of the Militia Act of 1868, by which it will be seen that any man who refuses to give any information required by the Militia law, subjects himself to a fine of $20. It reads as follows:—

"Any person of whom information is required by any officer, or non-commissioned officer, making any Militia Roll, in order to enable him to comply with the provisions of this Act, refusing to give such information or giving false information, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each item of information demanded of him and falsely stated, and the like sum for each individual name that may be refused, concealed or falsely stated, and every person refusing to give his own name and proper information, when applied to as aforesaid, or giving a false name or information, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars."

The Campbellford Robbery.

Arrest—The Robber Confesses the Crime—Full particulars.

It will be remembered that on Tuesday, the 16th inst., the safe at the Campbellford Post Office was robbed of a cash box supposed to contain about $1,000, and at the same time the Brighton mail bag, which contained several money letters, was stolen. Not much ado was made about the matter, but the Post Office officials went quietly to work, assisted by a well-known Kingston detective, and the case was worked up to a satisfactory solution; satisfactory, at least, so far as the discovery of the criminal and the safety of the money and mail bag, were concerned. The facts as we learn them from a gentleman who obtained them from the Detective, are as follows:

It appears that suspicion rested upon a tinsmith named Wm. Sager, who had, within the last year, removed to Campbellford from Stirling. But beyond the fact that he was suspected no evidence of his complicity with the robbery could be obtained. However, suspicion rested so strongly against him that on Saturday last Detective McAuley, after consulting with the Post Office Inspector, concluded to place Sager under arrest. The necessary proceedings were taken and Sager, after being searched, was placed in the lock-up. Two five dollar bills were found upon his person, and from the fact that he had not been known to have more than a dollar or two in his possession at a time, and in accounting for the way in which he obtained this money, his stories varied somewhat, these facts were looked upon as suspicious, and he was brought up for examination, and his premises searched, but beyond the suspicious circumstances already referred to, no positive evidence could be brought against him. The Detective thought he would take a leaf out of the Whelan case, and the *ruse* of placing a person in the same cell with the prisoner, while the Detective was in an adjoining cell, was resorted to. Mrs. Sager was permitted to go and see her husband, and Detective McAuley secreted himself in an adjoining room. But little, however, was elicited, further than the prisoner was heard to tell his wife what to say when she was questioned about the time he came into the house on the night of the robbery. She told her husband that the authorities had a search warrant to search the house; to which he replied, "Let them search; they can't find anything, nor can they prove anything against me."

The examination was continued on Monday; the premises were thoroughly searched, but nothing could be found to criminate the prisoner. At length another *ruse* was determined upon, which this time proved more successful. The prisoner was told that his guilt was well known to the authorities, but that if he would make a clean breast of the whole matter, return the money and the mail bag, the charges against him would be withdrawn. Believing he was caught, he accepted the conditions proffered, and made a full confession of the whole matter. By this confession it seems that on the night of the robbery he had obtained admittance into the bed-room of the young man who slept in the shop, and taking his pants off the bed secured the key of the safe without disturbing the sleeper; unlocked the safe and abstracted therefrom the cash box, which contained about $800, and also obtained the Brighton mail bag, which had been made up the night before. He told the authorities if they would go to his cellar they would find the mail bag in a hole in the wall, which he had boarded up; and that if they would remove a board in the partition at the head of his workbench in the shop, they would find the cash box. An examination of these places was forthwith made, and his statements were found to be strictly correct. The mail bag was found in the precise spot the prisoner had pointed out, and on examining its contents, was found to have been undisturbed. The board in the partition wall was removed, and suspended by a string fastened to a nail in a stud, was the cash box, which had evidently never been unlocked. It was opened, and the contents found all right.

Sager was then set at liberty, and three days given him to leave the country. Whether he has complied with this request our informant does not know, and whether the request to leave the country was made by the authorities or the inhabitants of the village, we are not informed. The probability is, however, that if he has not left he will not lose much time in doing so.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

It appears the Post Office authorities supposed from information they had received, that Sager was not the principal in the post office robbery, but that he knew who was, and failing to find any evidence against him, held out inducements that if he would disclose the name of his accomplice or accomplices, and secure the return of the stolen money and mail bags, he would be set at liberty. The promise of liberation had the desired effect, but the surmise that there were accomplices did not turn out to be true. The only man concerned in the robbery was Sager himself, and he goes free.

It seems that all the money stolen was not recovered. A sum of between $150 and $200 belonging to Mr. Ferris, and which was taken from the safe, was missing.—Sager said he must have lost the money when coming from the store. When crossing the ice he pulled his slippers out of his pocket to put on his feet, and supposes the money must have been pulled out with the slippers. He is reported to have told the detective that the man who found it was too mean to return it.

Races at Port Hope.

PORT HOPE, Feb. 27.

The second race of the Port Hope Driving Club came off to-day. For the Innkeeper's purse, four horses competed. St. Lawrence Maid, Clara, known as Crazy Jane, Johnny Moore and Lady Kate. The first heat was won by Clara in 2.45; Lady Kate was second, John Moore third; and St. Lawrence Maid fourth.

The second heat was won by Clara—time, 2.45; Johnny Moore, 2nd; St. Lawrence Maid, 3rd; Lady Kate was hurt.

The third heat was won by Johnny Moore—time, 2.46, Clara, 2nd; St. Lawrence Maid 3rd.

The fourth heat was won by Clara by a neck, time, 2.43; Johnny Moore second., St Lawrence Maid was withdrawn.

This was said by sporting men to be one of best trotting races in Ontario, considering the state of the track.

Belligerents.

It is refreshing to find an American Journal now and again, speaking out plainly in reference to the conduct of its own Government, and of the public men of the country. Our readers are aware of the attitude assumed by the Senate of the United States in rejecting the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and the principle laid down by that body, upon which the New York *Times*, comments as follows:—

"The bill declaratory of the law relating to the sale of ships to belligerents, has again come up before the Senate—in fact two such bills, one reported by the Committee on Commerce, and the other by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"It strikes us that this is an appropriate moment for the Senate to consider this subject, provided it has time. That body is now about to reject the *Alabama* Claims Treaty, on the ground that it does not represent sufficiently the measureless moral turpitude of Great Britain, in recognizing the Confederate States as belligerents, and in allowing them to be provided from its domains with naval material of war. Yet the same Congress has already had one proposition before it to "recognize" the Cuban insurgents as belligerents another proposition to "protect" Cuba; another to "recognize" the Fenians; another one, which was adopted, giving sympathy or moral support to the Cretan insurgents; while, not long ago, under an enabling act of Congress, two of our iron-clads were sold by the Navy Department, through a broker, to Peru, at that time engaged in a war with Spain. Senator Chandler himself, who introduced the declaratory bill referred to, was somewhat conspicuous for his desire to "recognise King Theodore" not long ago.

"It makes a difference whose ox is gored. Money cannot settle the damages inflicted by nations which give aid and sell ships to *our* insurgents—to belligerents whom *we* are fighting. But if it comes to Cuba, Caete, Canada, to Peru Ireland, or Abyssinia, of course the case is different. Upon the whole, we think a declaratory act of what we *do* hold on the subject of sales of ships to belligerents, is much needed.

"We here constant calls from enthusiastic Philhellenic meetings, to "send iron-clads" to Crete; the Spanish authorities in Cuba are in just dread lest the two Peruvian monitors once intended to bombard Havana, should fulfil that intent after all; the friend of Greece in America lately gave out, with utmost coolness, that Greece would not accept the result of the Paris Conference, but from the proceeds of her recent $20,000,000 loan, would buy "six American ships," and that "some of our leading builders had been approached" on the subject; and still later, the *Liberte* of Paris asserted, also as a matter of course, that the President of the Cretan Provisional Government would endeavor to buy iron-clads to carry on the revolt, repairing to the United States for that purpose.

"To the United States, of course. But is it not time for us to square our laws with our theories, our speeches with our Statutes?—Granted that the offence of furnishing ships to insurgents against friendly powers is as great as we aver, let us not attempt to make our legislation of "heads I win, tails you lose." Or, at least, let our own practice conform to what we demand of other nations."

The *Times* might have made its points stronger had it instanced the precipitate manner in which the Spanish insurgents were recognized by the United States. It is time the Imperial Cabinet began to understand the American people, and not be hoodwinked and bamboozled by fair promises and blustering demands; when in fact, every principle for which they are insisting upon Great Britain conceding, they themselves are daily violating.

And still it Snows.

And still the snow comes every morning, gently and kindly at first, then heavier and faster as the clouds grow thicker and darker, and driven by a fierce nor-easter drifts into great heaps, forming fantastic shapes on the lee side of fences, making mountains round the corners, blocking up roads and sidewalks, and playing old Nick generally. We can see where the snow drifts, but can we tell "whither we are drifting?" The "oldest inhabitant" has been appealed to, and he deliberately gives it as his opinion that unless it stops snowing very soon, and old Boreas ceases his northern piping, we will all be found drifting out into the broad bosom of the Bay of Quinte when spring time comes. He never saw such a season, never saw such quantities of snow at this time of the year, never saw such big drifts, such queer storms, such extraordinary weather. But isn't it strange that for the past twenty or thirty years, at least within our recollection, this venerable old gentleman has been uttering the same sage sayings. Whether it was winter, or spring, or summer, or autumn, when asked his opinion about the weather, he would invariably say he never experienced such severe cold, never felt such intense heat, never saw so much rain, never heard of such a drouth. But, after all, we don't think the seasons are much different from the seasons of half a century ago. The beautiful poet and essayist, Emerson, thus sang a number of years ago:—

"Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow; and, driving o'er the fields,
Seems nowhere to alight; the whited air
Hides hills and woods, the river and the heavens
And veils the farm-house at the garden end.
The sled and traveller stopped, the courier's feet
Delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates sit
In a tumultuous privacy of storm."

How applicable the description to the present season.

The Burdell Murder.

It appears from the following letter, addressed to the New York *World*, that after all the pretended confession of Jefferds, that he was the murderer of Dr. Burdell, is a hoax, and that he not only made no confession, but that in fact he was too young at the time to have any knowledge or complicity with the Cunninghams, in any manner:—

SIR,—The statements made in your journal of Tuesday last are incorrect in every particular, so far as Charles Jefferds is concerned. He scarcely knew Mrs. Cunningham; was a mere child at the time of the murder of Dr. Burdell; and, strange as it may appear, was not the murderer of Walton or Matthews. The present Mayor, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, my deceased friend, Mr. James T. Brady, and I were his counsel; and I made the last argument in his behalf in the Court of Appeals. I think that Mr. Hall *knows* that he was innocent of the Matthews murder, and, consequently, of the murder of Mr. Walton. I am sure that Mr. Brady knew it, and he frequently expressed himself so to me. Indeed, in view of the facts confided to us under the seal of professional secrecy, we could come to no conclusion except that he was innocent, and was wrongfully convicted. I feel confident of this, and know that Jefferds suffered his imprisonment like a hero, and not like a felon.—Justice to a poor dead convict dictates these lines.

Yours, very respectfully,
ROBERT D. HOLMES.

Grand Billiard Match.

The much talked of match between Cyrille Dion, of Montreal, and J. W. Cronn, of Belleville, took place last night in Neilson's Hall. About two hundred spectators were present. The game commenced at twenty minutes to nine, and was concluded at five minutes after twelve. Dion seemed to be possessed of more *sang froid* than Cronn, and appeared to play as he liked almost from the beginning of the game. Mr. Jakes, of Cobourg, acted as referee, Mr. Philips as umpire for Dion, and F. Crawford, for Cronn; a young man from Colborne doing the marking, at which he seemed to be quite a novice. Cronn won the lead and played his ball down close to the lower cushion. Dion played and scored the first shot. At the 79th innings, Dion ran the 1505 out; his antagonist's score being 852, giving a victory of 653 for the former. There was very little excitement in the room and hardly any betting, the knowing ones looking upon it as a foregone conclusion all through. Some fine play was exhibited on both sides, however, and at the early part of the game Cronn was playing well. The following is a summary:—Four ball carom game on four pocket table, 1500 points. Time, 3 hours 25 minutes.

Spring Assizes, 1869.

The following are the times and places for the holding of these Courts:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison.

1. Kingston	Tuesday	16th March.
2. Brockville	Wednesday	24th "
3. Perth	Tuesday	30th "
4. Ottawa	Tuesday	13th April.
5. L'Orignal	Tuesday	27th "
6. Cornwall	Monday	3rd May.
7. Pembroke	Tuesday	11th "

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Wilson.

1. Napanee	Wednesday	17th March.
2. Belleville	Monday	22nd "
3. Cobourg	Monday	5th April.
4. Whitby	Tuesday	13th "
5. Peterborough	Tuesday	20th "
6. Lindsay	Tuesday	27th "
7. Picton	Tuesday	4th May.

NIAGARA CIRCUIT.
The Hon. the Chief Justice of Common Pleas.

1. Hamilton	Monday	15th March.
2. Welland	Tuesday	30th "
3. St. Catherines	Monday	5th April.
4. Barrie	Monday	12th "
5. Milton	Tuesday	27th "
6. Owen Sound	Monday	10th May.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.
The Hon. the Chief Justice of Ontario.

1. Stratford	Tuesday	30th March.
2. Berlin	Tuesday	6th April.
3. Guelph	Monday	12th "
4. Woodstock	Monday	19th "
5. Brantford	Monday	26th "
6. Cayuga	Tuesday	4th May.
7. Simcoe	Tuesday	11th "

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
The Hon. Mr. Justice J. Wilson.

1. Sarnia	Tuesday	16th March.
2. Goderich	Tuesday	23rd "
3. London	Tuesday	30th "
4. St. Thomas	Thursday	8th April.
5. Chatham	Tuesday	13th "
6. Sandwich	Tuesday	20th "
7. Walkerton	Tuesday	11th May.

HOME CIRCUIT.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Gwynne.

1. Brampton	Tuesday	16th March.
2. City of Toronto	Monday	5th April.

News Condensed.

—Mr. Bright has been lecturing in favor of ocean Penny Postage.

—A New York hotel has for a table waiter a German prince.

—In Switzerland one who kills another is liable for the debts of the murdered man.

—Another Prince or Princess of Austria is expected to appear shortly.

—An incendiary fire took place in St. Catharines on the 21st February.

—The Toronto *Telegraph* says the liabilities of Brown's Bank are $93,000.

—He must have been a mean thief who robbed an Indian in London the other day of $1.40.

—Boston has sent its first crop of ice to the Japanese, in blocks 16 in. thick.

—By chemical process, knife handles and fine tooth combs are made from potato pulp.

—A German grocer in Ohio, has a sheep which he has taught to drink beer and chew tobacco.

—The population of Ireland is said to be on the increase, emigration being manifestly on the decline.

—Nothing has yet been heard of the young man Le Grice, who so mysteriously disappeared from Woodstock some time since.

—The grain-buyers of London had a snowball match on Friday, on the Market Square. Healthy occupation.

—The Ottawa and Prescott Railway is still blocked up with snow. Three hundred men are at work clearing the road.

—Mr. Rykert is holding meetings among his constituents to ascertain their opinions upon the new School Bill.

—King William of Prussia still draws a pension for services rendered during the Schleswig Holstein war of 1848, '51.

—Sixteen musicians have been burned to death near Milan, by the gallery in which they were sitting, catching fire.

—Eight lives have been lost by a French barque, the Virginie, striking against Languess promontory, on the Welsh coast.

—Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, the ex-M. P. for Newark, contemplates a professional visit to America, to 'star in light comedy.'

—Memphis cannot even be contented with wickedness of prize fights, but must have them on Sunday.

—A tombstone in Maine, erected to the memory of a wife, bears the inscription:—"Tears cannot restore her, therefore I weep."

—A farmer was knocked down at his own door about 11 o'clock, p. m., on the 27th, near Guelph, and robbed of $67.

—A prayer meeting is proposed to be held all over the United States, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, on the day of the inauguration of Gen. Grant.

—Boston is aghast! The *creme de la creme* of her society—the lady part—are madly adopting the fashion of blackening a half circle under the eyes.

—An old-fashioned spinning wheel was lately palmed off on the people of a village, near here as a velocipede, and set them all in a raging fever.

—A two-year-old child of Mr. Jesse Gray, of Romeo, Michigan, killed his infant brother on Thursday last by striking him a blow on the head.

—Preparations are on foot by citizens of Ottawa, to give a series of public entertainments to members of the Senate and the Commons, during next session at the Russell House.

—A Cincinnati genius advertises for a situation, saying that "Work is not so much an object as good wages." He ought to have a place on the police force.

—'I resort to wine to stimulate my wits,' said a young spend-thrift to an old one. 'Ah,' replied the veteran, 'that is the way I began, but now I have to resort to my wits to get my wine!'

THE FISHERIES.—A Despatch from St. Johns New Brunswick says; "Complaints continue to be made regarding the encroachments of Americans on the Bay of Funday fishing ground. Our fishemen are driven off from every place which the Americans choose to appropriate."

TEA MEETING IN RAWDON.—A Tea Meeting was held in the Cheese Factory, Rawdon, Thursday, Feb. 28th., in aid of the building fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Wellman's Corners. The building was full of persons from different parts of the Township. After tea, which had been most bountifully supplied by the ladies of that neighborhood, the Chair was taken by Dr. Boulter, M. P. P., and addresses delivered by the Chairman, the Revs. Messrs. Godfrey, Doxie, and Nell, and M. Bowell, Esq., M. P. P.—Receipts at the door were over $60. The meeting was a success, and ere another year goes round there is little doubt but that the Church will be erected.

STAMPS ON NOTES.—The *Globe* says a decision has been given in Baker vs. Brown in the Superior Court, Toronto, which is of considerable interest to the commercial community. This was an action brought to recover payment of a note made by defendant and held by plaintiff. For the defence it was pleaded that the note not having been properly stamped when it came into plaintiff's hands defendant was not liable. It was shown that before the note fell due it was properly stamped, plaintiff having a few days after it came into his possession affixed upon it the proper stamps, together with the penalty. It was, however, held by the Court that the stamps should have been affixed when the note first came into plaintiff's possession, and because such had not been done, the note was declared invalid, and judgment given for defendant.

RETURNING TO FIRST LOVE.—The London *Times* of the 4th inst, says the Montreal *Gazette*, publishes an article upon the singular phenomenon of the putting forth of protectionists principles among Manchester people. The operatives, as well as some portion of the manufacturers of Manchester, seem to be convinced that cotton-spinning for all the world can, no longer, be profitable carried on in that city or in England. Attracted by the cry of cheap food, they combined against the agricultural interest, years ago, to secure free trade, because they held that with untaxed food, they could manufacture for the world. Now they find that, with a higher price for the raw material and an advance (or a struggle for an advance) in wages this is impracticable. The *Times*, even, admits that, without cheaper raw material, this must be the case. Hence the outcry (not unheard before seeing that the London workers in iron had already uttered it) that English manufactures should be protected, in order that the wages of operatives might be raised. But that Manchester, the very home and temple of free trade, should come to echo this cry and support this demand may well move one to astonishment. Yet even that is confessed. With the advancement of the working men to power we say possibly see a strange *bouleversement*, and an approximation of the fiscal and commercial policy of Britian to that of United States.

Opium is now selling at from $10 to $20 a pound in New York. It lately sold at $3.75.

In Florida, they are raising five kinds of figs, also olives of good quality and great abundance, pomegranate, and bananas, as well as oranges.

A countryman, named George Tinkum, fell into the hands of some New Jersey groggery thieves last week, who relieved him of thirteen hundred dollars which he had stowed away in his boots.

Miss Lizzie Boynton, of Crawfordsville Ind., having lectured on the subject, "After Suffrage, What?" received answer the other day in the shape of an old pair of trousers, a jacket, and a dull razor.

A lawyer on a circuit dropped a ten pound note under the table while playing cards at the inn. He did not discover his loss until he was going to bed, but then returned immediately. On reaching the room he was met by the waiter, who said, I know what you want, sir; you have lost something. Yes, I have lost a ten pound note. Well, sir I have found it, here it is. Thanks, my good lad, here is a sovereign for you. No sir, I want no reward for being honest. But, looking at him with a knowing grin, wasn't it lucky that none of the gentlemen found it?

BIRTH.

In Belleville, on the 26th inst., the wife of Walter J. Hayward, Esq., of a son.

In Belleville, March 4th, the wife of Mr. F. A. Clarke of a Son.

MARRIED.

On the 24th Feb., by the Rev. D. Ryan, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James Caskey, Madoc, to Debora, third daughter of Mr. John Harrison, of Hungerford.

DIED.

In Belleville, on Wednesday, 17th instant, Harry, third son of Mr. W. J. Baker, aged 10 years.

On the 22nd inst., Edward Thomas, fifth son of Mr. W. J. Baker, aged 8 years, 5 months and 10 days.

At High Falls, Cambridge, on the 21st instant, Florence, only child of Mr. J. S. Castleman, aged 8 months and 6 days.

CHRIST CHURCH,

NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, M.A., INCUMBENT.

SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M., and 7 P.M. Holy Communion Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offeretory collections. *SEATS FREE.*

November 28th, 1867. 41-1y

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, March 3, 1869.

FALL WHEAT—85c to 95c.
SPRING WHEAT—85c. to 95c.
BARLEY—$1 10 $1 20.
RYE—60c.
OATS—50c to 55c.
PEAS—85c
BUCKWHEAT—50c to 55c.
BEEF—$5 00 to $6 50.
PORK—$9 to $10.
MUTTON—3c to 6c per pound.
Veal 6c to 7c per lb.
BUTTER—20 to 25c.
EGGS—15c.
HIDES—$6 to $6 50.
SHEEPSKINS—50c to $1.
TALLOW—Rough 8c to 9c.
LARD—12 to 14c.
POTATOES—40c to 45c.
APPLES—40c to $1.
HAY—$9 to $12.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—$4 50 $5 00 ₽ bbl.
POTASH—$5 00.
CHICKENS, per pair—25c to 40c.
LAMB—4c to 5c per lb.
DUCKS—30c to 50c per pair.
GEESE—40c to 50c.
TURKEYS—60c to $1.
CORD WOOD SOFT—$2 to $2 50
Do HARD—$3 to $3 50.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER

MONTREAL, March, 3, 1869. 1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$0 00	@	
Extra	5 20	@	5 30
Fancy	4 80	@	4 90
Welland Canal Superfine	4 90	@	5 10
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat,	4 50	@	4 65
" " 1 Western Wheat,	4 95	@	5 00
" " 2 " "	4 20	@	4 30
Bag Flour	2 20	@	2 25
WHEAT.—Canada Fall	1 13	@	1 14
Spring	1 11	@	1 13
Western	1 10	@	1 11
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	0 45	@	0 47
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	1 20	@	1 30
BUTTER—Dairy	0 20	@	0 23
" Store Packed	0 20	@	0 23
ASHES Pots	5 60	@	5 65
Pearls	5 45	@	5 50
PORK—Mess	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess	16 00	@	00 00
Prime	14 00	@	00 00
Dressed Hogs	9 00	@	9 50
PEAS	0 89	@	0 90
RYE FLOUR	0 00	@	0 00

Flour—Receipts 1,000 bbls; market quiet but firm, with limited sales of sperfine at $4 55 to $4 60 for good brands. Grain—No reported transactions, rates nominal. Provisions—Pork steady. Lard quiet. Butter—choice in fair demand, but ordinary not enquired of. Ashes unchanged.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year: few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in Wistar's Balsam to an extent not found in any other remedy: however severe the suffering, the application of the soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Mr. JOHN BUNTO,

OF BALDWIN, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y., writes:

"I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practice evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what the physicians termed SEATED CONSUMPTION as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing constantly and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operation that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up. The fifth bottle entirely restored her to health, doing that which several Physicians had tried to do but had failed."

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

A Family Medicine, well and favorably known for the past ten years, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its Virtues and Magical effects.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has won for itself a reputation, as a blood purifier, alternative stomach tonic, unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Kidney Complaints, Acid Stomach, Phthisic Asthma, and restores to vital activity the system debilitated by suffering and disease.

Its magical and wonderful in curing sudden colds, sore throat, coughs, Diptheria, pains in the side, and back, neuralgia, toothache, rheumatic and other pains in any part of the body, and from whatever cause, has given it in every household and is fast superceding all other preparations of the kind.

It is also an effectual and prompt remedy for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains, chilblains, frost bites, cramps in the stomach, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, billious cholic, cholera infantum, dysentery, &c.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by E. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., and Thos. Wills, Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Passages of the Body

Must be unobstructed if the animal fabric is to be kept in a pure and wholesome condition. The health of a human being, like the health of a city, depends in a great degree upon the state of those waste-pipes of the system—the channels of discharge. One of the uses of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills is to keep these outlets free. This object is accomplished without pain or diminution of physical strength, and at the same time the stomach and liver are toned and brought into perfect working order. If the blood is corrupt, as well as the internal viscera disordered, purify the venous system with Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

Glandular Diseases.

Many of the maladies generated by virus in the blood fastened upon the glands. This is especially the case with those of a scrofulous type. Whenever these important organs are affected, either directed or sympathetically, the only medicine that can be relied on to effect a cure is Bristol's Sarsaparilla. When the great secretive gland, the liver, is chronically disordered, this balsamic preparation should always be resorted to. It is the only specific for ulcerations in that tender and susceptible organ, and its tonic element also exercises a wonderful controling influence in fever and ague, dumb ague, remittent fevers, and general debility. As an auxiliary, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills, in cases of this nature, cannot be too highly recommended.

Gardner's Baking Powder.

Unrivalled for purity and cheapness.

In 1 lb. packets............1s. 3d each.
In 5 oz. packets............6d "

For sale at WESLEY BULLEN'S and JOHN COOK'S, Grocers.

Gardner's "Domestic Cough Remedy."

(TRADE MARK SECURED.)

IN BOTTLES AT 1s 3d AND 2s 6d EACH.

A trial is all that is necessary to prove its value as a "Cough Remedy." For sale at R. HOLDEN & Co's., and of JAMES H. HAMBLY, Apothecaries' Hall, Belleville.

The above truly useful and valuable articles can be procured from Grocers, Druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion. Sole proprietor,

J. GARDINER, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

d158w38-6m

The Horse.

"Of the great number of animals under the control of man, the horse is unquestionably the most serviceable;" but is it not strange that so many who own horses, and who are dependent on their labor for a living, should neglect to give them that care and support which their own interest no less than the safety and comfort of the horse demands. The best medicine for horses is "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy;" of this there can be no doubt—it is safe and easily given. Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., E. Chandler, and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers. 1m-w

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue or slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics. These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full direction in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free of the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and five postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

JOB MOSES, N. Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle C W.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless.*

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton and all Medicine Dealers.

TO THE WORKING CLASS. I am now prepared to furnish employment to all classes at their homes for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered. All who see this notice please send me their address and test the business for themselves. If not well satisfied I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars sent free. Sample sent by mail for ten cents in stamps. Address

E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

51-1m

FOR

Frost Bites, Chilblains, Scalds, Burns and Bruises, PAIN-KILLER

Affords immediate relief it soothes the inflamed and irritated part gives rest and quiet to the sufferer. A celebrated Physician in Montreal lately said the Pain Killer is one of those little Household Remedies every family should have in the House. It is used both

Internally and Externally

And for Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system.

IT IS THE MOST REGULAR MEDICINE EXTANT.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers: 15, 25 and 50 cts per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Montreal, P. Q.

1-1m

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS!

IT is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR to its ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT!

The old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. *All others are imitations.*

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. 13-1yr

Mrs S.A. ALLEN

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.
A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It will promote luxuriant growth.
FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

SALE of FARM STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL BY Public Auction, ON WEDNESDAY, 17th MARCH,

On his premises, Lot 10, between 3rd & 4th concession of THURLOW, the following Farm Stock:

Three Horses, one pair the best matched in Canada; 5 Cows; 2 Heifers three years old; a lot of young cattle; one Waggon; Fanning Mill; Sleigh; Roller; Buggy; Set Double Harness; Box and Cooking Stove; Cradle, Scythes and other Farming Implements.

SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

TERMS—Above $12, six months credit upon furnishing approved paper.

EDWARD OLIVER.

A. KEYS, Auctioneer.
Belleville, March 4th, 1869. 3-21

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, 1865.

In the matter of BENJAMIN JOHNSON, *An Insolvent.*

THE creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Belleville, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869.

GEO. D. DICKSON, Official Assignee.

3-2w

"A NIGHT AT HAME."

ONTARIO HALL, BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, 16th MARCH.

Last appearance prior to his departure for California.

KENNEDY'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

In addition to a choice selection of Songs, Mr. Kennedy will recite

WATTY AND MEG!

or, how to cure a scolding wife.

PIANOFORTE - - - Miss Kennedy.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Tickets at the door.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

March 3rd, 1869. 259-4t 3-2w

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE, ON TUESDAY, 9th INST.

THE subscriber is instructed to sell at the Furniture Warehouse in HENDERSON'S BUILDINGS, Directly opposite the Upper Bridge, the

WHOLE STOCK OF FURNITURE

consisting of such goods as are generally kept in a first-class Shop.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

To commence at 11 o'clock. Any person requiring such Goods should attend this sale, at there will undoubtedly be great bargains to be had.

A. KEYES, Auctioneer.

Belleville, March 3rd, 1869. 3-1t-259-4t

To School Trustees.

A Young man of some experience wishes to engage as Teacher in a Common School. He can bring good Testimonials from School Trustees.

Address J. HARRY.

Belleville, March 4th. 3-5t

Farm For Sale.

WEST half of lot No. 9, 10th Concession of Rawdon, 65 acres cleared, and a house and barn upon it. This is one of the best 100 acres in Rawdon. For terms, apply to the proprietor upon the premises.

PETER WELCH.

Rawdon, March 2, 1869. 3-13-w

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office up to the 1st day of March, 1869.

Anderson, Stewart	Larance, Mary Ann
Anderson, Wm.	Lane, Wilmot
Allen, Mrs.	Lewis, James
Anthony, A. G.	Loft, Thomas
Atkins, Richard	Lynch, J.
Barker & Shannon.	Marrcott, John
Bedal, Mrs. G.	May, James
Bower, R.	May, Geo H
Blake, Charles	Marshall, Sandy
Boyer, J J P	Mitz, A J
Black, Charles	Millan, Carrie
Brennan, John	Monck, G
Bragg, John	McCarron, Ellen
Bush, Elias	McCullough, John
Burges, Emily	McCormick, Jane
Burl, D C	McDaniels, Herman
Callaghan, Johanna	McDonald, Catherine
Campbell, Wm.	McIntosh, James
Cathle, Harriet A	Outwater, J R
Capran, Bork	Osborne, Capt.
Chapman, Rev. J. A.	Paterson, R W
Chalmers, F	Pierce, C
Chisholm, Francis	Phillips, Chas. R
Chesbro, Miss B	Picket, Jane
Clark, Samuel	Phillips, Chas.
Conroy, James	Pizlner, Geogena
Cornwall, C C	Powers, Wm.
Covert, Capt. H	Randall, G
Cook, Purdy	Roseberry, Whiteford
Cook, Henry	Rogers, W H
Collins, Miss E	Russell, Mary
Crawford, Geo.	Ruttan, Phillip
Dafoe, Jacob	Ryan, R. R.
Dafoe, Jacob Jr.	Rushrell, Mary
Dayman, L	Sandford, W W
Dickens, A J	Sarcolatle, John
Ewing, B J	Salisberry, Richard
Fizone, Geo	Shea, Michael
Fick, Allan	Shea, Wm.
Flood, James	Shepherd, Mrs Jane
Ferzzell, W	Smith, Samantha
Francis, John	Spencer, Isabella
Galber, Elizabeth	Spencer, Wm E
Gernon, Owen	Sturch, Henry
Gormley, Capt. Jas	Stevenson, John
Grant, Joseph	Stewart, John
Guthrie, Mary A	Stewart, Eliza
Hancox, Mrs.	Suhean, Mary Ann
Hebert, Ludger	Sweeny, Maggie
Hill, John	Suffman, Maggie
Hartley, Wm.	Thompson, Mrs G A
Herrangher, —	Trael, Mary
Hewson, Wm.	Toby, Uriah
Hibbard, Eliza	Vandewaters, Sarah
Howell, Victor	Warnock, A P
Hough, W G	White, John
Human, Mr.	Welch, Richard
Hughes, Laughlin	Wittle, Robert
Jones, W P	Wilksons, E Sanson
Kelly, Kate N	Wies, Chas. W
Kinlock, Wm	Woodruff, Miss
Lackie, Catherine	Yarrood, John
Lorenner, M A	

"⁎" Persons calling will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

J. H. MEACHAM, Postmaster.

Belleville, March. 1st, 1869.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION wanted of Mr. John W. Huffman, of Rawdon. He was last seen in Belleville on Tuesday, the 26th February. He is twenty-six years of age, about five feet eight inches high, light complexion, light hair, light moustache, was dressed in a full-cloth suit red and black, with a long black overcoat, and black cloth cap. Any person giving information of his whereabouts will confer a favor upon his friends, Address Mrs. John W. Huffman, Brinkworth P. O., Rawdon. Other papers will confer a favor by copying.

Rawdon, March 2, 1869. 3-2w 259-1t

F. VAN NORMAN,

AGENT FOR THE BEST MAKES OF PIANOS, ORGANS, And MELODEONS, At the Bookstore, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, BELLEVILLE.

To Loan,

MONEY at 8 per cent.

A. R. DOUGALL.

Belleville, Feb. 1869. d226-1m-w51-1m

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP!

ABOUT 100 Acres, nearly all under cultivation known as the OLD GEROW FARM, in the 2nd Con. of Ameliasburgh, about 1½ miles from the Steam Ferry Landing.

☞ Terms easy. Immediate possession.

Apply to ROBERT READ.

Belleville, Feb. 9th 1869. 52-tf

HOOP SKIRTS SELLING OFF AT COST, AT M. LAFERTE'S, LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

12	..........sold at	.........25 cts.
15	..........sold at	.........30 cts.
15 springs reduced from		......50 to 37½ cts.
20 "	"	......60 to 45 "
25 "	"	......75 to 30 "
30 "	"	......90 to 70 "
35 "	"	......$1 to 80 "
40 "	"	....$1 12½ to 90 "

ALSO,

A LARGE LOT OF DRESS GOODS To be cleared out AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

M. LAFERTE, LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Front Street, Belleville.

February 8th, 1869. 239d 52w

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK.

Carriage Axles,
Hubbs, Spokes,
Fellowes and Bows.
Bar Iron,
Seeel Springs,
Carriage Trimmings,

Shelf Hardware and Cuttlery, PLATED WARE, &c., &c., In Great variety, AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

JAS. GLASS.

Belleville. Feb. 5, 1869. 237d&52w

TENDERS.

SEALED Tenders for the following work on the new Wesleyan Methodist Church, Tweed, will be received up to the FIRST day of APRIL next, namely:

A tender for the Stone Work.
A tender for the Roof, Tower and Cornice.
A tender for the Floor and Surbase.
A tender for the Window Frames.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at Wm. Wright's store, Tweed, to whom all communications should be addressed.

The Committee will not consider themselves bound to accept the lowest tender.

WM. WRIGHT, *Secretary*

Tweed, Feb. 22nd, 1869. 2 3t

NOTICE.

TAKE Notice that application will be made to the Municipal Council of the Township of Marmora and Lake, at the first Sitting thereof, next after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice, for the passage of a By-Law for the stopping up and sale of the original allowance for Road between lots numbers eight and nine in the 8th concession, and lots numbers eight and nine in the 9th concession of said Township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, and for fixing and declaring therein the terms upon which the same is to be sold and conveyed, when all parties interested are required to attend.

Dated at Marmora, this 13th day of February, 1869.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Township Clerk Marmora and Lake

1-5w

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person purchasing a Note given by me to one William Macintosh for five dollars, Dated Sidney February 10th 1869, payable three months after date, as I have not received any value for it.

JOHN MASSARLE.

Sidney, Feb. 12th, 1869. 1-3w

Farms for Sale.

N.W. ¼ of Lot No. 17, and S. E. ¼ of Lot No. 18 in the 7th con. Marmora, 100 acres, occupied by Peter Sherridan.

W. ½ of E. ½ of Lot. 5, in the 4th concession of Huntingdon, 50 acres, formerly owned by W. Ashley.

Also, Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 3rd, and 31 in the 5th con. of Elziver, 100 acres each.

Apply to ALEX. ROBERTSON, Barrister, &c.

Belleville, Feb. 23, 1869. w2tf 253w1tf

QUERY?

Should we employ the noble doctors to bring us our tea and coffee in bottles, at an expense of at least four times what they now cost?

If not, why should we longer adopt that system in reference to medicines which are the simple extracts of herbs or plants and roots, and are as readily prepared as tea and coffee?

Each package of Dr. Thompson's Botanic Medicines contains more medical properties than can be procured in any other form for four times the amount of money.

We have in our possession numerous testimonials as to the practicability of, as well as the benefits derived from the use of Dr. Thompson's Botanic Medicines, viz:

Dr. Thompson's Blood Purifier

Cures all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as salt-rheum, scrofula, king's evil, white swellings, tendency to boils, old sores, pimples or roughness of the skin. It regulates the stomach and bowels; it tones the liver, and promotes the general vigor of the system, without reducing the strength of the patient. Sold at 50 cents per package.

DR. THOMPSON'S Stomachic Bitters.

A certain and speedy cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Indigestion. For costiveness it has no equal; it is a mild and safe invigorant and corroberant for delicate persons; a good alterative tonic for ordinary family purposes; a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced by sickness; an excellent as well as an agreeable and wholesome stimulant, for general debility, and diseases having their origin in an imperfect digestion or a deranged state of the stomach. Sold at 25 cents per package.

Dr. Thompson's No. 6.

It is used with success for diseases caused by colds, such as cold chills, chills and fever, headache, pains in the joints or limbs, neuralgia, rheumatic pains—in fact it may properly be called PAIN KILLER, as it may be used for all purposes for which Pain Killers or Reliefs are used, such as cramps in the stomach, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, summer complaints, cholera morbus, female complaints or obstructions. It may also be used with great success as a Liniment. Sold at 20 cents per package.

The proprietor has been induced to adopt the present condensed style of putting up the medicine in packages, as he is thereby enabled to supply double the amount of medicine for one-half the regular price of similar preparations.

Prepared and sold by J. W. THOMPSON, M. D., New Lebanon, N. Y.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
Lyman, Elliott & Co., Toronto.
J. Winer & Co., and G. C. Briggs & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 1-6m

For Sale,

75 M (each) Cedar and Pine Shingles.
2500 lbs. Dried Apples.
20 bbls. White Fish.

THE subscriber is extensively purchasing Eggs, Butter, Shingles, and all kinds of Fish, &c., and may hereafter be found opposite the Market, at J. Hodge's Store, or at the Anglo American Hotel.

B. F. WOOD.

Belleville, Feb. 1, 1869. 233-6t 51-6t

NEW GOODS AT THE BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE.

China Tea Sets,
China Breakfast Sets,
Colored Dinner Sets,
Dessert Sets,
White Granite ware, best and seconds,
Glass Shades for wax flowers, &c.,
Glass Preserve Dishes,
Glass Pitchers,
Pickle Stands,
Cut and Pressed Wines, Decanters and Tumblers,
A splendid lot of Goblets, cheaper than ever before.
Cheap Crocks and Milk Pans.

F. H. ROUS.

Belleville, Feb. 4, 1869. 51

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as General Merchants, under the name and style of J. & W. SUTHERLAND, is dissolved. All parties having claims against the late firm will be paid by Mr. W. Sutherland. As it is necessary to close the books, all parties indebted must settle their respective accounts immediately to W. Sutherland, who is empowered to discharge the same.

The undersigned take this opportunity of tendering their sincere thanks to their friends for the large patronage extended to the late firm, and to say that Mr. W. Sutherland will continue the business under the name of the late firm.

Dated 1st January, 1869.

JOHN SUTHERLAND,
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND.

48w212d

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between John Carscallen, James Baker and Henry D. Hampton, as Carpenters and Builders, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on in the same premises by John Carscallen and James Baker, who will pay all debts owed by said firm, and to whom all debts due must be paid.

JOHN CARSCALLEN.
JAMES BAKER.
HENRY D. HAMPTON.

Belleville, Feb. 25th, 1869. 2-3w 254-6t

HOLTON & CO. — G. C. HOLTON & Co.,

TAKE great pleasure in directing attention to their very large Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS! Consisting of Dress Goods, In all the Newest Styles and materials.

DRESS TRIMMINGS In Fringes, Gimps, Silk Laces, Pipings, &c., &c.

JACKET CLOTHS, In Petersham, Lambskin, Whitneys, &c., &c., &c.

Particular attention directed to the new FELT SKIRT! Which is considered superior to any skirt in the market.

English, Scotch & Canadian Tweeds of the Newest Patterns.

WHITE & GREY COTTONS, FLANNELS,

Gloves, Mits, Ties, Scarfs, Mufflers, Paper and Linen Collars, Hosiery, &c., &c.

☞ A very large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES always on hand.

Dec. 15, 1868. 44

FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated house and half acre of land known as Lot No. 7, North side of Benjamin street, Yeoman's Hill, with first rate barn, good young orchard, never-failing well, and large cistern. Possession given April 25th, 1869. The above is a great bargain. For particulars apply to

W. CROWTHER.

Belleville, Feb. 12th, 1869. 52 2m

Fresh Lime.

FRESH LIME now for sale at the Bay of Quinte Kilns, Kingston Road.

W. A. FOSTER.

Belleville, Feb. 11, 1869. 52

$50,000.00

OF PRIVATE MONEYS has been received for Investment in Ontario, at Low Rates of interest.

Parties may rely on getting loans, if security satisfactory. Apply to

J. H. SIMPSON, Barrister.

Belleville, 5th Feb., 1869. 52-3m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Wesley Bullen and George W. Gibson, under the name and style of Bullen & Gibson, Livery Stable proprietors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be conducted by Wesley Bullen, who will pay all claims against said firm, and to whom all debts due said firm are to be paid.

WESLEY BULLEN,
GEO. W. GIBSON.

Belleville, Feb 17th, 1869. 247-4&2-2t

Farm For Sale.

62½ ACRES of the East half of lot No. 25, in the 6th Concession of Thurlow, is offered for sale cheap. There are on the premises a good frame house, frame barn and driving house, a never failing well, and a good creek running through the centre of the land, and about 60 young apple trees, most of which are bearing. For terms apply on the premises, to WILLET M. FAIRMAN.

Thurlow, Feb. 13, 1869. 1-4w

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 13, in the 5th Concession of Hungerford, County of Hastings, containing 200 acres. Good buildings. Possession given immediately. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD, Barrister, Belleville.

Belleville, May 14, 13w-tf

WHITE COTTON,

Just received ex S. S. "Hibernian."

2 CASES WHITE COTTON

Having been bought in Manchester, when Cotton touched the lowest point,

THEY ARE SUPERIOR VALUE.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

Belleville, February 18th, 1869. 1w

Notice to the Public.

I C T C

THE Teas of the India and China Tea Company have now been before the public of Canada for nearly two years, and despite the opposition of interested parties, their *distinctive qualities and superiority* are generally admitted, they are

Pure, Wholesome, and of Great Strength and Flavor.

Prices 70 cents and $1 per pound, either Black, Green or Mixed, (Black and Green).

☞ Sold by Agents in every town in the Dominion. Observe the Trade Mark on each package.

Agent for Belleville, J. H. HAMBLY, APOTHECARIES HALL.

☞ Agents will be appointed at all places where the Company is not yet represented Apply to the Canada Depot,

w46&d207 1y 23 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

Public Notice! THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,

6 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

OUR TEAS, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. THEY ARE UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOR. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb. boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb. boxes, two 12 lb. boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb. box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery, by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb. box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb. boxes or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address, carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own tea. We warrant all the Teas we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.—English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, strong Tea, 45c., 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do. 55c., 60c. and 65c.; Very Best Full Flavored do. 75c; Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do. 60c.; Very Fine do 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c., 55c., Fine 60c., Very Fine 65c., Finest 75c.

GREEN TEA.—Twankay 50c., 55c., 65c.; Young Hysqn 50c., 60c., 65c., 70c.; Fine do. 75c.; Very Fine 85c.; Superfine and Very Choice $1; Fine Gunpowder 85c.; Extra Superfine do. $1.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

☞ An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c. and 70c.; very good for common purposes 50c.

Out of over one thousand testimonials we insert the following:

A YEAR'S TRIAL.

The Montreal Tea Company: MONTREAL, 1868.

GENTS.—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap.

Yours very truly, F. DENNIE.

Montreal Tea Co:

GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heart-burn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer.

Yours respectfully, FRANCIS T. GRENE, 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of tea forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand, was sent through a mistake.

G. CHENEY. Manager Canadian Express Company.

Montreal Tea Company: HOUSE OF SENATE, OTTAWA.

GENTLEMEN.—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future orders. Yours, &c., S. SKINNER.

☞ Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—The Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

☞ Silver taken at par. For notes and Post Office orders the Company will add the premium in Tea to the order. 41w 17ed-1y

ANOTHER! ANOTHER!! ANOTHER!!! HARDWARE STORE!

IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE WOOD MARKET! FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

HUNT & CO.,

☞ HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR NEW STOCK OF ☜

ENGLISH & AMERICAN HARDWARE!

Together with a COMPLETE SELECTION of

AMERICAN SADDLERY.

☞ Call and see their Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Belleville, Dec. 10th, 1868. 43-tf

A. & J. McFEE, WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS, &c., &c.,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,

DIRECT attention to their Late Importations of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES,

Particular attention is paid to their LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Which for Exactness, Durability, and Cheapness, are unsurpassed. The following justly celebrated Watches always on hand:—

The Sewell Watch, the American Waltham Watch, Leman's Self-Winding Watch.

☞ CLOCKS FROM $1.50 TO $100! ☜

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL AGES—Fine Brazilian Pebble.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the most satisfactory manner. ALL WORK WARRANTED

☞ *Remember the Stand, opposite Fanning's Hotel.* 44

For Sale. A GOOD INVESTMENT.

IN the Village of Trenton, Lots No. 9 & 10, North King Street, containing two-fifths of an acre, on which are situated two snug Dwellings in good repair.

The lots are situated on the corner opposite the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and is considered one of the pleasantest and healthiest situations in the Village. The fences are new; the garden is in fine order, and contains 12 choice fruit trees just commencing to bear, together with a fine well of never failing water. The premises are under a rental of $130 per year. This offers a rare chance for any person wanting a pleasant residence or having money to invest.

Apply to GEO. J. FLINDALL, Murray.
Or to W. H. DELANEY, Trenton.

Trenton, Jan. 19th, 1869. d222 6t-w49tf

DRAG SAWS.

A FEW new and improved self-feeding Drag Saws, for sawing wood in the bush, for sale at the Victoria Foundry.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, Dec. 24, 1868. 45

Cheese Maker Wanted.

AT the Front of Sidney Cheese Factory, a competent person, to take charge of the Factory for the season of 1869, and manufacture cheese from the milk of about seven hundred cows, at a rate per pound. Best of references and security for fulfillment of contract required. By order of the Board.

KETCHAN GRAHAM, *President F. S. C. Factory.*

Belleville, Jan. 8th, 1869. 48-tf

Lands for Sale.

South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.

Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.

South part 26, 12th con. Seymour, 180 acres.

Terms easy. Apply to ANDREW THOMSON, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Belleville.

Jan. 21, 1869. w49-tf

TO RENT.

A GRIST MILL, Trenton.
A FARM, Frankford.

Enquire of A. R. DOUGALL.

Belleville, Jan. 14, 1869. 218d 48w

D. ACKERILL'S GENUINE HORSE MEDICINES

I HEREBY notify the public that I have appointed R. HOLDEN & Co., sole agents for the sale of my justly celebrated preparations, from whom they can be obtained upon the same terms as from myself.

DANIEL ACKERILL.

Belleville, Nov. 30, 1868.

To Farmers, Lumberers, Horse Dealers, &c.

IN connection with the above, the subscribers give notice that they have now on hand a full supply of the following truly valuable medicines:—

ACKERILL'S ECLIPSE CONDITION POWDER.
ACKERILL'S ROMAN SPECIFIC.
ACKERILL'S BALSAMIC LINIMENT
ACKERILL'S UNIVERSAL CURE—A certain remedy for Spavins, &c
AND
ACKERILL'S BLISTERING ESSENCE.

For full particulars about each, call at "HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE," and get a Circular.

J. C. HOLDEN & CO.

Belleville, Nov. 30, 1868. 181

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit: BY virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of David A. Walsh, at the suit of Philip Hambly, the elder, I have seized and will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY the EIGHTH day of MAY next, at noon, all the estate, right, title, and interest, of the said David A. Walsh, of, in, to, or out of Lot number Ten in the sixth concession of Tudor, in the County of Hastings.

G. TAYLOR, Sheriff, C. H. Per C. E. MILLER.

A. R. DOUGALL, *Plaintiff's Solicitor.*

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 10th February, 1869. 51-13w

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings, to me directed against the lands and tenements of E. Dolen, at the suit of Robert Patterson, I have seized, and will offer for Sale at my Office, in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1869, at noon, all the right, title and interest of the said E. Dolen, in and to Lot Eighth, as laid down on a plan of part of Lot Six, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, by John J. Haslett, P. L. S., for Edmund Murney, and now in the Town of Belleville.

G. TAYLOR, Sheriff, C. H. Per C. E. MILLER.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1869.
First published 29th Jan. 1869 50-13w

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit: BY virtue of an execution issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Benjamin Fairfield Davy, deceased, at the time of his death, upon a judgment recovered in the said Court against Cinderella Davy, administratrix, with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Benjamin Fairfield Davy, at the suit of John Ham Perry. I have seized and will offer for sale at my Office, in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, at noon, all the right, title and interest which the said Benjamin Fairfield Davy, deceased, at the time of his death had in and to the east half of lot number seven, in the third concession, and the east half of lot number five, in the thirteenth concession, both in the Township of Hungerford. Also water lot number seven, on the west side of Front Street, in the Town of Belleville, fully described in the Government Grant to A. O. Petrie, 23d April, A. D. 1846.

G. TAYLOR, Sheriff, C. H. Per C. E. MILLER.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, Jan. 11, 1869.
First published 15th Jan., 1869. 48-13t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit: BY Virtue of an execution issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Smith, at the suit of Scott Marshall, I have seized and will offer for sale, at my office, in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the SIXTH DAY OF MARCH next, at noon, all the right, title, and interest of the defendant, John Smith, of, in, and to part of Lot number Two in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and being park lot number Seven, on the west side of Park Street in the Village of Frankford, agreeably to a plan and survey of a part of said Village of Frankford, made by Joseph S. Peterson, P. L. S., and dated April, 1853, containing by admeasurement Two Acres and One Tenth of an Acre of Land, be the same more or less.

G. TAYLOR, Sheriff, C. H., Per C. E. MILLER.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, December 1, 1868. w42-13t

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of SALYER REED, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings. ON the 21st day of April next, the undersigned insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts.

Belleville, 22nd January, A. D., 1869.

SALYER REED, Insolvent. 50-2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

In the matter of WILLIAM WHITE, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

ON WEDNESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY of APRIL next, the undersigned Insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Belleville, 4th February, A. D. 1869.

WM. WHITE, Insolvent.

51-2m

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH REED, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings. ON Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

The undersigned Assignee will at the same time apply to said Judge for his discharge from the office of Assignee herein. His final account is open for inspection at his office, Belleville.

Belleville, 4th February, A. D., 1869.

JOSEPH REED, Insolvent.

G. D. DICKSON, Assignee. 51-2m

FOR SALE.

LOTS 7 and 8, East Henry Street, Stirling. Enquire of A. R. DOUGALL.

Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1869. 1-tf

Buy me and I'll do you Good. CAMPBELL'S CANADIAN HAIR RESTORER

A GENUINE article scientifically prepared from choice and delicate materials, and warranted to produce a luxurant growth of Hair on the head of the bald in an incredible short space of time. It will entirely eradicate all Dandruff, and if used according to directions, will assuredly bring forth a new growth of Hair on spots that have been bald for years. It will also restore faded, grey, or white hair to its original color and render it soft, pliant and glossy. As an article of Toilet, it has no equal, it is purely vegetable and highly perfumed, and possesses none of those gummy substances that are so deleterious to the hair.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. Manufactured only by D. J. Campbell, Bath, Ont., to whom all orders must be addressed.

Bath, Feb. 12th, 1869. 1-4w

GET YOUR SUPPLIES AT
N. McARTHUR'S, GROCERY, Provision and Liquor Store,
Front Street, opposite the Commercial Buildings.

NEIL McARTHUR

HAS JUST opened out a fresh stock of Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, in the above stand, and guarantees to sell as good Goods and as cheap as any other establishment in the town.

☞Call and see an old friend.
N. McARTHUR.
Belleville, April 16, 1868. w10

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company
CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
Annual Income exceeds £500,000
AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
v31n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

THE PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS'
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
HEAD OFFICE, - - - PICTON, ONT.
PRESIDENT,—L. B. STINSON.
VICE-PRESIDENT—WM. A. RICHARDS.
DIRECTORS—H. A. McFAUL, JAS. CAVAN, WM. DELONG, N. S. DEMILL, JAMES JOHNSTON.
DAVID BARKER, TREASURER.
JOHN TWIGG, SECRETARY.
JOHN HOWELL and A. SPAFFORD, TRAVELLING AGENTS.
R. J. FITZGERALD, SOLICITOR.

THIS COMPANY is established upon strictly Mutual principles, insuring farming and isolated property (not hazardous), in Townships only, and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for five years, without the expense of a renewal.

This Company has existed 1 years, during which period it has adjusted all losses in a satisfactory manner. It is managed with strict economy, and affords an opportunity of insuring with safety and reliance, and very little expense which accounts for its long standing and the successful business which it has been and is now doing.
Picton, Dec. 6 1863. 42-1y

FLINDALL'S
Dominion Pale Ale,
Manufactured at his improved and enlarged Brewery, Trenton.

J. F. FLINDALL

Finding the want of a first-class Ale Brewery in this section of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish as good a quality of

PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER,

as any other Brewery in the Dominion, manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted PURE from all adulteration.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Trenton, Nov. 12, 1868. 39w1y

For Dundas Cotton Yarn,
COTTON BAGS,
SOLE LEATHER,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c.,
GO TO
GEORGE COBURN'S,
Next door to Holden's Drug Store.
Belleville, Oct. 13th, 1868. n35

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
FRONT STREET, - - - BELLEVILLE
Opposite Patterson's Office

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.
Belleville, Oct. 25th, 1864 36

REMOVAL.
Belleville Temple of Fashion.
T. WALTERS.

Having Removed his place of business to the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past 7 years, and now having removed to a more commodious store, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.

You will find a good assortment of
TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS,
Doeskins, Vestings, &c.
ALSO
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Also, a cheap assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.

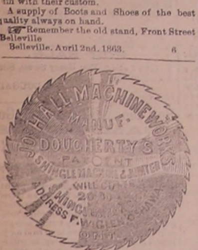
Ordered work promptly attended to.—Please call before purchasing elsewhere.
You will find
My stock is good, my price is just,
I deal quite fair, but fear to trust;
Whoever will may deal with me,
Their humble servant I will be.
T. WALTERS.
Belleville, June 13, 1867. 17wtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. BROWN

STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville
Belleville, April 2nd, 1863. 6



FOR SALE.

UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $260. half cash. Apply to
W. J. HAYWARD,
Barrister.
Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 50 tf.

NEW DOMINION STORE.
T. ELLIOTT.
Gentlemen Purchasing Clothing at
THE NEW DOMINION STORE
WILL HAVE IT
CUT by a FIRST CLASS TAILOR FREE OF CHARGE.

NEW DOMINION STORE.
SPLENDID FRENCH MERINOS
AT 2s. 6d.
DOLLAR KID GLOVES FOR 4 Shillings.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN OF
CLOUDS & BREAKFAST SHAWLS
AT THE
NEW DOMINION STORE,
T. ELLIOTT.
Belleville, Oct. 29, 1868. 87

DRY GOODS
SELLING VERY CHEAP AT
JONES & HENRY'S!
WHO ARE SELLING
CLOTHS AND DRESS GOODS
AT FROM
10 TO 30 PER CENT CHEAPER
THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

CANADIAN TWEEDS, formerly sold for $1 00, now sold for 70 cents, and all other Woolen Goods in the same proportion.

THEIR STOCK IS LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED!
Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

THEY HAVE ALSO A WELL ASSORTED
Stock of Groceries!
Which they are Selling VERY LOW.
GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED IN TEAS.

☞ REMEMBER THE STAND, directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, and next door to Glass' Hardware Store.
Belleville, Nov. 26, 1868. 178-7t 42-tf

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the Trade with
ANY QUANTITY OF COAL OIL
of the BEST QUALITY, and in
SPLENDID ORDER.
AT REFINERS' PRICES.
J. C. HOLDEN & Co.
Belleville, Sept. 5, 1868. d108

TO THE TRADE.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

WE have pleasure in announcing to the Trade that we are now receiving a very large stock of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY
PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.,
which have been
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
in the
BEST MARKETS OF EUROPE!
and will be sold as low as any house in Canada.
J. C. HOLDEN & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner Front and Hotel Sts., Belleville.
Belleville, September, 3rd, 1868. 29

W. H. VERMILYEA,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Carriages, Cutters, &c,
Pinnacle Street, Belleville.

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed a portion of his Manufactory of Carriages, &c., to the extensive premises formerly known as JONES' CARRIAGE SHOP, a few doors South of the Dafoe House, and he is now prepared to manufacture for sale or to order, in the highest style of the art, all descriptions of
CARRIAGES, CUTTERS, &c., &c.
Having now one of the largest and most extensive manufactories between Montreal and Toronto, he feels confident that all orders entrusted to his care will be executed in a style to give the fullest satisfaction. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Lumber Work, Jobbing, &c. carried on at the old stand, Ross' Corners. vol37 37-1y

MACHINE CARDS.
Dundas Card Clothing Works!

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS CAN now obtain EVERY DESCRIPTION of
CARD CLOTHING!
Warranted equal to any, either English or American, by sending their orders direct to the subscribers, who have a large and well selected stock, made expressly for Canadian Wool from the very best material by experienced workmen.

☞ Prompt attention given to all communications. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to suit the times.
SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY!
FORSYTH & CO.
Dundas, Ont.
Dundas, Feb. 21, 1868 1-tf

LANDS IN MARMORA
FOR SALE.

EAST half Lot No. 15, 10th con. Marmora.
West half Lot No. 1, 9th " "
Apply to
JOHN L. MORRIS,
Montreal, or
AND'W THOMSON,
Belleville
October 5, 1868. 133-8t 85tf

Moira Sash, Door & Blind Factory,
REDDICK & THOMPSON

HAVING purchased the Sash and Blind Manufactory of Mr. Thos. Wills, and rebuilt the premises, and added new and improved machinery, are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Sash, Doors, and Blinds, in a style not surpassed by any other Factory in the Province. A large stock of these articles always kept on hand, and for sale at very low prices.

Dressed flooring always on hand, and Planing of all kinds done to order.

Factory next to Upper Bridge, Coleman's Dam, West Belleville.
JAS. N. REDDICK,
H. A. THOMPSON,
Belleville, Nov. 26. d178-6t w41-tf

$700 REWARD.

WHEREAS, JOHN WATERHOUSE, of the Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, was, on the twenty-second day of April, 1868, murdered in the Town of Belleville, by some person or persons unknown; and whereas it is desirable to bring the murderer or murderers to justice, the undersigned will pay the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of said murderer or murderers.
RICHARD WATERHOUSE.
H. K. WATERHOUSE.
JOHN McLAREN.
Hungerford, July 15, 1868. 22w-tf

NEW DOMINION
GALLERY OF ART.
Neilson's Hall, Belleville.

HAS now been furnished with the latest styles of Scenery and Furniture. Arrangements have been made in Europe to receive from this date, all the new and latest styles of Scenery, &c., for Photographic purposes, every month from Paris, &c. A First Class Artist has been engaged to color Photographs in all the Fashionable Styles. The Gallery will also be superintended from this time by one of the best Photographers in America, so that parties wishing to get Photographs in the latest styles and of the very best quality, can rely upon them having all that they are represented to be.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS, in all the latest styles, that cannot be surpassed either in quality or cheapness. Life size Photographs have become very fashionable for the heads of families, in fact no family should be without them. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

The very best quality of CARD PHOTOGRAPHS only $1 25 per dozen, and other sizes in proportion.

☞ Remember the New Dominion Gallery of Art, Neilson's Hall, Belleville. Only $1 25 per dozen, just as good and better than you will pay two or three dollars per dozen in other galleries.
Belleville, Dec 21, 1868. 46

PRINTING.

FOR cheap printing go to "The Intelligencer" Office, Belleville.

The Farm.

Come back to the Farm.

Brother, come back! come back!
Dear brother, what can be the charm
That holds you so strong—
That keeps you so long
Away from your father's old farm?
Poor father, he tells how he needs you—
And would it be more than is due,
His labors to share,
His burdens to bear,
Who once bore your burdens for you?
Chorus—'Tis the voice of your sister—she calls you,
In tones both of love and alarm:
"By dead mother's pray'rs—
By father's gray hairs—
Dear brother come back to the farm."

Father, tho' years ago
The ablest and strongest of men,
Is failing at last—
You know he has passed
The mile-stone of three-score and ten,
He's feeble, he's trembling, he's lonely,
Who once was so fearless and brave;
Yet you are away,
While day after day
He totters on down to the grave.
Chorus—'Tis the voice of your sister, &c.

Come from the wide, wide world,
Where dangers and perils abound!
Oh! how can you roam
So far from your home,
Where safety and comfort are found?
Come, bring us the light of your presence,
Come, give us the strength of your arm;
That we may once more
See joys as of yore,
Sit smiling upon the old farm.
Chorus—'Tis the voice of your sister, &c.

Small Farming vs. Large Farming.

It is no less true now, than when the American philosopher said:—

"A little farm well tilled,
A little wife well willed."

A disposition to extend the broad acres, own a large farm, and all the land adjoining it, is a great mistake; and, in nine cases out of ten, the real profits of the large farmer fall from twenty-five to fifty per cent. below those of the thrifty, frugal man on his eighty or one hundred and sixty acres.

There are a few instances where men may occasionally succeed, but they are exceptions to the rule of large farming. The large farmer has to expend more than the small farmer in the way of teams, waggons, implements and machinery; hired help; heavy taxes on tracts of land; stock and personal properties, which he necessarily has to accumulate; then, there is the wear and tear of harness and tools; the continual expense of keeping up fences, buildings, &c. Last, not least, there must needs be a large amount of capital invested in all this necessary outfit for a large farm.

The small farmer on his eighty acres of quarter section, with one good team himself and a little hired help or his own boys, if he has any, can perform his labor of improving his farm, cultivating and harvesting his crop with a moderate expenditure; and when he foots up his accounts at the end of the year, will come out ahead of his large farm neighbor.—The great success in farming is manuring, deep ploughing, and thorough tillage. This is more easily done on small tracts of land and much more likely to be done than on the larger farm.

Small farming can be done more scientifically and systematically than it is generally practicable to have done on large farms; and the consequence is, that more is produced to the acre than is the result of large farming. If such is the fact, which is founded on reason and practical demonstration, small farming adds to the wealth of our country, both in excess of products, and the actual worth of real estate, which is more thoroughly and generally improved in small than in large tracts of land. It is manifest evidence of growing wealth and prosperity, to see the large farms and tracts of land in Missouri being divided into small farms, and making still more new homes; increase our population, stimulate enterprise, build up our institutions, and make us a strong and wealthy State.—*Cor. Rural World.*

Weighing Cattle by Measure.

An exchange gives the following rules for approximating the weight of live stock by measurement. Perhaps some of our readers will be disposed to try them and give us the result. If the dressed weight of a live animal can be nearly approximated by them, they will prove of real value to the buyers and sellers of stock. The girth is the circumference of the animal just behind the shoulder blades. The length is the distance from the shoulder blades. The superficial feet are obtained by multiplying the girth by the length. If less than three, and more than one, multiply superficial feet by eleven. If less than five, and more than three, multiply superficial feet by sixteen. If less than seven, and more than five, multiply superficial feet by twenty-five. If less then nine, and more than seven, multiply superficial feet by thirty-three. If less than eleven, and more than nine, multiply superficial feet by forty two.

Example: Suppose the girth of a bullock to be six feet three inches, length five feet six inches; the supprficial area will then be thirty-four; and, in accordance with the preceeding rules, the weight will be seven hundred and eighty-two pounds.

Example: Suppose a pig to measure in girth two feet, and in length one foot and nine inches. There would then be three and a half feet, which multiplied by eleven gives thirty-eight and a half pounds as the weight of the animal.

Cultivation of Corn and Potatoes.

In 'marking out, land for corn or potatoes make the marks as straight as possible one way. Then, in the case of potatoes, plant early, and as soon as the plants are up sufficiently to show the rows, go over the field with the cultivator, twice in a row, so close to each side of these straight rows as to deeply and thoroughly work the soil in the hills or rows. Thus early before the plants have extended root cultivation. This can be much more thoroughly and advantageously done where the rows are scrupulously straight. There might be an advantage in first going over the potatoes with a square harrow inverted, as is recommended of late. In cultivating corn after this mode, be careful to cover as little as possible and allow none to remain uncovered.

The first acre of potatoes that I raised on this line didn't take all summer, and they were so large and uniform in size and so very nice that I charged six cents per bushel above the market price for them in 'cheap times,' and got it. How differently situated are crops, cultivated as described, from those which are allowed to grow (take their chances) in hills or rows a foot or more across uncultivated (except perhaps scratched with a hoe) and sure to dry out and become as compact as you please, only more so.

Farming for Present Profit.

As you have invited farmers to write their thoughts, experience, &c., for the *Maine Farmer*, I thought I would send you a few lines on this subject, as I have not noticed anything of this kind appearing in the *Farmer*.

There are too many farmers that make it their sole business to farm it for the present profit, without even so much as one thought of the future conditions of their farms.—They want to get all they possibly can into money this year, and let the next year take care of itself. Now if farmers would farm it on the principle of making their farms better instead of worse, how different things would be in a few years, from what they are now. Then farms would soon bring one-third more if put to market, than if sold now. But most farmers do not see this, so they are bound to act on the skinning principle altogether, that is, sell all they can and put nothing back, to keep up the fertility of the soil. They plow up too much in the first place; In the second place they do not half dress it; thirdly, they plant too much potatoes; fourthly, they sow too much oats. And it is in this way that farms so carried on, are gradually growing poorer, when if rightly managed, they might be all the time growing better. If their owners could be made to believe that they could make more money by improving their farms than by raising all they possibly can to sell, to put into their pockets, it would be a great thing for the farmers of this State.

There are many farmers in this section that I am acquainted with, that a few years ago, cut at least one-third more hay than they do now, while there are many that six years ago produced forty tons, which last year produced only about one half of that amount. And this was brought about by selling hay, potatoes and oats. Therefore, farmers should not raise such crops to sell so largely, for their farms cannot always produce without something to keep up the fertility of the soil. They should farm it more with this single object: to increase their hay crop and by so doing in a few years all other crops would increase; and also the value of their farms would be increased to almost double what they are now. If farmers would be content to have less money in their pockets, and more hay in their barns for a few years how soon things would wear a different aspect, and how soon they would be in a better situation.—*A. E. Faught in Maine Farmer.*

Cutting Scions.

It is high time that cuttings of grapes, currants, gooseberries, etc., were made for use in the spring. Those who have not attended to this matter, should do so at once and not wait until planting time. This is especially true of apple tree scions. The earlier part of winter is undoubtedly the best time for cutting them, as they are less liable to be injured by frost at that time than later in the season. But we do no think that the winter, thus far, has been so severe as to as to inflict any injury upon the trees, which will be likely to interfere with the growth of cuttings made now, if properly set. It is the sudden changes of temperature in the latter part of the season, which are most likely to damage the young trees and stocks from which cuttings are made. Hence it will be well for those who have scions to cut, to do their work without delay, as a single warm spell, succeeded by a bitter cold may render a great part of their cuttings valueless. Of course the grafts should be cut when the weather is at a proper temperature—say within about 40° of zero. To preserve the scions until wanted, they should be placed in the cellar, in small packages, and covered with sand. Here they should be allowed to remain undisturbed until required for grafting.

Cultivation of Corn and Potatoes.

In 'marking out' land for corn or potatoes, make the marks as straight as possible one way. Then, in the case of potatoes, plant early, and as soon as the plants are up sufficiently to show the rows, go over the field with a cultivator, twice in a row, so close to each side of these straight rows as to deeply and thoroughly work the soil in the hills or rows. Thus early before the plants have extended root cultivation. This can be much more thoroughly and advantageously done where the rows are scrupulously straight. Give ordinary or suitable after cultivation. There might be an advantage in first going over the potatoes with a square harrow inverted, as is recommended of late. In cultivating corn after this mode, be careful to cover as little as possible and allow none to remain uncovered.

The first acre of potatoes that I raised on this line didn't take all summer, and they were so large and uniform in size and every way so nice that I charged six cents per bushel above the market price for them in 'cheap times,' and got it. How differently situated are crops, cultivated as described, from those which are allowed to grow (take their chances) in hills or rows a feet or more across uncultivated (except perhaps scratched with a hoe) and sure to dry out and become as compact as you please, only more so.

British Board of Trade for 1868.

The following is a synopsis of the agricultural returns of the British Board of Trade for 1868:—

The total number of acres under all kinds of crop, fallow and grass in the United Kingdom in 1868, was 45,652,000, which is 265,000 in excess of total in 1867, and 1,307,000 in excess of total of 1866. The large increase in 1868 as compared with 1866 is, however, chiefly owing to the increased acreage of permanent pasture returned in Great Britain in 1867 and 1868, under a more comprehensive heading in the forms used for collecting the returns. Of the total number of acres, 11,659,000 were under corn crops, 4,865,000 under green crops, 984,000 under bare fallow, 5,690,000 under clover or other rotation grasses, and 22,164,000 or nearly one half of the total acreage returned, were under permanent pasture. As compared with '67, there is an increase of 227,000 acres upon corn, and a decrease of 178,000 upon green crops. The acreage under potatoes is larger by 84,000 acres. With respect to corn crops, it may be stated that while wheat increased 310,000 acres, barley fell off by 92,000, and oats increased 48,000.

OLD PASTURES.—Three rules for renovating old pastures: 1. In winter, lime them in the wet places. 2. In summer, mow them where bushy. 3. Keep sheep on them, and feed the sheep with beans and oil-cake.

PAVEMENT FOR STABLES.—Three bushels of sifted coal-ashes mixed with two of gas lime and made into stiff mortar with gas tar, spread on a level bed of small stones, well rammed down—produce the best pavements for a stable.

BEES to be prosperous in the spring, should be well acquainted with the condition of every stand ever mouth in the year. If you have not done so before now, turn up every stand and ascertain its condition. A little attention may save much, and make your bees prosperous in the spring.

DIARRHŒA IN LAMBS.—A correspondent of a foreign exchange says that if a little oil-cake, oats, bran and cut hay are given to all lambs from the first of September to the first of January, there will be less of dairrhœa in lambs in the season.

BUTTER-MAKING IN WINTER.—Keep the animals warm feed three times a day, give some roots, and plenty of cornmeal or the provender made by grinding oats and marrowfat peas together. When the milk is strained set the pans on the stove and warm the milk slowly; when as hot as the finger can easily bear, set the pans away in a room not cold enough to freeze. Keep the cream-pot moderately warm.

RINGING BULLS.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* tells how to do this.—Secure the patient firmly by the horns to a beam or cross-bar. Take a small line and make two half hitches and a round turn on his lower jaw, then make fast and all is ready. Take a long, narrow blade knife, ground on both sides at the point; feel with your left hand until you come to the end of the bone, and then give a prod with the knife with the right hand, and you have a place for the ring. In putting in the ring it is well to tie a piece of fine thread to the screw, so as to easily find it if it should be dropped.

THE LAST MILK FROM THE UDDER.—Dr. Anderson says he has found, by practical analysis in one instance, that the last cup of milk drawn from the cow's udder contained sixteen times as much cream as the first one. The separation of cream from milk takes place in part of the udder of the cow, particularly if she is suffered to stand at rest for some time previous to milking. If there are people who doubt that there is a difference in richness of milk first drawn from cows and that of the last drawn, their doubts will be speedily removed by milking a half-dozen of cows and setting the first half drawn from each cow separate from the last half.

—The general opinion in Paris is that the result of the conference will not tend to peace, although it may adjourn the date of the actual breaking out of war.

NEW GOODS
IN
Boots and Shoes
AND
Ready-Made Clothing.
Fashionable Cloths for Gents Suits.
Garments made to measure.
Cutting done neatly.
All work warranted.
W. MEREDITH & Co.
STAND—Cronk's Block, Watt's old stand, two doors South of Holden & Co's, Druggists, Front Street, Belleville.
Sept 28th, 1868.

DENTAL SURGERY.
G.V.N.Relyea, L.D.S.,
Office established over twenty years.

MR. RELYEA is now using Aluminum as a base for artificial teeth, in the place of rubber. It is as strong, as thin, and as pleasant and durable as gold, and cheaper than rubber.

Mr. R. is also using the NITROUS OXIDE GAS for
Extracting Teeth Without Pain,
with great success, having administered it to about 500 patients within the last three years. The following is the testimony of a few who have taken it:—
"Go and do likewise; fear not."
"Decidedly the most pleasant feeling I ever experienced."
"Never can describe the pleasant sensation."
"God bless you."
"Long may you live to ease the ache."
"Nitrous Oxide a perfect luxury."
Not one-half enough said in its favor.
Belleville, Jan. 16, 1869. 220 49

REMOVAL
TO THE
NEW BLOCK.
Henry Rosenberg,

BEGS to announce that he has removed to the NEW BLOCK, on the site of the
OLD STAND,
opposite the Wood Market, where he will be happy to see all his old customers and the public generally, and exhibit to them one of the finest and best assorted stocks of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
CHAINS, JEWELLRY,
Clocks, Electro-Plated Spoons,
&c., &c., ever brought to Belleville.

All goods warranted what they are represented to be.

All kinds of jobbing and repairing done promptly and at moderate rates.

Call and inspect the Stock before purchasing.
H. ROSENBERG.
Belleville, Sep. 1868. 122-tf 32 tf

UNDERTAKING!

MR. ROENIGK would call special attention to his facilities for furnishing Funerals. His long experience enables him to guarantee the utmost satisfaction in that line. A new and splendid Hearse furnished FREE OF CHARGE. Coffins always on hand. Funerals in the Country as well as in Town promptly attended to.
LOUIS ROENIGK.
Belleville, July 2. 1868. d52-21v

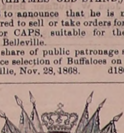
$2 Cheaper than Elsewhere.
BUFFALOES

MINK FURS
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
Will Move to New Store
25th November, 1868.
GEO. H. HAYMES.
Belleville, Nov, 25, 1868. d177 w41

JAMES S. MEUDELL,
(HAYMES' OLD STAND.)

BEGS to announce that he is now prepared to sell or take orders for FURS, HATS or CAPS, suitable for the custom trade of Belleville.

☞A share of public patronage solicited. A choice selection of Buffaloes on hand.
Belleville, Nov. 28, 1868. d180 w42



ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS
OR TONICO REALE.
Del Dottore F. P. Verri, Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Padua, Italy.

THIS Celebrated Preparation—for which a Certificate of Merit was awarded to the original preparer at the National Exposition at Torino, Italy, by whose favor Mr. Gianelli obtained the Recipe, and was also awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition of Canada, held at Montreal in September, 1865. is without exception, the most Genuine, Salubrious and agreeable Tonic ever introduced to public notice either in Europe or America.

For seventeen years it has, in Italy, been a universal favorite among the *elite* of society, being generally served in the Drawing Room immediately before dinner, in preference to Vermouth.

☞The ingredients of its composition have been imparted to the leading Physicians of Montreal, and have received their unqualified approval on every account.

The Proprietor has no idea of parading or puffing it before the public, but merely asks a sound and unprejudiced trial.

Kept by the principal Wine Merchants, Druggists, and Grocers in Canada.

Prepared and sold wholesale by the Proprietor,
A. M. F. GIANELLI,
175d 41w 26 Hospital Street, Montreal.

LETTER PRESS PRINTING of all descriptions done at this Office.

BUY YOUR CLOTHES
AND
BUFFALO SKINS
AT
M. NULTY'S,
No. 88, FRONT STREET,
Opposite Neilson's Hall, Belleville.

Frock and Sack Over Coats,	$3.50 to $20
Under Coats	2.50 to 15
Men and Boys' Pants,	1.25 to 8
Vests	90 to 6
Fine Black Suits,	10.00 to 30
Tweed Black Suits,	7.50 to 16
Buffalo Skins,	5.50 to 15

DryGoods
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
At a Great Sacrifice.
Blankets,
Railway Wrappers,
Tweeds, Full loths,
Pilots, Beavers,
Prints,
Factory Cotton, Cotton Yarn, &c.
M. NULTY,
AUCTIONEER,
And General Merchant.
Belleville Oct. 29, 1868. 153-10t 57-tf

Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote.

WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DESIRE FOR TOBACCO. It is entirely vegetable and harmless. It purifies and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, is an excellent tonic and appetizer, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and chewers for sixty years cured. Price Fifty Cents per box. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., SENT FREE. Agents wanted. Address
DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
I feel it my duty to testify that Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote has given entire satisfaction. My father used to bacco thirty years, and I also have been a slave to the [illegible] weed ten years, and we have both been permanently cured by using two boxes of Dr. Burton's Antidote.
LO H. HURD.

FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the ANTIDOTE. The one received has done its work SURELY. O. T. EDGAR.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON.—Gentlemen of influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution.
JOSEPH MAYO, Warden of N. H. State Prison.

A BANKER'S TESTIMONY.—Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco has accomplished all claimed for it.
W. MANN, 1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—ONE BOX OF ANTIDOTE cured my brother and myself. IT NEVER FAILS.
Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER, Kelley's Station, Pa.

FROM THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS, LYNN, MASS.—I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire for tobacco is removed. WM. L. WAIT, JR.

FROM THE SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL, BALTIMORE, MD.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. Y. SLATER, Editor.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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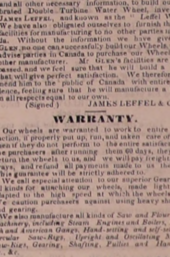
CAUTION—Beware of imitations. 51 3m

THREE FIRST PRIZES
AND
Three Diplomas,
Awarded to
FORREST & LOZO,
On their
PHOTOGRAPHS
AT THE
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,
Hamilton, and all the PRINCIPAL PRIZES at the
County Fair, Belleville.
GALLERY—Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville, Nov. 5. 38-tf

FURS, FURS!
AT
GEO. ROCHE'S,
NEILSON'S BLOCK,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,

N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for Raw Furs.
Belleville, Dec. 4, 1868.

JOSEPH HALL
Machine Works!
ESTABLISHED 1851.
Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
OSHAWA, ONTARIO!



Manufacture Leffel's celebrated American Double Turbine Water Wheels, the most perfect and economical Water Wheel in use.

We are the only manufacturers who can furnish the genuine "Leffel Wheel" in Canada, as will be seen by the following certificate:

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 25th, 1868.

We take pleasure in informing the public of Canada, that we have sold and furnished Mr. F. W. GLEN, of Oshawa, Ontario, Patterns, Formers, Drawings, Gauges, and all other necessary information, to build our celebrated Double Turbine Water Wheel, invented by JAMES LEFFEL, and known as the "Leffel Wheel." We have also obligated ourselves to furnish the same facilities for manufacturing to no other parties in Canada. Without the information we have given Mr. GLEN, no one can successfully build our Wheels, and we advise parties in Canada to purchase our Wheels of no other manufacturer. Mr GLEN's facilities are unsurpassed, and we feel sure that he will build a Wheel that will give perfect satisfaction. We therefore commend him to the public of Canada with entire confidence, feeling sure that he will manufacture a Wheel in all respects equal to our own.
(Signed) JAMES LEFFEL & CO.

WARRANTY.

Our wheels are warranted to work to entire satisfaction, if properly put up, run, and taken care of,—and then if they do not perform to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers after running them 60 days, they may return the wheels to us, and we will pay freight, both ways, and refund all payments made to us thereon. This guarantee will be strictly adhered to.

We call especial attention to our superior Gearing of all kinds for attaching our wheels, made light and adapted to the high speed at which the wheels run. We caution purchasers against using heavy shafting and gearing.

We also manufacture all kinds of *Saw and Flour Mill Machinery, including Steam Engines and Boilers, English and American Gangs, Hand-setting and self-setting, Circular Saw-Rigs, Upright and Oscillating Muley Saw-Rigs, Gearing, Shafting, Pullies and Hangers, &c., &c.*

Also Shingle Machines and Jointers Leather-Splitting Machines, Knife-Grinders, Woolen Machinery, Washington Hand Printing Presses, Gordon's Power Press Taylor's Cylinder Press and Blake's Patent Steam Pump.

Catalogues containing full information furnished free to all applicants. Address
F. W. GLEN, President,
OSHAWA, ONT.
46-3m.

Funds for Investment.

THE Trust and Loan Company have funds for investment, at their usual rates of interest, on the security of improved Real Estate.

Loans made for fixed periods, or repayable by annual instalments.

Further and full information can be had by letter addressed to the Commissioners at Kingston, or
R. L. INNES.
Belleville, Sept. 14, 1868. 115-tf

Chronic Diseases.
DR. JAMES,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, OCULIST AND AURIST,

GRADUATE of Eclectic College of Pennsylvania, and Licentiate of the Eclectic Medical Board Toronto, would respectfully state to the people of Belleville, and the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, that he has resumed his practice among them, and is now treating successfully the following diseases; Epilepsy, or Falling Fits, in their worst form; Consumption, in its varied stages—with Eclectic remedies. Consumption is no longer an incurable disease; Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Gravel, Dropsy of the chest, Abdominal Dropsy, General Dropsy, &c., patients who have been tapped several times are curable under Dr. James' treatment; diseases of the Heart, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Dyspepsia, and Liver diseases, and diseases of women and children, errors of Youth, Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of indiscretion of youth—a sure cure is guaranteed in every case. Also, Cancers cured without cutting, and little pain. Diseases, which have hitherto been thought incurable, are now rapidly yielding to his treatment, as his grateful patients are willing to testify. No Calomel, no Mercury, no Mineral Poisons will be administered in any form, in any disease. Paralysis cured by a new treatment.

These Fits, even after they have been pronounced by the medical profession of ten and twenty years' standing, incurable, and when patients are partially insane, are now being restored to sound health by Dr. James.

With Dr. James' remedies Consumption is no longer an incurable disease. When patients have lost the use of one entire Lung they can be restored to good health, so that such persons can attend to their occupations with great comfort to themselves for many years, and ultimately die of other diseases.

OFFICE.—In Neilsons Hall, Front Street Belleville. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. No charge for consultation. 47

LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP.

THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to
ROBT. P. JELLETT.
Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
No.97½ Front St., Belleville.

ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention
GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN.
Belleville. Sept. 7th 1865 29

BELL FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers are still manufacturing Steel Amalgum Bells, at one third the cost of the Brass Composition Bells, and warranted to stand for one year. As there are about 1,000 of our home manufactured Bells now in use, some of which have been used for over seven years, they are well known, and wherever they have been introduced, our patrons will certify that for cheapness, durability, and force of tone, they cannot be surpassed.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.
JONES & CO.,
41-tf Markham, P. O., Ont.

STOP AND SEE!

THE following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada, by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY. They are stern undeniable and incontestable facts, sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the Great Medicinal Compound yearned after for ages is now accessible in the

Great Shoshonees Remedy!

For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Digestive Organs, Kidneys, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, we boldly state that this Great Remedy has never been equalled. Where was there ever such a cure as that in the person of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Peter C. V. Miller, of Earnestown, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont., of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint; or that of John Hosey, of Napanee, Ont., of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, in spite of all treatment heretofore, and is now well. Scores of such cases might be mentioned had we space.

☞ Call at the Drug Store and get a Circular of unquestionable certificates on the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, and satisfy yourselves.

Price of the Remedy in Large Pints, $1.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine, Agents for Belleville, R. Holden & Co., J. H. Hambly Apothecaries Hall, M. Sawyer, E. Chandler, and Charters & Webster. 30-1y

Another Wonderful Cure of Consumption in Canada.

MESSRS. YOUNG & CHAMBERLAIN,—Sirs, I feel it a duty I owe to you, as well as to the public, to inform you of the most wonderful cure of Consumption accomplished in my person by the use of the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills. I coughed a great deal day and night, expectorating large quantities of matter, and had a great pain about my left lung. I had cold chills every day, and severe night sweats every night, and between the raking cough and great sweating, I was almost deprived of sleep; by these miseries as well as the loss o appetite I was so reduced that I could hardly stand alone. I was under the care of a physician for a length of time, but finding no relief, I tried different receipts, but all without any good effect. Squire Peterson of Bath, recommended me to use the Great Shoshonees Remedy; I procured three bottles at once, with the pills; so soon as I commenced using it I began to get better and when I had finished this complement the Cough, expectoration of matter, pain about the lungs, chills, sweating, &c., left me; and by continuing its use I became strong and healthy. It is now over two months since I quit the Remedy, and there have been no symptoms of the disease returning, and I have been, and am now, healthier and better than I have been for many years. I trust you will make this known to the public, that they may be aware of the peculiar virtues , his truly wonderful Indian Remedy.
PETER C. V. MILLER.
Ernestown, County of Lennox and Addington, C. W.

To all whom it may come,—This is to certify that I have been acquainted with the above mentioned gentleman, Peter C. V. Miller, Esq., for many years, and have known him always to be of the very highest respectability, and a very candid and creditable person—and I am confident that I can safely vouch for the truth of the above, or any other statement made by him.
REV. W. F. S. HARPER,
30-1y Rector of Bath, C. W.

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IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street, Belleville, C. W.

M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

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JOB PRINTING:

The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office, has been renewed with every variety and style of Type, which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.

☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be *Pre-Paid*, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office

A ROLL OR LIST OF ALL LANDS, &c., Continued from 2nd Page.

Map No.	Number of lot by Survey.	Quantity of land.	Name of Street.	Ward.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	Total.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
647	28 "	¼	"	Coleman			3 00	1 14												4 14
239	19 Grove plan.	¼	E. Pierre.	"					2 25											2 25
231	20 "	¼	"	"							3 90									3 90
448	7 McNab's pl., Wharf & Warehouse, Steam Saw Mill.		S. Water.	"	19 17															19 17
564 & 565	10 and 11		"	"	1 15															1 15
113	12 Gleab.	⅓ac	E. Geddes.	"				3 90												3 90
279	4 "	⅕	E. Front.	"						3 90										3 90
265	18 "	⅕	"	"						1 85		0 90								2 75
264	19 "	⅕	"	"						1 85		0 90								2 75
263	20 "	⅕	"	"						1 85		0 90								2 75
262	21 "	⅕	"	"						1 85		0 90								2 75
233	22 Grove plan	⅕	"	"							3 90							5 60		9 50
786	7 Greenshields plan.	¼	E. John.	"					7 80											7 80
167	2	¼	W. Grove.	"							7 57									7 57
295	Mill privilege occup'd by E. P. Russell		E. Moira.	"					3 60											3 60
703	52	Gore	W. Octavia.	"																
98	4 Hunt and Row's plan.	⅕	S. 2nd Con. Road.	"							1 22									1 22
96	6 "	⅕	"	"							1 22									1 22
94	8 "	⅕	"	"							1 22									1 22
92	10 "	⅕	"	"							1 22									1 22
569	8 McNab's pl.	⅛	S. Dundas.	"																
158	1		"	"											2 94					2 94
758	7 Coml. Bk. pl.	⅛	"	"																
317	1 McNab's pl.	⅛	N. Water.	"			2 44	3 14												5 58
560	6 "	⅛	"	"	0 32		2 44	3 14												5 90
562	8 "	⅛	S. "	"	0 54															0 54
563	9 "	⅛	S. Dundas.	"	0 54															0 54
851	38 Murney's pl.	1	E. Wellington.	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 61									15 37
843	43 "	1	"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 61									15 37
744	13 Willard's pl.	⅛	N. Willard.	"				0 69												0 69
745	14 "	⅛	"	"					0 72	2 40										3 12
755	4 "	⅛	S. Toronto Road.	"					0 72	2 40										3 12
728	Com. Bank pl.	½	"	"							0 98									0 98
776	32 " Bulls, Brick build's		W. "	"					35 75	35 10			35 04	31 92		25 20			3 72	166 73
1026	2 W. Murney's plan.	1	E. Town line.	"							3 90									3 90
909	11 Yoemans' pl.	½	N. Benjamin.	"					0 72											0 72
153	21 Grove "	⅕	S. Grove.	"	0 95															0 95
882	17	⅕	E. Yoemans.	"						3 32										3 32
623	S. ½ 12 Murneyville.	⅕	E. Murney.	"						3 17										3 17
544			N. Bridge.	"																
52	41	⅛	E. Baldwin.	"									2 00				2 10			4 10
795	15	⅛	"	"									0 90							0 90
904	6	⅕	S. Benjamin.	"											2 77					2 77
289	6	½	N. William.	"												2 48				2 48
375	5		W. Coleman.	"									0 84	0 84	0 69					2 37
302	part Hawley lot.	228 ft.	E. "	"													7 50		17 67	25 17
432		50 ft.	"	"											1 84					1 84
496	2		W. Albert.	"												2 80				2 80
780	14		N. Dundas.	"															1 86	1 86
880	19		N. Bridge.	"									14 00		8 40					22 40
426	25		W. Everitt.	"									2 00	2 60	2 48	2 36	2 00			11 44
856	36		S. Charlotte.	"											1 84					1 84
193	8		S. Lewis.	"											3 85					3 85
920	10	½ac	W. Franck.	"												2 52				2 52
122			W. Coleman.	"											3 36					3 36
765	30	1	N. Commercial.	"											7 39					7 39
766	31	¼	"	"											5 54					5 54
779 & 780	14		"	"											25 00		2 25		5 12	32 37
160	29	¼	E. Grove.	"											3 69					3 69
827	4	¼	"	"												0 63				0 63
788	18	¼	W. John.	"									0 82		1 19					2 01
1			"	"											1 68	1 68				3 36
806	16	⅕	E. Henry.	"									0 92		0 92					1 84
839	16	¾	E. Wellington.	"											0 46					0 46
846	45	¾	"	"											2 77					2 77
849	44	1	"	"											3 23					3 23
850	37	1	"	"											3 23					3 23
1035	23	⅛	N. Bridge.	"									5 04	1 68					1 01	7 73
707	22, 23, 24, 25, 26 Moodie's plan		"	"															25 11	25 11
207	18	⅕	N. Grier.	"															3 10	3 10
805			"	"															0 47	0 47
1		½	"	"										2 52					2 79	5 31
372	2																		0 70	0 70
224	1	¼	E. Grier.	"								4 20								4 20
353	"A" 354 5, 6	⅖	W. Coleman.	"								2 40								2 40
943	"C" S. RailRd near 2		N. Elemer.	"									2 00	2 48	2 48	2 48	2 00		2 36	13 80
930	"B"	A R per 2,1,22	S. "	"									2 00	4 66	2 41	2 80	6 20	3 36		21 43
770 & 771 & 772	4, 5, and 6	2½	S. Dundas.	"								2 70	2 70	3 78	4 15	3 78	2 70	2 60	5 58	27 99
790	10 and 11	⅛	N. "	"											11 13					11 13
1066	5	½	N. Lewis.	"										0 84	1 25	1 35	2 00			5 44
985	4	½	"	"									5 00							5 00
626	15 E. Murneyville	¼	E. Murney.	"									3 00							3 00
617	6 E. "	¼	"	"									3 00							3 00
558	5		S. Dundas.	"									3 00							3 00
260	23		E. Front.	"										5 60	2 59					8 19
944	8		W. "	"											2 42					2 42
979	Estate of Shanks		S. Mill.	"											2 52	2 94	2 52			7 98
988	1	½	N. Lewis.	"											3 36	2 94	3 36			9 66
610	1	⅙	W. Cedar.	"												2 48				2 48
601	9	⅙	"	"												4 20				4 20
526	10	⅙	E. "	"												2 18	2 00		0 93	5 11
430	11	⅙	E. James.	"													2 31			2 31
469	25	⅙	E. Everitt.	"								1 50								1 50
982	4	½	S. Moira.	"													2 72			2 72
340	19	⅙	W. Coleman.	"													1 44		1 86	3 30
341	18	⅙	"	"													1 44		1 86	3 30
376	6	⅙	"	"									0 84	0 84						1 68
174	10	⅙	W. Grove.	"															3 26	3 26
226		⅒	E. Strand.	"															1 63	1 63
227	15	⅕	"	"															1 63	1 63
420	19	⅙	E. Everitt.	"													2 16		1 40	3 56
213	12	¼	E. Grier.	"															0 70	0 70
214	11	¼	"	"															0 70	0 70
827	4	⅙	E. Wellington.	"										0 63						0 63
498	4	⅕	W. Albert.	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
499	5	⅕	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
500	6	⅕	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
501	7	⅕	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
502	8	⅕	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
503	9	⅕	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
281	6	½	N. Benjamin.	"										2 72						2 72
508	9	⅙	E. Victoria.	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
509	8	⅙	E. Victoria.	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
510	7	⅙	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
511	6	⅙	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
512	5	⅙	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
513	4	⅙	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
514	3	⅙	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
515	2	⅙	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
516	1	⅙	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
778	34	½	N. Dundas.	"														8 40		8 40
329		⅙	W. Coleman.	"														21 84		21 84
208	15	¼	E. Front.	"														3 36		3 36
799, 800, 801	57, 58, 59	½	S. George.	"														6 00	9 30	15 30
764	Vet. tany., Campbell.		E. Moira.	"														56 00		56 00
419	18	⅙	E. Veritt.	"															1 40	1 40
940	6	½	"	"															2 33	2 33
496	2	⅙	W. Albert.	"															0 70	0 70
665	46	⅙	E. Octavia.	"															8 37	8 37
821	2 Henderson and lot.	⅒	N. Dundas.	"															0 47	0 47
823	4	⅒	E. Wellington.	"															0 47	0 47
824	1	⅒	"	"															0 47	0 47
825	2	⅒	"	"															0 47	0 47
828	5	⅒	"	"															0 47	0 47
637	19	⅙	W. Murneyville.	"															7 44	7 44
387	2	⅙	E. Albert.	"															0 69	0 69
497		⅙	"	"															0 69	0 69
778	34	¾	N. Dundas.	"															5 12	5 12
781	3	⅙	"	"															1 86	1 86
659	40	⅕	E. Octavia.	"															3 36	3 36
568	7	⅙	S. Dundas.	"									2 00							2 00
135	3	⅙	W. Maria.	"									2 40							2 40
602	9	⅙	W. Cedar.	"									2 00							2 00
173	7	⅙	E. John.	"									0 84							0 84
1028	7	¾	W. Yoemans.	"									3 00							3 00
301			E. Coleman.	"									4 20							4 20
1012	3		N. Herchmir.	"									3 36							3 36
280	2		E. Front.	"									3 00							3 00
11	60		W. Frodt.	Ketcheson						1 95			5 00							6 95
23	49	39 ft. fr	"	"						38 04										38 04
30	42		"	"																
44 & 45	pt. 27 and 28	89 ft. fr	E. Front.	"					18 72	86 79	69 42									174 93
98 & 99	pt. Town lot 27 and 28	172 ft 88 ft	Campbell Pinnacle.	"						63 95										63 95
100	pt. of 26	99 ft	W. "	"					2 40	63 95										66 35
76			"	"			1 20	1 95	2 00											5 15
77	pt. of 36		"	"	1 25		4 80	1 80												7 85
79	" 35		"	"				1 14												1 14
86	Kerwin's lot, pt. of 32		"	"	3 45		9 40	1 14	2 00	2 40			2 00							20 39
87	pt. of lot 32		"	"	2 30			2 49												4 79
106	" 24		"	"	13 40															13 40
58	" 32		Cor. Hotel and Front.	"						7 14										7 14
59	" 33		E. Front.	"	24 25															24 25
74	" 40		"	"			1 00	2 00												3 00
29	" 43		"	"				7 80												7 80
28	" 44		"	"	2 25															2 25
22	" 50		"	"	1 25															1 25
18	54		"	"	7 67				15 00	15 00										37 67
9 & 10	61		"	"	4 02															4 02
7	63		"	"					13 00											13 00
4	64		"	"	29 72															29 72
3	65		E. Pinnacle.	"	9 44												40 00			49 44
47	29	22 feet	"	"	13 42										20 32		16 62			50 36
83	8		"	"	0 05		2 50	2 50												5 05
94	pt. of 30		"	"				3 50												3 50
47			N. Hotel.	"						16 25										16 25
67	pt. of 35	40 ft. fr	W. Front.	"									12 00							12 00
2	66	40 feet	"	"													13 50			13 50
75	pt. of 39		E. "	"														73 48	70 50	143 98
21	" 51		W. "	"														5 60		5 60
21	" 51		"	"														8 40		8 40
21	" 51		"	"															6 20	6 20
381	2	¼ac	W. Ann.	Samson.						3 90	3 90									7 80
382	3	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
383	4	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
384	5	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
385	5 "A"	¼	"	"						2 00										2 00
386	6	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
387	7	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
388	8	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
389	9	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
390	10	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
391	11	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
400	4	½	E. "	"							2 44									2 44
393	10	½	"	"							2 44									2 44
392	11	½	"	"							2 48									2 48
pt. of 76.	pt. of 23	½	E. Front.	"									10 00							10 00
414	5 and 6	½	S. Bridge.	"						4 90										4 90
507	2	¼	S. Bay.	"										2 18						2 18
513	7	¼	"	"													0 45			0 45
504	10	¼	"	"													0 30			0 30
467	15	¼	"	"											1 05		0 60			1 65
466	16	¼	"	"											0 84		0 60			1 44
465	17	¼	"	"										1 26	1 26	1 26				3 78
430	18	¼	"	"										1 68	1 26	1 26				4 20
431	1	¼	"	"																
463	23	¼	N. "	"										3 36			1 05			4 41
509	4	¼	S. "	"													0 60			0 60
515		1¼	"	"										3 78		3 36	2 40			9 54

Map No.	Number of lot by Survey.	Quantity of land.	Name of Street.	Ward.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	Total.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
160	3	½	W. Church.	Samson.			2 00				6 82							2 00		10 82
153	9	½	"	"	0 56											5 88	4 20			10 64
136 & 137	S. ½ 22	½	"	"			4 80	6 84	6 83		23 40									41 87
164	2	½	E. "	"			2 40	3 12	3 12											8 64
166	4	½	"	"	0 92		3 60													4 52
167	5	½ac	E. Church.	"				1 80			7 80									9 60
183	16	½	"	"	1 50															1 50
436	53	¼	W. Centre.	"										1 80		1 89				3 69
376	2	¼	N. Dundas.	"					7 80		6 82									14 62
375	3	¼	"	"					7 80		6 82									14 62
347	6	¼	"	"					7 80		6 82									14 62
346	7	¼	"	"					7 80		6 82									14 62
462	22	¼	N. Bay.	"													1 06			1 06
159	4	½	W. Church.	"	0 20						6 82									7 02
203		⅕	S. Dundas.	"							2 92									2 92
344	pt. of 5	1½	"	"	2 29															2 29
33	7	66 feet	W. Front.	"	2 25										7 00					9 25
32	8	66 "	"	"	2 25															2 25
30	pt. of 10	66 "	"	"	0 29											7 00				7 29
26	14 Vac't lot.	30 "	"	"	0 23															0 23
25	15 Water lot.	66 "	"	"	2 25									4 44	4 20	3 36	2 40			16 65
11	27 Vacant house & lot.		"	"	2 94															2 94
6 or 5	32	88 "	"	"	6 90															
57	14	½ac	E. "							18 00	23 40						4 50			45 90
64	17		"	"						25 99										25 99
70	20		"	"									3 00		5 04	5 10			4 50	17 64
309	1	¼	W. George.	"						19 50										19 50
308	10	1/16	"	"							5 85									5 85
310	2	¼	"	"						1 90										1 90
311	3	¼	"	"						7 80	5 85									13 65
312	4	¼	"	"						7 80	5 85									13 65
313	5	¼	"	"						7 80	5 85									13 65
337	1	⅛	E. "	"						7 80	5 85									13 65
326	2	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
335	3	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
334	4	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
333	5	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
331	6	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
326	10	¼	"	"						5 85										5 85
325	11	¼	"	"						5 85	2 92									8 77
408	34	¼	W. Henry.	"						5 85	2 92									8 77
409	35	¼	"	"													1 60			1 60
425	50	⅛	E. "	"									5 14	3 48	4 20	4 20				17 02
239	8	⅛	E. John.	"													0 60			0 60
243		⅕	"	"														2 00		2 00
252	pt. of 10		"	"			2 40													2 40
486	87	¼	E. Matilda.	"	1 74		2 40	2 25					3 00							9 39
487	88	¼	"	"										1 82	4 86					6 68
488	89	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 40				4 55
489	90	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 40	1 00			5 55
490	91	¼	"	"											1 47	1 26	0 90			3 63
491	92	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 40	1 00			5 55
492	93	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 26	0 90			5 31
493	94	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 26	2 00			6 41
494	95	¼	"	"													2 40			2 40
496	96	¼	E. Matilda.	"										1 82	2 50	1 68	2 10			8 10
498	98	¼	"	"													2 10			2 10
271	13	¼	W. Moira.	"													1 00			1 00
276	18	¼	"	"	3 84															3 84
298	11 and 12	¼	E. "	"	0 19															0 19
298	13	¼	"	"	0 75									4 20	2 40	3 36	2 40		3 00	17 91
290	21	¼	"	"	0 39															0 39
289	22	¼	"	"			0 32													0 32
288	23	¼	"	"			0 32													0 32
287	24	¼	"	"	0 70															0 70
80	4	1/16	W. Pinnacle.	"			0 32													0 32
100	pt. of 15	⅛	"	"												11 20				11 20
101	" 15	⅛	"	"				3 90												3 90
102	" 15	⅛	"	"				3 90												3 90
103	14	⅛	"	"	13 42			3 90												3 90 13 42
348	1	¼	W. William.	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
349	2	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
350	3	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
351	4	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
352	5	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
354	6	¼	"	"						5 85										5 85
360	11	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
370	3	¼	E. "	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
369	4	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
368	5	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
364	8	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
363	9	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
361	11	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
362	10	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
365	7	¼	"	"							5 85									5 85
340	8	¼	N. Dundas.	"						5 27										5 27
146	E. ½ 15	¼	S. "	"					4 69	4 69										9 38
204	⅕	¼	Cor. John and Dundas	"				9 00	9 00	9 00			10 08	8 40	16 66	6 72				68 86
260	1 Maybee's pl.	¼	" "	"						32 50										32 50
261	2	½	S. Dundas.	"						0 90										0 90
262	4	½	"	"						0 90										0 90
37	4		W. Front.	"					20 00											20 00
29	11		"	"				10 64	40 64											51 28
27	13		"	"					2 40				2 40							4 80
20	20		"	"						1 47										1 47
21	19		"	"						1 47										1 47
13	S. ½ 26	22 feet	"	"	2 40								2 40	3 36	3 36	3 36	2 10			16 98
9	29		"	"	5 27															5 27
3	pt. of 35		"	"	13 42															13 42
49	" 10		E. "	"	5 76															5 76
68	" 20		"	"	11 55		3 60													15 15
73	" 22		"	"	1 13		3 00		6 00											10 13
75	" 23		S. Bridge and E.	"	1 65					3 90										5 55
			Pinnacle.	"	19 17															19 17
134	23		"		23 77															23 77
135	23		S. Bridge & W. Church	"																
401	3		E. Ann.	"							2 44									2 44
394	9		"	"							2 44									2 44
380	1		W. "	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
140	20	½ac	W. Church.	"	2 87			15 60	6 25											24 72
141	19	½	"	"	5 75															5 75
143	17	½	"	"	1 15															1 15
147 & 148.	14	½	"	"	4 03															4 03
149	13	½	"	"	8 33		4 80	6 84	6 83		23 40		15 80	15 40	2 24	5 60	6 00	6 50	2 25	103 99
154	pt. of 8	½	Cor. Wharf & Church.	"				6 55	4 00	17 94			13 00							41 49
156	6	½	W. Church.	"				2 00	4 85			3 00								9 85
161	2	½	"	"			4 00	4 50					2 00							10 50
168	pt. of 6	½	E. "	"	0 57				2 00											2 57
169	7	½	"	"				6 50	5 00	2 25			2 94	3 34	2 24	4 76	9 20	3 60	3 75	43 58
174 & 175.	10	½	"	"				6 00	6 00	4 50										16 50
179 & 180.	13	½	"	"	6 47		2 00	5 65	9 25	11 00			7 36	12 80	6 16	4 20	3 00	3 00	2 00	72 89
194	23	½	"	"	5 75															5 75
304	6 Maybees pl.		N. Edmond.	"				2 00												2 00
305	7 "		"	"				2 00												2 00
263 & 264	5 "		"	"				2 00											6 40	8 40
208	between 4 & 5		St. John.	"				1 56	1 56											3 12
241	19	¼	E. "	"	0 58															0 58
244	16	¼	"	"	1 73			1 35					1 88	2 80	2 94					10 70
245	15	¼	"	"	1 72			1 34					1 88	2 80		8 12				15 86
348	12	¼	"	"	0 59		0 97													1 56
269	11	¼	W. Maria.	"	1 21		2 00													3 21
373	14	¼	"	"			2 15													2 15
291	20	¼	E. "	"			1 20													1 20
297	14	¼	"	"	0 58															0 58
88	pt. of 22	½	W. Pinnacle.	"	1 15															1 15
83	" 22	½	"	"	13 42															13 42
133	22	½	"	"										20 16	16 80	15 96	12 00			64 92
106	1	⅝	E. "	"			4 00			1 20										5 20
115	9	½	"	"					3 25											3 25
116	10	½	E. Pinnacle.	"					3 25											3 25
120 & 121.	14	½	"	"	3 45														4 40	7 85
173	9	½	E. Church.	"						3 90										3 90
96	3	½	N. Dundas.	"						7 80	7 80									15 60
122	W. ½ 15	¼	S. "	"				2 40												2 40
55	13	½	W. Pinnacle.	"	2 30		0 80	0 90												4 00
118	12	⅛	E. "	"			3 60													3 60
40	1		W. Front.	"						16 25			11 60	17 08	15 68				5 25	65 86
39 & 40.	1 and 2		"	"				3 60	3 60	9 75							10 20			26 15
40 & 41.	1 and 2		"	"						22 75										22 75
N. of 37.	pt. of 4		"	"						2 25										2 25
35	5		"	"						2 25										2 25
31	9		"	"			2 40	3 90	3 90	3 00										13 20
14	25		"	"				15 00	17 50	15 00										47 50
22	18		"	"	2 72						1 45									4 17
16	23		"	"	4 00		4 25													8 25
110	5		E. Pinnacle.	"	2 30															2 30
124	16		"	"	4 08		3 60													7 68
123	E. ½ 15		"	"	0 75															0 75
125	17		"	"	1 13															1 13
107	2		"	"			2 00													2 00
127	S. ½ 18	¼	"	"			3 45	3 25												6 70
109	4		"	"			2 40													2 40
96	3		N. Dundas.	"	2 04		3 60													5 64
219	pt. of 8		W. John.	"	0 30		2 00	2 45												4 75
265	7		W. Maria.	"	0 67		1 20	2 37	2 37											6 61
266	8		"	"	6 00															6 00
280	7		"	"					1 75											1 75
267	9		"	"	0 68			1 95	1 95	1 50										6 08
268	10		"	"	0 69			1 95	1 95	1 50										6 09
139	S. ½ 21	¼	W. Church.	"				4 80												4 80
223	pt. of 7		W. John.	"	0 30		2 00	2 45					3 36	6 44						14 55
224	pt. of 8		"	"	0 30		2 00	2 45					3 36							8 11
177	N. ½ 11		E. Church.	"									4 20	4 02	3 36	4 76				16 52
511 & 512.	89		E. Foster.	"									1 68	3 48	1 26	1 26	0 90			8 58
270	12		W. Maria.	"														2 00		2 00
176	11	¼	W. Church.	"											4 65		4 80			9 45
212	9	⅕	W. John.	"									1 88	2 80			2 00			6 68
222	14		"	"									2 52	2 52		2 99	2 00		2 33	12 36
293	18	¼	E. Maria.	"											2 48					2 48
144	16		N. Dundas.	"															6 00	6 00
193	22		E. Church.	"									1 20						4 80	6 00
105			W. Pinnacle.	"									2 50	3 50						6 00
481 & 482.	83 & 83		W. Matilda.	"										3 36						3 36
77	23		S. Bridge.	"									2 40							2 40
186			E. Church.	"									2 40							2 40
17	22		W. Front.	"									2 40							2 40
199	17		E. Turnbull.	"									2 40							2 40
270	9		W. Maria.	"									2 00							2 00
108	3		E. Pinnacle.	"									3 40							3 40
171	8		W. Church.	"									2 00							2 00

TAKE NOTICE, That all persons who are interested in the above lands and premises are hereby called upon to pay the several amounts respectively so in arrear on or before the expiration or period of two months from the date hereof, or otherwise that the said lands respectively or such of them as shall remain in arrear at the expiration of the said period of two months, will be sold for the sums so in arrear, as above mentioned, in pursuance of the said Act.

ROBT. M. ROY,
Clerk of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Belleville.

Dated at Belleville this twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1869.

I, ROBERT MAITLAND ROY, Clerk of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Belleville, do hereby certify that the foregoing Roll or List contains a true and correct statement of all lands entered upon the Collectors' Roll of the Town of Belleville from the year 1852 to 1866 both inclusive, the same having been informally made up, and on which the taxes made up in said Rolls are for one or more years in arrear, and that in said Roll or List there is charged against each of the said lots the sum so charged against them respectively on said Collectors' Rolls, and the said Roll or List also shows the years respectively for which said lands are so charged as being in arrear, and this certificate is given in accordance with the Statutes of the Province of Ontario, 1868, chap. 49, sec. 2.

ROBT. M. ROY,
Clerk of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Belleville.

Dated at Belleville this twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1869.

A ROLL OR LIST

Of all Lands entered upon the Collectors' Rolls for the Town of Belleville, from the years 1852 to 1866, both years inclusive, respectively informally made up, and on which the taxes so made up in said Rolls respectively, are for one or more years in arrears, and which said taxes so accrued are altogether irrespective of land assessed directly on the Non-Resident land roll, and which said Roll or List is made up in pursuance of and in accordance with an Act of the Provincial Legislature Province of Ontario passed on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, and chaptered 49.

Map No.	Number of lot by Survey.	Quantity of land.	Name of Street.	Ward.	1852 $ c.	1853 $ c.	1854 $ c.	1855 $ c.	1856 $ c.	1857 $ c.	1858 $ c.	1859 $ c.	1860 $ c.	1861 $ c.	1862 $ c.	1863 $ c.	1864 $ c.	1865 $ c.	1866 $ c.	Total. $ c.
620	1	1/8ac	E. Albert.	Baldwin										1 26	1 59	1 20				4 05
621	2	1/8	"	"										0 98	1 24	1 36				3 58
624	5	1/8	"	"											3 18	3 11				6 29
626	8	1/8	"	"										2 28		0 84	0 60			3 72
641	22	1/8	"	"										2 28	2 46	1 00				5 74
627	7	1/8	"	"										1 02						1 02
456	23 Murney's pl.	1/4	"	"						1 95										1 95
455	24	1/4	"	"						1 95										1 95
451	32	1/4	"	"						1 95										1 95
203	12 Taylor's pl.	1/4	W. Ann.	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
202	13 "	1/4	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
201	14 "	1/4	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
200	15 "	1/4	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
199	16 "	1/4	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
198	17 "	1/4	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
197	18 "	1/4	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
196	19 "	1/4	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
195	20	1/4	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
194	21 (S. half)	1/4	"	"						2 66										2 66
189	25 Taylor's pl	1/4	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
188	26 "	1/4	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
204	12 "	1/4	E. Ann.	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
205	13 "	1/4	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
206	14 "	1/4	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
207	15 "	1/4	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
208	16 "	1/4	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
209	17 "	1/4	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
210	18 "	1/4	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
211	19 "	1/4	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
212	20	1/4	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
213	21	1/4	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
218	25	1/4	"	"											1 26					1 26
222		30 feet	"	"						2 26	3 90									6 56
187	27	1/8ac	W. Ann.	"													0 63½			0 64
531	16 and 17	1/4	W. Charles.	"										2 10						2 10
539	7	1/8	"	"										2 10						2 10
538	8	1/8		"	2 87		3 00			2 87								0 60		10 34
241	Part of 6	2	W. Canniff Road.	"																
409	43	1/4	E. "	"											10 92	15 40	28 65	3 60	5 25	68 82
371		1/4																		
374 & 375			"	"					2 93										7 44	10 37
370	Old house		"	"	2 87															2 87
379 & 380	Gore Owned	600 ft. front.		"				3 60	15 60	36 10							4 80		1 86	60 96
381	By G. N. Reynolds.		"	"					2 53	10 72	5 85									19 10
127	16	1/4ac	W. George.	"																
121	S. ½ 21	1/4	"	"									2 40		1 26					3 66
120	N. ½ 21	1/12	"	"							6 85									2 85
135	15	1/4	E. "	"							5 85				4 20					10 05
107	22 and 23	1/4	S. Hotel.	"						11 50	5 85									17 35
85	19 and 20	1/4	W. John.	"																
83	23		"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	4 55					2 52					15 71
81	25	1/4	"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	4 56					2 52					15 72
80	26	1/4	"	"			1 20	1 56	1 56	2 17					2 52					9 01
79	27	1/4	"	"				1 45	5 25	7 80										14 50
97	15	1/4	E. "	"																
231	12 Teals plan. Below the hill	1/4	W. James.	"						2 36										2 35
280	14 "	1/4	"	"						5 86										5 85
278	14 " Gore	1/9	E. "	"						0 72										0 72
317	Ross & Robertson's Saw Mill.		W. Mill.	"																
250	2 Teal's Plan on the hill		Meyers orchard.	"				1 06	4 56	4 56										10 17
253	5 "	1/4	"	"	1 65												2 40			4 05
248	S. ½ 6 "	1/4	"	"	1 65															1 65
524	7	1/4	"	"				1 06	4 56	4 56										10 17
234	22 Teal Plan on the hill.	1/4	"	"	1 65															1 65
236	25 "	1/4	"	"							4 90									4 90
262 & 263	26 "	1/4	"	"				1 14	1 50		3 90									6 54
266	front of 20 ft.	1/4	"	"	0 30															0 30
235	3 Gore.	1/4	Meyers Orchard.	"						0 72										0 72
76	Long lot, near Hospital.	1/4	N. Hotel.	"							4 90									4 90
5	pt. lot 25		E. Pinnacle.	"																
9	pt. of Town lt 30	1/4	"	"																
26	East half of Town lot 39.	1/4	"	"				7 80												7 80
184	pt. lot 17 and 18	1/4	S. Queen.	"						2 91										2 91
73	S. ½ 35	3/16	G. Grier.	"							2 43									2 43
223	12	1/4	S. Read.	"	1 60				1 08	4 68										7 36
320	15	1/4	"	"	1 60				1 08	4 68										7 36
327	17	1/4	N. "	"	1 60				1 08	4 68		0 60								7 96
694	2	1/8	W. "	"											3 02	3 02				6 04
693	3	1/8	"	"											0 73	0 70				1 43
691	4	1/8	"	"											0 73	0 70				1 43
690	5	1/8	"	"											0 73	1 00				1 73
689	6	1/8	"	"										3 19	3 86	1 00	0 62			8 67
669 & 670	24 and 25	2/8	"	"											4 46					4 46
688	7	1/8	"	"										1 32		0 94	0 62			2 88
687	8	1/8	"	"										1 85	0 62	0 84				3 31
469	33	1/4	W. Victoria.	"	2 40		3 20													5 60
471	37	1/4	"	"	1 30															1 30
165	14	1/4	W. William.	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
164	15	1/4	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
160	19	1/4	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
157	N. ½ 21	1/4	"	"				0 72	3 12	3 12										6 96
168	12	1/4	E. "	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
169	13	1/4	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
172	16	1/4	"	"						5 85	4 90				0 62½					11 38
173	17	1/4	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
174	18	1/4	"	"						2 93	2 44									5 37
175	19	1/4	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
176	20	1/4	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
177	S. ½ 21	1/4	"	"						2 93	2 44									5 37
182	25	1/4	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
183	26	1/4	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
184	27	1/4	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
229	long lot 16		Meyers Orchard.	"							11 70						2 36			14 06
804	long lot East of Foster farm	7		"						15 60										15 60
445	G. E. Murney's plan, Gore.		W. Albion.	"																
31	88	1/8	W. Church.	"	1 89		2 00													3 89
56	38	1/8	E. "	"	1 74															1 74
57	39	1/8	"	"			2 40	2 00												4 40
101	19	1/4	E. John.	"						5 20										5 20
102	20	1/4	"	"						5 20										5 20
103	S. ½ 21	1/4	"	"						5 20										5 20
104	N. ½ 21	1/4	"	"	0 40															0 40
105	22	1/4	"	"	0 41															0 41
130	13	1/4	W. George.	"	3 45			1 46	6 24	7 80										18 94
128	15	1/4	"	"	0 92															0 92
140	20	1/4	E. "	"						10 72										10 72
141	S. ½ 21 Taylor's plan.	1/4	"	"							2 44									2 44
142	N. ½ 21 "	1/4	"	"						18 22										18 22
163	16 "	1/4	W. William.	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
158	S. ½ 21 "	1/4	"	"				0 50												0 50
153	21 "	1/4	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
24	38 "	1/4	E. Pinnacle.	"	4 20															4 20
25	W. ½ 39 "	1/4	"	"			1 80	3 94	3 94				2 40		5 60		14 00			31 68
68	"		Great St. James.	"	6 00															6 00
308	"		N. Mill.	"	2 87		11 40													14 27
316	1 "		"	"				1 50												1 50
318	pt.		"	"						3 20										3 20
61	"		S. "	"	3 20															3 20
291	pt. of 1 "	1/4	"	"							1 20									1 20
271	front of 7 Teal's plan, Meyer's Orchard.		S. Great St. James.	"	1 45															1 45
231	13 " on the hill		"	"	1 15															1 15
256	11		"	"	1 15															1 15
257	14		"	"						5 45										5 45
331	25		W. Gilbert.	"	3 90															3 90
342	27 Gore.		W. Canniff.	"				13 20	6 00	7 20				11 76	4 60	4 48	10 20			57 44
348	3		"	"																
376	pt. of 6		"	"					0 90											0 90
446	43		E. Station Road.	"	2 40								3 60				3 60	4 80		14 46
472	38		W. Victoria.	"			1 50	1 95	1 95											5 40
477	46 Murney's pl.		"	"	3 92								15 10							19 02
481	50 "		E. "	"			2 00			9 75										11 75
484	53 "		"	"			1 50	2 95	2 45	2 00										8 90
488	58 "		"	"	1 75															1 75
490	59 "		"	"	0 20															0 20
491	60		E. Victoria.	"			2 00	2 45	2 45	2 45										9 35
492	61		"	"			1 50	1 50	1 50	1 95										6 45
372	pt. of 2	1/4	E. Canniff.	"			1 50	1 50	1 50	1 96										6 45
378		36 ft.	"	"	4 02															4 02
359			"	"					2 93									1 80		4 73
363			"	"				1 80	1 80											3 60
60			E. Mill.	"	3 44			3 75												7 19
362	16		E. Canniff.	"						2 40										2 40
366			S. "	"			9 00			6 25						4 90				19 45
65	pt. of 37		E. Church.	"				1 80	2 60	2 00										6 30
22	" "		E. Pinnacle.	"	2 66															2 66
393	31		E. Station Road.	"			1 80	2 94	2 25											6 90
412			N. "	"			4 90	4 00					4 82							14 72
264	10		Meyers Orchard.	"						13 00										13 00
241	18	1/4ac	On the hill.	"	3 13															3 13
259	S. ½ 20	1/4	"	"							5 85									5 85
265	pt. of 20	1/4	"	"					3 90	2 25							1 80		2 79	10 74
245	pt. of 10	1/4	"	"						2 35										2 35
33	N. ½ 36	1/4	W. Church.	"			1 54													1 54
342	N. ½ 4	1/4	"	"											3 30					3 30
283	10	1/4	W. Great St. James.	"											2 86	1 60	2 00			7 46
314	3	1/4	W. Mill.	"											2 77					2 77
436	S. ½ 4	1/4	E. Station Road.	"												5 88		4 80		10 68
414 & 415	15 and 16	1/4	N. "	"									1 00			0 90				0 90
													1 92	2 77	2 72	2 72	4 00			14 13
396	6	1/4	"	"																
301	15	1/4	E. Mill.	"										2 24	2 24	2 24	2 00		2 00	10 72
27	32	1/4	N. Hotel.	"															4 50	4 50
478	47	1/4	N. Elizabeth.	"											4 20					4 20
657	36	1/4	N. Pine.	"									2 00							2 00
689 & 690	5 and 6	1/4	W. Read.	"									2 00	2 48	2 72	2 48			2 00	11 68
620															1 47					1 47
687 & 688	pt. of 7 and 8		Queen.	"											2 77					2 77
549			W. Canniff.	"																
351			"	"												2 48				2 48
352	7												2 00			2 80				4 80
358	8		"	"																
354																				
356	10																			
266	11		"	"																
530	11	1/4	E. Albert.	"									8 10			10 92			10 13	29 15
679	24	1/4	W. Read.	"													1 17			1 17
669	25	1/4	"	"									0 99	1 64						2 63
683	11	1/4	"	"									1 79	1 64	4 05					7 48
333	23	1/4	W. John.	"														0 60		0 60
																	2 60			2 60

Map No.	Number of lot by Survey.	Quantity of land.	Name of Street.	Ward.	1852 $ c.	1853 $ c.	1854 $ c.	1855 $ c.	1856 $ c.	1857 $ c.	1858 $ c.	1859 $ c.	1860 $ c.	1861 $ c.	1862 $ c.	1863 $ c.	1864 $ c.	1865 $ c.	1866 $ c.	Total. $ c.
246	14	1/4	E. "	Baldwin									2 80	2 80					1 25	6 85
211	8	1/4	W. "	"															1 15	1 15
15	30	1/4	E. Pinnacle.	"													3 00			3 00
305		1/4	N. Station Road.	"														1 80		1 80
382		1/4	"	"														2 00	5 58	7 58
631	12	1/4ac	E. Albert.	"													0 90		1 50	2 40
622	13	1/4	"	"													0 90		1 50	2 40
219	26	1/4	E. Ann.	"										2 48						2 48
296	9	1/4	E. Mill.	"													2 36			2 36
717	23	1/4	E. Read.	"													2 00			2 00
136	11	1/4	E. George.	"													2 00			2 00
269	Teal's plan.		"	"													2 40			2 40
591	29	1/8	W. Albert.	"														2 00		2 00
486	55	1/8	S. Emely.	"														2 40		2 40
373	11	1/8	E. Canniff Road.	"														4 20		4 20
67		1/4	S. Mill.	"														1 20		1 20
304		1/4	E. Station Road.	"														3 00	1 68	4 68
436		1/4	"	"										5 04				4 80		9 84
32	32		W. Church.	"									2 00							2 00
361	4 Coleman's blk	1/4	W. Coleman.	Coleman							1 22									1 22
370	13 "		"	"							1 17									1 17
14	1 Hunt & Row's plan	1/4	E. Mill.	"							1 29									1 29
88	"M" "	1/6	W. "	"							1 63									1 63
138	6 Grove and lot.	1/6	W. Moira.	"						7 04	4 87									11 91
146	15 "	1/6	"	"						5 47	4 39									9 86
401	26 E. H. Coleman & lot.	1/4	N. "	"							2 60									2 60
178	14 "	Gore	W. "	"					0 36	1 56										1 92
177	13 "	1/4	"	"					0 36	1 56										1 92
867	10 Tossell & lot.	1/4	N. William.	"																
373	3 Easton blck.	1/4	W. Coleman.	"															0 70	0 70
374	4 " lot op. Brittons	1/4	"	"																
330	"A" Stone h'se		"	"															0 70	0 70
																2 42				2 42
294 & 295	"A" pt. blck 11	4	W. Moira.	"							18 00						2 25		3 72	23 97
385	4 H. Easton's bl.	1/4	E. Albert.	"																
752	10 Com. Bk. pl.		W. Ann, cor. Coleman	"													0 90			0 90
																	1 85	1 68	1 88	
1044	1 W. Murney's plan.	½	S. Bridge.	"							2 43									2 43
1043	2 "	½	"	"							2 43									2 43
1042	3 "	½	"	"							2 45									2 45
871	2 Tossell & lot.	1/4	"	"															1 40	1 40
718	Vac. house & lot	¾	Cor. Bridge & Toronto Road.	"					3 37	15 00				19 32	16 80				11 16	65 65
1038	20 W. Murney's plan.		N. Bridge.	"	0 92		2 00	2 60	3 25	3 25	4 87									16 89
1037	21		"	"	0 92		2 00	2 60	3 25	3 25	4 87									16 89
1003	4 Yoemanville		S. Benjamin.	"							2 92									2 92
1004	5 "	½	"	"							2 92									2 92
434		30 ft.fr	N. Bridge.	"															1 86	1 86
996	3 "	½ac	N. Benjamin.	"				2 55	3 32	2 55	3 40									11 82
995	4 "	½	"	"			2 00	3 32	3 32	3 27	3 40									15 31
994	5 "	½	"	"											2 80					2 80
906	8 "	½	"	"							3 40									3 40
905	W. ½ 7 "	½	"	"							8 27									8 27
573	10 McNab's pl.		S. Coleman.	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
726	26 Com. Bk. pl.	1	N. Charlotte.	"							6 82									6 82
727	27	1	"	"							6 82									6 82
1056	29 W. Murney's plan.		S. "	"							13 65								25 50	39 15
731	19 Com. Bk. pl.	1	"	"							13 65								3 72	17 37
730	18 "	¾	"	"							13 65									13 65
759	11 "	1	N. Dundas.	"					1 80	6 00	4 88									12 68
760	12 "	1	"	"					1 80	6 00	4 88									12 68
782	3 Greenshields plan.	1/4	"	"			2 00	2 00	2 00	0 90	1 56									8 46
787	8 "	1/4	"	"				0 78			1 56									2 34
788	9 "	1/4	"	"					1 20	1 57	1 56									4 33
822	3 G. E. H's. pl.	1/4	"	"											0 63				0 47	1 10
820	1 "	1/4	"	"															0 47	0 47
1078	72 W. Murney's plan.	9	S. "	"													20 00	23 90		43 90
843	54 "	1/4	N. George.	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 81									15 57
844	55 "	1/4	"	"			1 50	1 96	1 95	1 95	2 43									9 79
842	53 "	1/4	"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 81									15 57
1067	pt. 49	1/4	"	"							6 96									0 96
841	5 Henderson's plan.		S. "	"				0 37	1 57	1 57	1 46									4 97
840	6 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
814	8 "		E. Henry.	"							1 46									1 46
810	12 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
808	14 "		"	"							1 46				2 18					3 64
807	15 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
815	7 "		"	"			2 00	2 37	2 37	2 37	1 46									10 57
813	9 "		"	"									0 60	2 18						2 78
812	10 "		"	"															0 62	0 62
811	11 "		"	"															0 62	0 62
1010																			0 62	0 62
1019 & 1020	1 and Gore.	1¼	S. Herchmir.	"			3 60	5 85	5 85	5 86	1 40									22 61
1011, 1018 & 1021	2 and Rear and Gore.	1¼	"	"			3 60	5 85	5 85	5 85	1 46									22 61
1017	Rear of 3	1/4	"	"										0 42	2 10					2 52
1014 & 1015	5 and Gore.	½	"	"							2 92			2 44	2 41	2 40	2 09			12 17
785	6 Greenshields plan.	1/4	E. John.	"				0 78			1 56									2 34
784	5 "	1/4	"	"				0 78			1 56									2 34
793	13 "	1/4	W. John.	"					1 20	1 57	1 56									4 33
796	16 Greenshields' plan.	1/4ac	"	"							1 56									1 56
797	17 "		"	"							1 56									1 56
461	2 McNab plan		E. James.	"	2 33		2 44	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				3 36	1 60				24 08
457	5 "		"	"			2 94	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				1 89	1 68				21 06
456	6 "		"	"			2 94	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				2 10	2 10				21 69
455	7 "		"	"			2 94	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				2 10	2 10				21 69
450	12 "		W. "	"			2 81	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				2 52	2 52				22 40
546	2 "		"	"			3 17	3 14	3 61	3 90	4 77								3 72	22 31
552	8 "		"	"																
442	9 "		W. Kings.	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
913	7 Yeomanville		S. Lewis.	"							1 95									1 95
648	29 Murneyville.		W. Murney.	"							3 41									3 41
651	32 "		"	"	1 62															1 62
655	36 "		E. Octavia.	"	0 69		1 50	3 03	1 96		1 95			2 52						11 64
656	37 "		"	"	0 69		1 50	3 03	1 95		1 95			2 52						11 64
657	38 "		"	"	0 22						1 95									2 17
225	Rear of 11 Bleecker's Grove.		S. Strachan.	"												6 72				6 72
1027	8 W. Murney's plan.		N. Bridge, East Town line.	"						3 17										3 17
1030	9 "		"	"						3 17										3 17
1031	14 "		"	"						3 17										3 17
1057	40 "		"	"			1 50	0 45												1 95
852	33 "		E. Wellington.	"							3 62									3 62
847	46 "		"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 60									15 36
829	6 G. E. H's. pl.		"	"							1 46								0 47	1 93
831	8 "		"	"			1 20	1 57	2 87	2 00					0 42					8 06
833	10 "		"	"				0 57	1 57	1 57	1 46									5 17
834	11 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
836	13 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
837	14 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
838	15 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
863	14 W. Mc's. plan.		"	"															4 65	4 65
449	4 McN. plan		N. Water.	"			2 44	3 14			3 90									9 48
567	7 "		"	"			2 44	3 14												5 58
842	53 W. Mc's. plan	½	E. Wellington.	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 81									15 57
566	8 McN. plan	¾	N. Water.	"							5 88									5 85
313	1 "	1/6	S. "	"	0 19						2 92									3 11
314	2 "	1/4	"	"	0 19						2 92									3 11
315	3 "	1/6	"	"	0 19						2 93									3 12
447	6 "	1/7	"	"							2 92									2 92
747	16 Willard pl.		Willard.	"					0 72	2 40	3 65	2 82								9 59
887	5 W. Murney's plan.		E. Yoemans.	"							3 90									3 90
886	6		"	"							3 90									3 90
885	11		"	"							3 90									3 90
1033	16		W. "	"	0 92		2 00	2 60	3 25	3 25	4 87									16 89
1025	16		"	"							3 90									3 90
1055	30		S. Charlotte.	"	0 37															0 37
1054	31		"	"			1 50	0 45												1 95
1053	32		"	"			1 50	0 45												1 95
384	5 H. Easton's block.		E. Albert.	"					0 60				0 84	0 84						2 28
383	6 "		"	"					0 60				0 84	0 84						2 28
47	26 Meyers, Hunt & Row's plan		E. Baldwin.	"				2 25												2 25
49	24 "		"	"							1 30									1 30
45	28 "		"	"							1 56									1 56
53	20 "		"	"							1 30									1 30
50	23 "		"	"							1 30									1 30
59	6 "		W. "	"			2 00													2 00
66	Gore.	Gore	"	"					1 20											1 20
308		100 + 90 ft.	N. Bridge & E. Coleman	"							8 87									8 87
1034 & 1036	15 and 22		N. Bridge.	"									9 24	7 04	7 42	7 42				31 12
1039	6 W. Murney's plan.		S. Bridge.	"							3 90									3 90
71	4 Hunt & Row's plan.		S. Cedar.	"						2 34										2 34
72	3 "		"	"					2 00											2 00
86	14 "		N. "	"							0 97									0 97
83	17 "		"	"							0 97									0 97
78	22 "		"	"							0 98									0 98
854	E. ½ 34, W. Murney's pl.		S. Charlotte.	"	1 30															1 30
855	35 "		"	"											2 45	2 48	2 48	2 48	3 72	13 61
75	25 Hunt & Row's plan.		E. Coleman.	"							1 46									1 46
113	12 Gleab.		W. Coleman.	"			2 00	1 57												3 57
110	15 "		"	"						0 90										0 90
109	16 "		"	"						0 90										0 90
668	1	1/6	South Catherine.	"						2 34										2 34
303	Old Brewery.	1/6	E. Coleman.	"											26 45					26 45
307	Bk of the River.		"	"				5 00												5 00
310		400 ft.	S. Bridge & E. Coleman	"	9 20															9 20
311	House near Phippen's ashery.		"	"	6 90															6 90
322	2 McNab's plan	1/6	W. Coleman.	"	70 0		2 44	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90									17 69
321	4						2 44		3 61	3 90										9 95
324	Large Gore.	1¾	"	"																
112	13 Gleab.	1/4	E. Geddes.	"			1 20													1 20
111	14 "	1/4	"	"			1 20													1 20
179	1 "		W. Geddes.	"																
181	3 "	1/4	"	"						1 17										1 17
182	4 "	1/4	"	"						1 17										1 17
183	5 "	1/4	"	"						1 17										1 17
191	13 "	1/4	"	"			2 00													2 00
845	15 Murney's pl.	1/4	N. George.	"					0 50	2 00										2 50
239	3 Gleab.	1/4	W. Grier.	"					0 50											0 50
240	4 "	1/4	"	"			2 00						2 40							4 40
247	11 "	1/4	"	"			2 00													2 00
252	16 "	1/4	"	"																
818	4 Henderson's block.	1/4	E. Henry.	"				1 57	1 57	1 57										4 71
462	1 McNab's pl.	1/6	E. James.	"	2 89		2 44	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90		2 04							21 88
548	4 "	1/6	W. "	"	0 98															0 98
549	5 "	1/6	"	"						2 75										2 75
550	6 "	1/6	"	"	0 60		1 30													1 90
12	3 Hunt and Row's plan.	3/16	E. Mill.	"							1 32									1 32
11	4 "	3/16	"	"							1 32									1 32
6	9 "	1/4	"	"							1 33									1 33
3	12 "	1/4	"	"							1 32									1 32
38	1 "	1/4	W. "	"					1 90											1 90
35	4 "	1/6	"	"			0 40	3 75												4 15
33	6 "	1/6	"	"				2 30												2 30
28	E. pt. 9 & 10	1/4	"				2 00	1 25					2 00							5 25
25	13 Hunt and Row's plan.	1/6	"	"							2 19									2 19
21	17 "	1/6	"	"							2 19									2 19
18	"K" "	1/4	"	"							2 19									2 19
131	Stone Grist Mill		E. Moira.	"	18 40															18 40
129	"A" Saw Mill, house & lot, &c.		"	"	23 18															23 18
129		½	W. Moira and E. Park	"	3 83															3 83
127	"B" Grove pl.	1/4					2 40													2 40
140	8 "	1/4					2 40													2 40
620	9 Murneyville	1/4			1 02		1 00													2 02
621	10 "	1/4	E. Murney.	"	1 00		1 00						3 00						1 80	6 80
627	16 "	1/4	"	"			3 00	1 14												4 14
636	19 "	1/4	W. "	"			4 30													4 30
641	23 "	1/4	"	"				1 20												1 20
642	24 "	1/4	"	"							3 41									3 41
645	26 "	1/4	"																	
Cor. lot on Henry St. &		1/4	"	"			3 00	1 14												4 14
646	27 "	1/4	"																	2 00
Cor. lot on Henry St. &		1/4	"	"			2 00													

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HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.
Trenton, October, 1865. v31n84

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON. December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,
COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts. November, 1864. 42

D. R. Murphy,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO INVEST.
DEAN & GILBERT, Barristers.
15Wtf

MONEY TO INVEST,
UPON Easy terms.
ROBERTSON & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Hackett's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

MONEY TO LEND
ON APPROVED MORTGAGE SECURITY.
Apply to
GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister.
Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

$50,000 TO INVEST
ON APPROVED Mortgage or Note Security Interest at 8 per cent. Mortgages bought at a moderate discount. Apply to
WALTER J. HAYWARD, Barrister, &c.
Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40v1

HOTELS.

Anglo-American House,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Holbrook & Palmer, Proprietors. Good Yards and Stabling. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. 16

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MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR.
THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

J. C. VAPOR,
No. 95!
FRONT STREET,
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.
August 28th, 1867. 36

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MADOC, ONTARIO.
P. HUFFMAN, PROPRIETOR,
(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)
☞ Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new. 145-1i 36tf

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THE WESTERN, of Toronto, Fire and Marine Assurance Company, are prepared to effect risks in both branches, through their Agent, A. WEBSTER, on the most reasonable terms.
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Belleville, June 21, 1867. 43D 19w1y

Ames, Millard & Co.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
15 ST. PETER STREET,
And head of Evans Court, St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
May 6, 1868. d&w1y

The Story of a Winter's Night.

"Wine may gladden the human heart; but weakens the brain, ruins the body, and eternally destroys the soul."—GENE GLENWOOD.

'Tis a stormy night and the wintry winds,
With a mournful wailing, blow;
The air is filled with the blinding sleet,
And the pavement white with snow.
The creaking shutters and sign-board swing
With a harsh, discordant sound.
The icicles cling to the frozen eaves;
The windows are frosted with spectral leaves.
While darkness seems profound.

The sounds of revel have died away
From the tide-worn narrow street.
And the watchman hies to some sheltered place,
As he turns from his stormy beat;
While the city sinks into wild repose,
In the arms of the raging blast.
The cold Storm-King, on his hoary wings,
With a solemn moaning, howls and sings,
As he madly rushes past.

There is a dingy building, old and gray,
With ruined and crumbling walls,
With strange old gables, and cheerless rooms,
And narrow winding halls.
In its lonely loft, there's a dreary room,
With a broken and hingeless door,
Where the frozen sleet, and the flying snow,
Through the broken panes of the windows blow,
Into drifts upon the floor.

A flickering tallow candle burns,
And its dim light softly falls
On a sight that darkness half conceals
From the face of the time-worn walls,
Two sleeping forms in the corner lie,
In that damp and cheerless place,
The one a mother, a drunkard's wife;
Who wears the look of a wasted life
On her beautiful, pale-browed face.

And the form that lies in the mother's arms
Is a fair-haired little child,
Whose sad, sweet face has the care-worn look
Of a face that has never smiled.
The tear-drop falls from her dreaming eyes
On her cheek so cold and fair;
Her little head on her mother's breast,
With her golden ringlets, seems to rest,
As she calmly slumbers there.

'Tis midnight now, and the mother wakes,
And opens her wide blue eyes,
And moves about in the mouldy straw
Where in restless pain she lies.
She speaks in a tone of wild despair
As the dreamy night rolls on,
"O who, when my wasted life is done,
Will care for my poor little harmless one,
When a mother's love is gone?

"O where is he, who in early years,
Was my fondest pride and joy?
He has left me now, and my dreams are past,
He has won me to destroy.
And now he has fallen so vile and low,
And my last faint hope has flown,
Through the maddening curse of the liquid flame,
He has dragged me down through a life of shame;
And has left me to die alone.

Yes! I'm dying now, a neglected wife,
And my throbbing brain, seems wild
With the pain I bear. God pity me now,
And care for my only child!"
The little girl from her sleep awakes,
And speaks, yet she pleads in vain,
"What makes you, mother, so cold and still?
The light is out, I am cold and chill,
Will you never speak again.

"I'll call my father; I'll seek him now;"
And, taking a tattered shawl,
She wrapped 'round her, and started out,
In the dark and ghostly hall.
She groped her way down the broken stairs,
'Till she reached the door below,
That loudly closed on her little form,
As forth she went in the raging storm,
Through the cold, deep drifts of snow.

The watchman, going his morning round,
At the cold, gray dawn of day,
A silent form in the snow-drift found,
Whose spirit had passed away.
For Death had borne to a fairer world
The souls of the child and wife.
God pity those who unjustly bear
The drunkard's curse, and are forced to share
The wrongs of a drunkard's life.

Gambling.

'Give me a cent and you may pitch one of these rings, and if it catches over a nail, I'll give you six cents.'

That seemed fair enough, so the boy handed him a cent and took a ring. He stepped back to a stake, tossed his ring and it caught on one of the nails.

'Will you take six rings to pitch again, or six cents?'

'Six cents," was the answer, and two three cent pieces were put into his hand.—He stepped off well satisfied with what he had done, and probably not having an idea that he had done wrong. A gentleman standing near had watched him, and now before he had time to look about and rejoin his comrades, laid his hands on his shoulder.

'My lad, this is your first lesson in gambling."

'Gambling, sir?'

'You staked your penny and won six, did you not?'

'Yes, I did.'

'You did not earn them, and they were not given you; you won them just as gamblers win money. You have taken the first step in the path; that man has gone through it, and you see the end. Now, I advise you to go and give him the six cents back, and ask him for your penny, and then stand square with the world an honest boy again.

He had hung his head down, but raising it quickly, and his bright open look, as he said, 'I'll do it,' will not soon be forgotten. He ran back and soon emerged from the ring looking happier than ever. He touched his cap and bowed pleasantly as he ran to join his comrades. That was an honest boy.—[Young Pilgrim.]

Christian Treasury.

Jesus is a skilful Physician. He heals all the falls, bruises and dislocations of His people. He brings health to the heart. Believer, is thy heart wandering, unbelieving or wounded? Jesus can heal it, and to you He says, 'Come and be healed.' He restores the fainting, the dying, and the dead. He is a perfect master of every disease. His terms are 'No money; no price;' but He will have an absolute surrender to Him; you must refuse all other medicines; take all He prescribes bitter or sweet. Touch, trust, and be happy. Jesus is Jehovah, Rophi, therefore look for health to no other. Lodge in His neighborhood. Consult Him daily. Lay open your whole case to Him. Never despond until His nature chances. His skill fails, or His advertisement is withdrawn from the book of God. Be grateful for healing, and show your gratitude by endeavoring to send others to Him. Recommend this gracious Physician. Trust Him, and remember His question, 'Were there not ten cleansed, but where are the nine? They are not found that return to give glory to God, save this stranger.' Behold, come to Jesus and be healed; and be sure you render again according to the mercy shown you.

Saviour, I wait Thy healing hand!
Diseases fly at Thy command;
Now let Thy sovereign touch impart
Life, health, and vigor to my heart.

—A gentleman who has recently arrived from South Africa, tells a story about a shipwreck near the Cape of Good Hope which derived additional zest from the fact that he was one of the clergymen referred to. It appears that on the steamer Waldenstan were several clergymen from Natal, going to a synod of the Reformed Dutch church at Cape Town, and also an English clergyman. The steamer was wrecked near Point Lingulins, to the east of Cape Town, and the boats were got out. One of the clergymen rushed for the first boat, but Captain Joss, the master of the ship, lifted him out of the boat saying: "You are a minister and prepared to die; the sinners must be saved first!" and sure enough the clergy were compelled to stick to the ship until the sinners had been landed.

The Irish Church—Gladstone Introduces his Bill for the Disestablishment.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons last evening, the Premier, Mr. Gladstone, moved for leave to introduce a bill to disestablish the Irish Church, and to make provision for its temporalities, and to disendow the Royal College of St. Patrick at Maynooth.

Mr. Gladstone followed up his motion with a speech in defence and explanation of the provisions of the bill. After commenting on the gravity and importance of the task, he said he was aware of the necessity of giving historical and political reasons for proposing such a constitutional change—reasons which would show the anomaly of the present position, and the consciousness in parliament of the difficulties of such a position. The House, at times, had been induced to waste the property of the Irish Church, so that its magnitude might not shock the public mind. It had been necessary at times to support the ascendancy of this Church by the enactment of penal laws. If this ascendancy was maintained, bitter feelings on the part of the Irish people would never cease. Adverting to previous action on this measure, Mr. Gladstone declared that it had resulted in making the House and the country unanimous for disestablishment. He would not dwell upon the arguments which had been put forward against it, but he denied that his course was adverse to the welfare of religion and the interests of Protestantism. He denied that it contemplated invasion of the rights of property, arguing that a Parliament which had the right to create corporations, had an equal right to extinguish them. He referred to the objections to disestablishment, which were based upon the Act of Union, and answered them by maintaining that the Irish Church as at present constituted defeated the intent of that Act and prevented any real union between the people of England with Ireland. The only means of establishing that union were religious liberty and civil equality. The bill would be conclusive, shutting out all controversy, but carrying with it no penalty or pain. He proceeded to explain that the bill is intended to go into effect on and after the first day of January, A. D., 1871. As soon as it has received the Royal assent, a committee will be appointed for a period of ten years, to guard the property of the Church, and to prevent the creation of any new interests. All ecclesiastical appointments for Ireland, hereafter, are to be made without freehold. No money to be employed for permanent purposes. These provisions are to take the place of the suspensory measures passed last year. It is assumed that the clergy and people may desire to have other religious—organizations for those which they were about to give up. In such cases the Queen in Council would recognize the newly constituted religious bodies, but would not create them. The result would be the abolition of ecclesiastical courts and jurisdiction, and of the rights of Bishops to the peerage all ecclesiastical corporations would be dissolved, and then the disestablishment of the Irish Church would be complete.—Provision is made for the clergy who are to receive life annuities. All private endowments are to remain intact, and the Church is to be handed over to a Council for religious purposes. Grants are proposed for the support of St. Patrick's and eleven other cathedrals, these structures being regarded as national property. Church buildings no longer required, are to be handed over to the Board of Public Works for the benefit of a fund. Burial grounds are to be placed under the charge of the guardians of the poor. The Presbyterian clergy are to receive annuities in lieu of the *regium donum*, and the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, and the Presbyterian Colleges are to be granted capitalized sums of money. Further Legislation is to be had in regard to Trinity College. A tithe rent charge will be offered to land owners at twenty-two and a half years purchase. Church leases are to be sold, tenants having the first option. The capitalized value of the Church property is estimated at £16,500,000, of which £8,000,000 is to be appropriated to compensation and the remainder, in the words of the preamble to the bill, is to be employed for the advantage of the Irish people, not for the purposes of any church or class, nor for the teaching of religion, but for cases of unavoidable calamity or suffering, while at the same time it is not to cancel the obligations laid upon property for the relief of the poor.—Grants are also to be made to provide for the care of lunatics, for the naming of nurses, and for the support of county infirmaries. Mr. Gladstone proceeded at considerable length to urge upon the House the great results which were to be expected from the passage of this measure, in the greater union, security and power of the empire.

Mr. Disraeli followed Mr. Gladstone, and spoke briefly. He said he regarded the policy of the administration in regard to the Irish Church as politically wrong and their bill as an act of confiscation; but the Government had a right to bring the matter before the House for a full and thorough discussion, and he would not oppose the introduction of the bill.

The motion made by Mr. Gladstone was introduced and read for the first time.—The 18th of March was appointed for the second reading and the House adjourned.

The *Times* to-day says: The scheme for the disestablishment of the Irish Church proposed by Mr. Gladstone accomplishes the task, and the Government deserves the support of Parliament.

Inundation in England.

On the morning of the 3rd instant the swoolen waters of the Thames encroached still further upon the land in the vicinity of Windsor and Eton. The flood now rolls over the Windsor race course, the Grand Stand and enclosure being completely isolated amid the watery waste. The western environs of the royal borough, and the town of Eton, and the college are partly blocked by inundation. On the Windsor shore, between Bier lane and Clewer, by the rout across the meadows, communication is cut off, the water reaching up to the back gardens of all the houses on the north side of the Oxford road, which is quite a quarter of a mile from the river bank. From Cambridge terrace there is a great lake, stretching away along the rear of the gardens attached to the houses on the west of Eton and the college over to the Eton wick road, where a punt is stationed to keep up the communication between the college and the sanitarium and the village of Eton Wick. The lake is quite a mile in length and about a half a mile broad in some places. The meadows near the "Timbrels" are partly under water. On the east of the college and in the Windsor Home Park much land is under water, and many of the low lying meadows in the Thames valley are in a similar condition. The waters round Oxford and Reading also continue to rise.

—A man in Alexandria, Va., had the cap of his knee broken by a shoemaker, who was removing a tight boot the other day.

Origin of the Indians.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

SIR,—In your weekly issue of the 12th Feb., I noticed something about the "Origin of the Indians." Mr. Dilke's work I have not seen, but, from the synopsis you give of its contents it may be an amusing book, but for information on the subject of ethnology it is worse than useless, it is mischievous, as tending to give a wrong direction to enquirers after truth. Perhaps the author never saw those specimens of the *genus homo*, that he attempts to define; but like the writer of Indian romance drew entirely on his imagination for what should have been matters of fact. I have spent the greater part of my lifetime, more or less, in contact with the American Indians, and know every tribe from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior, and from Maine to Missouri, and have not been inattentive to their history and archæology. And as you invite an investigation of the subject, I shall be most happy to correspond with you in a series of short articles on the origin, progress, and decline of the native races of America. And in analyzing that subject, we shall necessarily be led into the all important and interesting subject of the *northward movement of the earth.*

To the question, where did the Indians come from? I would reply by another question? Where did the Continent of America come from? The same Almighty power that created the one created the other, and the same eternal, immutable, and unerring laws of *cause* and *effect*, brought the continent into its present position and peopled it with its varied forms of organic life. This view of the subject brings us at once into collision with the absurd doctrine of the "unity of the Human Race," a theory which notwithstanding all the learned labor of Pritchard in its support, is no more tenable in the estimation of any enlightened student of ethnology than Bishop Burnets "sacred theory of the earth," is received as a standard of modern geology.

A single glance at this subject shows us that to do it justice, would require a very large volume. But as my time for writing, and your space for printing are both limited, I shall confine my remarks to a few brief sketches. For the sake of brevity then, I believe I cannot do better than copy a few extracts from my Diary written 13 years ago, when investigating the same subject with more leisure and better means and appliances than I now possess in the backwoods of Tudor. The work of the late Doctor Morton, of Philadelphia, had just then been given to the world, and his fame as a comparative Anatomist, placing him in the front rank of science, I made several quotations from his work. The following is one of them:—"Morton's opinions of the origin of man, &c. That the human race has not sprung from one pair, but from a plurality of centres; that these were created *ab initio* in those parts of the world best adapted to their physical natures; that the epoch of Creation was that undefined period of time spoken of in the first Chapter of Genesis, wherein it is related that God made man "male and female created he them." That the deluge was a mere local phenomenon; that it afflicted but a small part of the then existing inhabitants of the earth; that these views are consistent with the facts of the case as well as with analogical evidence.

Bishop Herbert admits that we possess no information concerning the origin of the different races of mankind, or their languages. Jewish Rabbis in the Targum on the Pentateuch contend for the Plurality of races, &c. *Ergo*—If all the varieties of mankind were derived from a single aboriginal type, we ought to find the approximation to this type more and more apparent as we retrace the labyrinth of time, and approach the primeval epochs of history. But in running back through that long vista, what is the result? We examine the venerable monuments of Egypt, and we see the Caucasian and Negro depicted side by side, master and slave twenty-two centuries before Christ, while inscriptions establish the same ethnological distinction 800 years earlier. Abundant confirmation of the same general principle is also found on the numberless vases from the tombs of Etruria; the antique sculptures of India—the pictorial delineations of the earliest Chinese annals; the time-honored ruins of Nineveh, and from the undated tablets of Peru, Yucatan and Mexico. In all these localities, so far removed by space from each other, and by time from us, the distinctive characteristics of the human races are so accurately depicted, as to enable us for the most part to distinguish them at a glance. By the simultaneous creation of a plurality of original stocks, the population of the earth became, not an accidental result, but a matter of certainty; many, and distant regions of the earth which in accordance with the doctrine of a single origin, would have remained for thousands of years unpeopled and unknown, received at once their allotted inhabitants; and these instead of being left to struggle with the vicissitudes of chance, were from the beginning adapted to those varied circumstances of climate and locality which yet mark their respective positions on earth.—See also Rev. J. Pye Smith's "relation between Scripture and Geology," 3rd edition, page. 398-400. Also Hon. and Reverend Wm. Herbert's Amarillidacea, page 338. Then again, apropos to the Indians, I find another passage in my journal about the same date as the one just quoted. I have just finished the reading of Stephens' travels in Yucatan, and from a careful perusal of that work, am fully confirmed in certain opinions which I have long entertained, viz., the builders of those ancient cities, (Uxmal, Palenque, &c.,) were not as some suppose an extinct race, but the ancestors of the present race of Indians who inhabit the country. That, there is no evidence that this continent was ever inhabited by any other race previous to the Spanish conquest. That, the Indians are the true autochthones, the aboriginal inhabitants of America: that they have no descent from, or connexion with any other race; they belong zoologically to America. That they are an exceedingly ancient race; much older than either blacks or whites. That, as the American continent is the oldest land, and contains the oldest rocks in the world, there is good reason for believing the natives to be the oldest race of the *genus homo*. That those of Indians of North America, and those of Central America, although specifically the same, are different varieties of the same species. That the natives of Central America are of a superior type, a more intellectual people than those of more northern latitudes. That they stand in the same relation towards the various tribes, from the Patagonian to the Esquimaux, that the Caucassian race bears toward the different races of Europe and Asia. That a vast amount of time must have transpired to bring the ancient inhabitants of Mexico and Yucatan to such a high stage of civilization, such knowledge of the mechanical arts, and such extraordinary populousness. Those countries must have been at one period inhabited as thick as China is at the present day. That they had reached their culminating point, and had been retrograding for centuries before the Spanish invasion. They were then, from internal causes amongst themselves, treading the downward course of their destiny; and the policy of the Spaniards precipitated their ruin, and completely crushed them. I believe that 100,000 years would not be too much to assign as the period of their existence; and as they are in all probability the oldest existing race, they will be the first to disappear. Their energies are exhausted mentally and bodily; their "glory is departed;" the sun of their existence is going rapidly down, and soon must set in eternal oblivion. "Sic transit gloria mundi."

W. H. PALMER.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Gen. Grant's Inaugural.

HIS SPEECH.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Your suffrages having elected me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the laws of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed by them. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought; I commence its duties untrammeled; I bring to it a conscientious desire to fill it to the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of the people. On all leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment; and when I think it advisable, will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose, but all laws will be faithfully executed whether they meet my approval or not. I shall, on all subjects have a policy, to recommend none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike, those opposed to us as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their strongest execution. The country having just emerged from a rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years which preceding administrations have never had to deal with; in meeting them it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained; this requires security of person, property and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice; all laws to secure these ends will receive my best efforts for their enforcement. A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity, the Union; the payment of the principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis, as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor, or class, or to the country at large, must be provided for. To protect the national honor every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this should be added a faithful, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected and the greatest practicable retrenchment in the expenditure in every department of Government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now with ten States still in poverty from the effects of war, but soon to emerge, I trust, with greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty five years ago; and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries? Why it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box with the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far west, which we are now forging the key to unlock to meet the very contingency that is now upon us. Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also, that the general Government should give its aid to secure this access, but that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar to use now and not before. Whilst the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the present business is to be careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future; the nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt and all industrious young men of the country encouraged. Those who from their age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, have a similar interest in maintaining the national honor—a moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day. If they are only true to themselves they should improve them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, practical and religious, can join in this common sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid or specie payments resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and aquiesced in, united determination to do is worth more than decided Council upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, or advisable; but it will be when the civil law is fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its united channels. It will be my endeavor to enforce all laws in good faith; to collect all revenues, and to have them duly accounted for, and economically disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this design. In regard to foreign policy I would deal with nations, as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law abiding citizens, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardised or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own; if others depart from this rule in their dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedents. The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indian, is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course toward them, which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship. The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public, so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable, that this question should be settled now, and entertain the hope, and express the desire, that it may be by the ratification of the 15th article of amendment to the constitution. In conclusion I ask patient forbearance one towards another throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God, in behalf of this consummation.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The following is Vice President Colfax address to the Senate: In entering upon the duties of this Chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as the responsibility of the position; presiding over a body whose members are in so large a degree my seniors in age, and not chosen by the body itself, I shall certainly need the assistance of your support and your generous forbearance and confidence; but pledging to you all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the administration of your rules, and earnestly desiring to co-operate with you in making the deliberations of this Senate worthy not only of its historic renown, but also of the States whose commissions you hold. I am now ready to take the oath of office required by law.

GEN. GRANT'S CABINET.

WASHINGTON, March 5th, 1869.

The following are the President's Cabinet appointments:

SECRETARY OF STATE—E. B. Washburne.
SECRETARY OF TREASURY—A. T. Stewart.
SECRETARY OF WAR—Gen. J. M. Schofield.
SECRETARY OF NAVY—Adolphe Bolbrie.
SECRETARY OF INTERIOR—J. D. Cox.
ATTORNEY GENERAL—E. B. Hoare.
POST MASTER GENERAL—A. J. Cresswell.

A married lady who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a short distance and then returned, exclaiming, My dear, where shall I find you when I come back?"

County School Convention.

The meeting called by Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, to consider the proposed amendments to the Common and Grammar School Bills, was held in the Town Hall, on Friday, March 5th. At the beginning of the meeting the attendance was not large, but ere long the room was filled by people, the majority of whom were from the country, showing that a deep interest is felt in anything that pertains to the Education of the youth of the country.

On motion of Dr. Hope, seconded by M. Bowell, M.P., the Warden, A. F. WOOD, Esq., was called to the chair, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, when F. H. Rous, Local Superintendent of South Hastings, was, on motion of Mr. Bowell, seconded by Mr. Sisson, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then introduced Dr. RYERSON, who was received with applause. He expressed his satisfaction in being able to meet the people to confer with them upon the important question of Education. This was the last visit he should make in his official capacity. But before explaining the amendments which were proposed, he would give them the school statistics of the town of Belleville and County of Hastings for the past twenty years. They are as follows:—

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.	1846.	1857.	1867.
No. of Common Schools,	99	140	129
No. of Pupils.	3355	7564	9073
Expenditure for Common School purposes,	$7584	$22,361	$29,264
No. of Free Schools.	N. R.	63	120
TOWN OF BELLEVILLE.			
No. of Common Schools,	4	4	6
No. of Pupils.	273	886	1663
Expenditure for Common School purposes.	$452	$4086	$4927
No. of Free Schools.	N. R.	4	6
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.			
No. of Common Schools.	2727	3731	4423
No. of Pupils.	124,829	272,637	401,643
Expenditure for Common Schools.	$310,000	$1,048,135	$1,473,188
No. of Free Schools	N. R.	1707	2835

He then proceeded to say the formation of the common school system had been laid, and they were assembled to take action to promote its efficiency, and to direct attention to those judicious improvements, relating to the intellectual improvement of the country. Progress was the law in the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, and it was necessary that our educational interests should keep pace with them. Improvements were found necessary in the management of our schools, but no change was proposed in the general principles but to fill up the outline that had been traced, when the proposed amendments were suggested. He had proposed to the Premier of Ontario the necessity of appointing a large committee, to report on the suggested improvements, and investigate the affairs of the educational departments, so that his name might be cleared of the aspersions thrown upon his character, and contradicted by the highest tribunal in the land, so that his children might not be ashamed of his name; and that if he merited it, he might obtain the approval of his country. A committee consisting of 24, out of 82 members of the legislature was appointed, and the result of their deliberations was the submitting of the Grammar and Common School Acts at present before the public. To the new Common School Bill, as printed and circulated throughout the Province, it was purposed to add a clause making the summer vacation of schools from 15th July to 15th August inclusive; and the latter part of the 10th clause, declaring that "no legally qualified teacher, after having been employed six months in a common school, be dismissed without the concurrence of the county superintendent expressed in writing," had been withdrawn. It was intended also to add a clause giving trustees in cities and towns power to establish industrial schools, which he thought would prove quite as beneficial to the community as the purposed district prisons. In explanation he said there was attached to one industrial school in the State of Maine, 60 odd acres of land, on which the pupils worked during certain hours of the day, and were taught during other hours, and it was found that the products of their industry nearly paid all the expenses of keeping up the school. He then went into a lengthy explanation of the proposed amendments embraced in the act, directing particular attention to the section relating to the appointment of county superintendents, and their duties. There is a power in the law at present to appoint county superintendents, but it is seldom acted upon. The local superintendents may in some instances be very well qualified, but there is no guarantee that such will be the case. The office at present is held by those engaged in other business, and are consequently able to devote only a small portion of their time to it, and cannot be expected to attend to the duties as efficiently as is necessary. There is no part of the system more practically important than that of superintendence; and it is essential that persons should be appointed who are specially qualified for the work, and will devote their whole time to it.—This is the system adopted in all those countries in Europe noted for their educational institutions. It is adopted in Holland, whose educational system has so won the confidence of the people as to survive three revolutions; there the superintendence is considered the vital principle of the whole. Dr. Ryerson proceeded to read extracts from reports of various States in America, where the system of township superintendence has been a failure, but that of county superintendentsd ha worked well. It is proper that those who superintend teachers should themselves be practical teachers, otherwise the inspection cannot be efficient; and this would also open up an object of ambition to meritorious teachers, who might look forward to an appointment of this kind as the reward of success to their profession. The Bill which he was now explaining was not the same in every particular as that which he was now laying before them for their consideration. It had been somewhat changed by the committee, and he wished it understood that it was not a Government measure, but one which every independent member could support. During his 25 years tenure of office, he had been enabled to get along with all parties without trouble, it mattered not what opinions men held before going into power, they always after examining his work and knowing what he was doing, decided to allow him to pursue his course unmolested; even George Brown who held office for some months, readily conceded the only request he ever made of him, and that was to raise the salary of an official from $1,000 to $2,000 per annum. (Laughter.) These meetings he said were to elicit the opinions of those present, which he believed would be found to be the opinions of the people generally, when they had his explanation. He did not come to discuss with people who come there trammeled with resolutions passed at meetings and by Boards, but to talk with the people individually and not with those who had bound themselves by resolutions passed before hearing explanations, for such men was not free men. In order that there might be no mistake, he wished it understood that he would not receive any of these resolutions, as such men did not come to deliberate, but to force certain ideas and resolutions not their own. He had prepared a number of questions which embodied the amendments proposed to the Bill, and would submit them to the approval or disapproval of the meeting. The questions relative to the appointing and paying County Superintendents were considered. They are:

1st. Do you approve of appointing county superintendents instead of local superintendents?

2nd. Do you approve of the qualifications of county superintendents being prescribed as proposed?

3rd. Do you approve of the proposed means of appointing county superintendents; minimum salary to be $600; maximum, $1200—half paid by the government and the balance by the county?

Dr. Ryerson said Township Superintendents had proved a failure, in the neighboring States as well as in Canada, and it was necessary a change should be made. As an instance of the inefficiency of many of the Township Superintendents, he would instance one, not a hundred miles from here, where a Township Superintendent had addressed a letter to him, in which not a sentence commenced with a capital letter, and scarcely any other word that was not; and in every instance where the personal pronoun I was used, it was written with a small i, and scarcely a word spelled correctly.

Dr. Hope moved, seconded by B. Stedman, Esq., That these recommendations be approved by the meeting.

K. Graham, Esq., M. P. P., said the bill which was now before them for consideration was not the one that had been recommended by the Committee of the House, and distributed through the country, but nearly a new bill, and distributed only today. It was not the work of the Committee and contained only a portion of the clauses of the original bill. He never heard of these clauses before, and it was difficult to discuss them upon such short notice. He was totally opposed to making Superintendents Government appointments, and would like to know if the County Councils were to force upon the Town a Superintendent. There had been a good deal of ill feeling created in Belleville about a Central School, and if a Superintendent were forced upon the Town, and he recommended a Central School it would create an unpleasantness not easy to allay. He was in favor of strict economy, and if the present proposition was carried out, and we go on, the Government would soon have to resort to direct taxation. It made no difference whether the Government paid these salaries or the County Councils; the money was the people's, and in the end it would amount to the same thing. He then called upon the people to vote the proposition down, for if passed it would augument expenses which were already too large.

Mr. Griffin (or Griffith.) of Huntingdon, said he was a British subject, and liked fair play, but he had to say with regret, that the people had been insulted to day; they had been told that they had not made wise selections, and that their Reeves were not competent to appoint superintendents; and we were to have government officers thrust upon us who could not answer the questions he might be asked; when it was known that Mr. Agar, the present superintendent, was quite able to answer any question asked, and if he were to be put out every child in the North Riding would shed tears. He was opposed to this interference with the rights of the people.

Mr. William Bird would tell the truth, he came here as a delegate from Huntingdon, and represented one fifth of that township, and was opposed to the Bill altogether. He proceeded, amongst much laughter, to denounce the Bill as wrong, and an interference with the rights of the people.

Mr Ostrom suggested that the minimum salary of the Superintendent should be $500, and not $600.

Dr. Ryerson, in reply to Mr. Graham, said the Bill was never before the House. He had at the request of the Committee made a draft of a Bill, and submitted it to them, and they had adopted it with certain amendments, which, with a few alterations which he had made, after receiving the opinions of a number of meetings, was now before them. This was the first time his conduct had been called in question for endeavouring to elicit the opinions of the people, and he would not be impeached by the meeting for what he had done or was going to do; he had been called before the Committee and had given them information for which he received their thanks. His present visit was to obtain information, and if this meeting decides against him, he would report the result to that Committee the same as if it had agreed with him, and it would be for them to act. It must be evident that no man would give his time to fit himself for the office of Superintendent if he was to be subject to dismissal at any moment for no cause. He had read the clause, and would read it again, which said no Superintendent could be appointed for a town unless upon the recommendation of the Trustees of the town, and was surprised that a member of the Legislature should make such a statement as had been made that a County Council could force any person upon a town after what he had said and read. He wished to be exempt in future from personal imputations.

Mr. Graham would reserve further remarks for another place, but would call the attention of the electors to the fact that it was creating 82 government situations, at an expense to the country, if they got but $600 a year each, of $48 200. This the tax payers could understand.

Dr. Ryerson—The statement is erroneous. There are but 45 Superintendents, and they must be recommended by the Councils, so that they were virtually County and Town appointments. The gentleman may reserve his attack for a place where he (Dr. Ryerson) was not present, but he did not envy the mind that could reserve its attacks upon a man until he was absent.

The recommendations were then affirmed by a large majority.

The fourth question, "Do you approve of the proposed means decided upon to remedy the inadequacy of school accommodation?" was next considered.

Dr. Ryerson gave an assurance that the adequacy and suitableness of school accommodations throughout the Province would be declared by the Council of Public Instruction, and not left to the discretion of the County superintendents; and that the meaning of the clause was not to give superintendents the power to say to sections you shall have a stone, brick or frame school house, but to give power to superintendents to say school houses should be so constructed as to keep out the rain and snow. It was well known that in some places the school houses were not fit for sheep pens. In one of the States the report states that about one quarter of the school houses were good, and the balance not fit for sheep stables; and he said there are some of this kind in Canada. In England where £800,000 were appropriated

for school purposes, not a penny would be given unless the school houses were so constructed as to give each pupil eighty cubic feet of air. In the States 120 to 160 cubic feet were necessary to be provided. In Sarnia the school houses afforded 134 feet to each pupil, but in Welland there was a school house not fit for a pig stye. Of course, there were no such schools in Belleville.

Mr. Wesley.—Yes there is one.

Dr. Ryerson was sorry to hear it.

In reply to Mr. Ostrom, Dr. Ryerson said the Board of Public Instruction would decide what would be proper school accommodation, and the number of square feet necessary for each pupil, but it was not intended to compel the construction of new or expensive School Houses, but only to insist upon their being habitable, and not places to injure the health of the children.

Mr. Daly did not think any such places existed in Thurlow.

Dr. Hope said he knew of Schools in Thurlow which were not fit for use, in which the health of the pupils and teachers was sadly impaired, as well as in other Townships, and he gave it as his opinion, from thirty years experience, that scarcely a teacher who had been at the business for any length of time, whose health had not been seriously affected, owing to small and badly ventilated school houses.

The recommendation was adopted on motion of Mr. A. Diamond, seconded by Mr. E. Wesley.

In explanation of the 5th question, "Do you approve of the proposed boards of examiners?" Dr. Ryerson said the Board for licensing teachers is to be composed of the County Superintendents or Superintendent and two other competent persons, whose qualifications shall be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction. It was the intention to license only two classes of teachers, 1st and 2nd class. First class certificates would be good for the Province; and second class certificates would be limited to the counties in which they were given. It was the intention to send the questions under seal, to each county, and not have them opened until the day of examination, which would be twice a year. The same questions would be used for every County in Ontario, so that every certificate would be of equal value.

Dr. Boulter moved, seconded by J. J. Farley, that this recommendation be adopted.—Carried.

6th. Do you approve of the minimum salary of male and female teachers equally qualified, as proposed? This clause fixes the minimum salary of male teachers at $300, and female teachers at 200.

Dr. Ryerson said there had been a good deal of misapprehension upon this point. It was to prevent ruinous competition among teachers in rural sections, and to establish a principle by which poor school sections would receive a larger share of the government appropriation, without placing them in the position of pauper schools. It would assist rather than prevent them from having a teacher, as had been supposed.

Mr. Bowell said, he had no doubt but that the explanation would allay a good deal of misapprehension in reference to that clause, in the proposed amendments to the School Act. He had come to the meeting with the determination to oppose that clause, particularly, because he knew if passed, as worded, it would close a number of schools in the rural parts of the country where the sections were small, the land bad, and the people too poor to pay the minimum salaries provided by the clause under consideration; but if these sections were not to be over taxed, and the Government was to provide what the section could not pay, there was no doubt the clause would be accepted by those who were now most opposed to it, as a boon rather than a hardship.

Dr. Ryerson replied that it would be impossible to put all the details and mode of working in the Bill. It was the intention to ascertain the amount for which a section was assessed, and to provide that such sections should not be assessed over a certain number of mills on the dollars, and whatever balance would be required to pay the Teacher's salary, would be apportioned from the Government School Grant.

Mr. Bowell was aware every thing could not be put into a Bill, but the Superintendent must admit that that clause, as it read, going into the hands of the people without his explanation, could not but create misapprehension; no one having the right to presume that the Government intended coming to the aid of these sections, there being nothing in the Bill to justify such a conclusion.

Mr. Geo. Neilson moved, seconded by Mr. Falkiner, That the recommendation be concurred in. The mover argued strongly in its favor, showing the advantages that would accrue to new and poor sections, from its adoption.

Mr. Ostrom moved an amendment, declaring it inadvisable to fix the salaries of teachers.

Mr. Alex. Thompson moved a further amendment, seconded by Mr. John S. Huffman, declaring that the financial position of many sections would not justify the fixing by law the minimum of any teacher's salary.

Mr. Diamond supported Mr. Thompson's amendment, on the principle that it was not right to say what one man should pay another.

Mr. Falkiner argued in its favor, declaring that teachers were not paid sufficiently now.

The Warden said he came prejudiced against the clause, but after hearing the explanation he had changed his mind.

Mr. Graham rose and argued the whole question, telling Dr. Ryerson that there were points in his administration of affairs, which he could attack, but would not do so.

Dr. Ryerson retorted by saying it was nothing but moral cowardice for one man to attack another behind his back, when he had an opportunity to do so before his face. Others had attacked him, but would not do it again.

Some further cross-firing took place about the expense of printing the annual report not relevant to the question under discussion.

Mr. Wills supported the clause, arguing in favor of procuring the best teachers possible, and paying them well. If this were done there would be no lack of good teachers.

Rev. S. Jones said, in support of this clause that great attention was now given by all enlightened patriots to questions of encouraging immigration; and that it was evident that this provision, as explained, would greatly tend to draw into our poorer and more thinly settled townships the better class of settlers; those who will prize the security thus given, that their children will have an opportunity of securing a good common school education.

The motion for adoption was then carried by a large majority of those present, a large number of the country people having left.

7th. Do you approve of the establishment of township boards?

This proposition was affirmed without much debate, as the clause leaves it permissive with the people to establish them or not.

8th. Do you approve of the proposed means of preventing sudden changes in the boundaries of school sections, unless desired by a majority of the ratepayers, and of giving the right of appeal?

The 12th clause of the act gives any ratepayer the right of appeal to the county superintendent, who shall decide whether or not the change shall be made, and was adopted.

9th. Do you approve of all common schools being free schools? A general 'yes' was given to the question.

10th. Do you approve of securing the education of all children between the ages of seven and twelve, as provided for by the 16th and 17th clauses of the bill?

The 16th clause of the act provides for the compulsory education of children between the ages of seven and twelve years, and the 17th clause for the imposition of a fine in case of delinquency, and of imprisonment until paid. But it is provided that in certain cases these fines shall not be imposed.

The Warden argued against the compulsory clause, but as this one was so hedged in with provisions he did not think it would do much harm, and therefore would not oppose it.

Mr. Diamond argued strongly in favor of the clause, as did also Mr. A. R. Dougall, who declared the law a fraud upon him and every one else from whom it took money to educate children, and then not to compel them to go to school. A good deal of discussion followed and Dr. Ryerson said it was no new principle, for Luther advocated compulsory education in 1524, so that every child should be able to read the Bible. Switzerland, the most democratic people in the world, had enforced such a law for a great number of years; there every child must be taught to read.

The clause was then carried.

The clause giving power to Trustees to provide teacher's residence, was adopted without discussion.

This closed the Common School Bill at 7 o'clock, p.m. Dr. Ryerson said as he would not be able to return, he would at once make a short explanation of the provisions of the proposed

HIGH SCHOOL BILL.

One object was to consolidate the different Boards of Trustees. In New York there had been rivalry between different Boards of Trustees, which had since been united, and worked harmoniously for the general good. It was true that the Grammar School Inspector had reported against union Boards as they existed under the present law. It had been found that these unions were forced upon the Trustees in order to save the existence of the Grammar Schools. He now proposed to place all the schools under one Board, to be called the Board of Public School Trustees; he had first decided upon having the Trustees all elected, but from the representations which had been made to him by a number of friends of education, he thought it better that Town and County Councils, which aided the High School, should have the appointment of half of the Trustees. The Trustees to have all the power of both Grammar and Common School Trustees. The pupils attending this High School would have to undergo an examination before being admitted. It would be the school to which children would go from the Common Schools. The classics would be taught to those only whose parents desired it, so that the Government grant would not depend upon the number of classical scholars in the school. It was proposed that in addition to Latin and Greek, French, German, and Italian should be taught. It was believed, by this scheme much good would arise, girls as well as boys would be admitted.

The Rev. S. Jones had come to the meeting strongly opposed to many of the provisions of both the Common and High School Bills; but after hearing the later amendments and the lucid, patient and courteous explanations of the Chief Superintendent, he was convinced that the new Bills would each be a most valuable boon to the country. Many of the crying abuses which had grown up under the old Grammar School Bill would be done away. He alluded especially to that illusory practice of drilling and cramming for weeks within the school, a little army of unconscious hypocrites to pass muster for admission by the Inspector, and thus swell the amount granted; and also to the fact that a pupil had only to profess his desire to take a classical course in order to be admitted at a lower standard, contemptibly so, than the English scholar. After floundering through a little Latin and floundering out again, they were sent forth into the world knowing, oftentimes, virtually little or nothing either of English or Latin, or anything else—thus spoiling a horn without making a spoon. The objection had been urged that we were thrusting a classical education upon the masses at the ratepayer's expense. That objection did not hold against the present Bill, it merely removed some of the difficulties out of the path of indigent talent. The true wealth and greatness of the country lay in the moral and intellectual character of the people, and we should endeavour to bring it forth and make it available. If it seemed a pity to leave gold lying hid in the quartz vein for want of the necessary enterprise to get it out, much more should we regret to leave our finest minds and noblest natures imbedded and imprisoned amid the hard existences of poverty and humble birth. The world's greatest and noblest men have sprung, for a very great part, from what are called the lower classes of society. Our country needs them. Let every youth of talent and energy, and rectitude, and honorable ambition, wherever placed, feel that before him there lies a path to the highest and most honorable positions which the country can offer. He had great pleasure in supporting the Bill.

Mr. Falkiner asked, if a child would have to attend a common school before being admitted to this high school.

Dr. Ryerson said, It did not make any difference where the child was educated so long as he or she could pass the examination.

Mr. Rous expressed his great satisfaction at the course taken by Dr. Ryerson, and his hearty approval of the amendments to both Bills which he had proposed.

Mr. Bowell had listened with much pleasure to the remarks and explanations of the Chief Superintendent in reference to the proposed High School Bill, unlike his friend the Local Superintendent, with whom he had had conversation about this Bill; he was very much in favor of it from the first, with the exception of one provision, the election of all the Trustees directly by the people. He had feared that that course would drive many of those who had made good Grammar School Trustees from the Board. There were clergymen whose education peculiarly fitted them for the position, would not go through the annoyance and trouble of an election. The Superintendent had, however, removed that objection by stating his intention to allow municipalities to appoint a portion of the Trustees. The present bill would accomplish what a number of persons in Belleville, himself among the number, had been endeavoring to carry out for some years, but were unable to do so principally because it was not only supposed, but openly asserted, that the Common School Board was trying to injure the efficiency of the Grammar School, and no matter how that charge was denied, it was repeated until many even now believe it to be true. The establishment of the proposed High School, in which a proper system of classification could be carried out and teachers secured to take the different classes and different branches, would prove of incalculable benefit to the cause of education, and the people would receive something in return, commensurate with the amount now paid for school purposes; at present it was comparatively lost. He was exceedingly gratified with the proposed change, and hoped it would be carried into effect.

Rev. S. Jones moved, seconded by Mr. Bowell, That this meeting approve of the Bill, for the establishment of a High School, as explained by Dr Ryerson. Carried.

Dr. Boulter moved, seconded by Mr. Bowell, That the thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for his attendance here to-day, and for the lucid and courteous explanations given by him, of the different clauses in the proposed amended School Bill. Carried.

Dr. Ryerson expressed his great satisfaction at the thanks which the meeting had given him, particularly, as it had been moved by Dr. Boulter, an old pupil in his Latin class when principal of Victoria College. The doctor would have to do some of the teaching now, and he could not do better than educate the people to this school bill. Laughter.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting broke up at 9 p. m.

PATRICK BOYLE AGAIN IN CUSTODY.—This gentleman has got himself into trouble again. He was arrested in Toronto yesterday afternoon by a policeman from Ottawa, on a charge of malicious libel. The information in the case is laid by Alexander William Powell, keeper of the Carleton gaol, who alleges that a certain article headed "Patrick Doody" published in the *Irish Canadian* about six weeks ago, contained statements that were maliciously false. Doody, arrested for Fenianism at the time of D'Arcy McGee's murder, subsequently died in gaol, and the *Irish Canadian*, in referring to the fact, charges the gaoler with his death, owing to having incarcerated him in a cold cell, and fed him on bread and water, and for stating to the grand jury at the fall assizes that the meat supplied to the prisoners was tainted. Boyle was taken to Ottawa in charge of Sergeant Davis, the officer who arrested him.

—The wheat crop in middle Tennessee presents a magnificent appearance.

News from Europe.

BERLIN, March 4.—The Session of the Parliament of North Germany began here yesterday. King William, as usual, opened the proceedings with a speech. He said that the first duty of the North German Confederation was to maintain peace and friendly relations with the other powers of the earth. All the other nations of Europe had shown a disposition for peace. The result of the Conference recently held at Paris on the Eastern question, demonstrated that there was a general desire for peace. The King closed his speech with the following words:—"A nation saving its strength, and having the will to respect the independence of others and maintain its own, can surely count on peace, as foreign powers will not molest it, and the domestic enemies are powerless to trouble it."

LONDON, March 5.—In the House of Commons last evening, G. J. Goschen, President of the Poor Law Board, advocated the removal of restrictions from emigration, and thought it advisable even to give facilities for, and otherwise encourage the emigration of paupers to America.

LONDON, March 5.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Hadfield asked if the Government intended to take any steps in the direction of Ocean Penny Postage.

The Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General, replied that for the present the contracts entered into between the post-office department and various Atlantic steamship companies would interfere with the proposed modifications in the rates of ocean postage.

MADRID, March 5.—In reply to an enquiry of Senor Castellar in the Cortes yesterday, Senor Lagosta, the Minister of the Interior, said that Government had prepared and intended to issue a proclamation of amnesty for all political offences, but its promulgation was postponed on account of the recent conspiracies which had been discovered.

LONDON, March 6.—No less than 10 monster petitions were presented to Queen Victoria at her levee yesterday, praying for amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

LONDON, March 6.—Several of the Fenians imprisoned in various parts of the Kingdom have been liberated. The following are the names—Thomas F. Burk, an American organizer; Dennis F. Burk, recently confined at Clerkenwell; Charles Kirkham, poet, and one of the editors of the *Irish People*; Captain Makey, and Messrs. O'Connor, Shark, and O'Keeler, the latter was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for having written a treasonable article, published in the *Irish People*. Messrs. O'Connor, Stark and O'Keeler were liberated unconditionally.

MADRID, March 6.—The subject of the government monopoly on the production of salt and tobacco in the Spanish colonies, has been referred to a select committee in the constitutional cortes.

BERLIN, March 6.—Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, gave a grand dinner the day before yesterday in honor of the inauguration of President Grant. Count Bismarck was present and made a pleasant speech. He said no dispute had arisen between the United States and Germany, and the friendly relations between the two countries were now especially guaranteed.

PARIS, March 6.—The following changes have been made in consequence of the recent death of M. Troplong:—Adolphe Vintey has been appointed President of the Senate, vice Troplong. De Forcade la Roquette succeeds Vintey as President of the Council, and M. Rouher takes the Interior department, vice Ginard provisionally in addition to the foreign port police.

LONDON, March 7.—Late advices from Japan state that the Minister of France to Japan had audienced with the Mikado at Jeddo, and presented his credentials. The ports of Yeddo and Negata, have been opened to foreigners. Yeddo is to be the official residence of the Mikado and the permanent Capital of the Japanese Empire.

HAVANA, March 7.—The Small Pox is raging at Consolalcott, Del Sur.

Advices from Trinidad state that the state of seige has been raised. Three columns were in constant pursuit of insurgent bands.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba, state that every Spaniard in the town of Mayin has been killed. Eight hundred Government troops had gone there.

ROME, March 8.—The report of the death of the Pope is false.

LONDON, March 8.—In the House of Lords to-day, Mr. Childers, first Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the government would be able to reduce the naval estimates by a million pounds.

MADRID, March 8.—At the session of the Constituent Cortes to day Generals Serrano and Prim, both said that they were in favor of granting pardon to all persons condemned for a violation of the laws regulating the public press.

MADRID, March 9.—There was a stormy debate during the session of the Constituent Cortes yesterday. The Republican members made bitter attacks upon the Ministry for their alleged Monarchical proclivities. They demanded that Duke de Montpensier be divested of his rank of Marshal of Spain, and accused the Provisional Government of endeavoring to smuggle him into the country for the purpose of placing him upon the throne.

Gen. Prim replied that the Duke could not, with justice, be deprived of his title of Marshal.

Admiral Topete, the Minister of Marine, amid great excitement, declared that a Kingdom, with Montpensier on the throne, would be preferable to a Republic.

Marshal Serrano made a calm and dignified speech, defending the Provisional Government from the attacks of the Republicans; asserting the sovereign authority of the Cortes, and insisting that the determination of a form of Government for Spain, and the choice of her future ruler, should be left to the Constituent Cortes alone. He deprecated the violent pressure brought to bear upon the Cortes by the Republican party as impolitic and unfair.

In the course of the Session, Senor Figelerola, Minister of Finance, expressed himself in favour of free trade, and advocated immediate but gradual reform in the Customs by the adoption of a compromise tariff.

American Despatches.

HAVANA, March 3.—An insurgent General has been taken and sent to Sogua La Grande, where he has been sentenced to be shot.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The announcement of members for the new Cabinet took every body by surprise, as a different cast had been generally circulated. The general opinion is, that the appointments possess little or no signification, and that Grant selected them for their fitness, pretty much the same as he selected his Generals and staffs, and that all the members enjoy his highest personal esteem and confidence. It is urged as an advantage, that none of them have political friends or enemies to reward or punish, and that the nominations for the subordinate positions, which will be left entirely to the discretion of the heads of departments will be influenced solely by their capacity and integrity. A gentleman was informed by the President to-day, that he would tolerate no idlers in any department of the Government, and that the people were too poor to pay salaries as a mere bonus to professional politicians.

The English and French journals are almost unanimous in their Eulogies over President Grant's inaugural address. That portion of it relating to the foreign policy, which the President elect considers to be the true course, is regarded with much satisfaction, and indicates a desire towards the maintenance of peace.

The *Herald's* St. Domingo advices, state the revolution which broke out at Seybo, has been suppressed and the leaders captured. Their fate is uncertain.

The *Times*, *Herald* and *Sun* speak in light terms of the new Cabinet, regarding it as decidedly more useful than ornamental.

The *World* does not see any great merit in either of the men selected.

NEW YORK, March 7.—South American advices state, yellow fever still rages on the lower coast of Peru.

From Central America, comes news, that Duenas was re elected President of Salvador, and that shocks of earthquake was felt in the city of that name, on 2nd February.

Gen. B. Davis, one of the parties awaiting trial on the charge of perjury against collector Bailey, was released from arrest by order of Attorney General Evarts, on the ground that he was induced to come here from Canada as witness, under pretence of protection, and then threw into jail.

SACRAMENTO, March 7.—The track of the Central Pacific Road has reached Utah boundary and is graded, with the exception of a few unimportant points, continuously to Oregon city, where rails will be laid in May next.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Herald's* despatch from Fort Hays, says, the Indian war is ended, there is not a hostile Indian within the limits of Missouri. The refractionary tribes have been entirely subdued.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Congress will at once engage in consideration of the President's recommendation, that a joint resolution be passed, exempting the new Secretary of the Treasury from the operation of that clause, in the Act establishing the Treasury department, which provides no person shall be appointed to any office instituted by the Act, who is concerned directly or indirectly, in carrying on business of trade and commerce. Since the message was sent to the Senate, there has been much consultation among the members of Congress upon the subject. Some Republicans openly declared they will vote for such resolutions—others express reluctance to do so, but say they will do nothing to embarrass the President at the commencement of his administration.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The *Times* Washington special says:—The criticisms Gen. Grant has been subjected to for his Cabinet selections, in not taking such men as Boutwell and Wilson, are entirely unjust. He tendered the Treasury to Boutwell, and he declined. He tendered the office of Post Master General and that of Secretary of State to Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, all of which he declined; so that on his shoulders, and on the shoulders of Mr. Boutwell rests the responsibility of the fact that they are not now in the Cabinet Councils of the President.

The *Tribune's* latest special says:—Mr. Stewart, after the fullest consultation with the President and principal officers of the Government, including senators and representatives, has prepared a letter of unconditional resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and has also signed articles of assignment, and he will to morrow submit the same to Gen. Grant, for his acceptance of either.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President has withdrawn his request for an exemption of Secretary Stewart from the provisions of the Act of 1789.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Herald's* Havana special says:—Later intelligence from Mexico states that so many executions had taken place that the people were thrown into the greatest trepidation and dismay. The feeling of horror at the butchery was so intense that President Juarez had ordered a suspension of executions everywhere in the Republic. All the officers held as prisoners were to be taken to the Capital and tried for treason.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—This morning Alex. T. Stewart prepared and executed as transfers of his entire interest in the profits of the business of A. T. Stewart & Co., during his official term to be applied to charitable purposes, to A. M. B. Astor, James Brown, Wm. E. Dodge, James Tooshvelt and Henry Hilton. This course met the general approval of some of leading senators and members of the House, but did not satisfy others, who insisted that Stewart could not qualify short of an absolute sale and disposition of all the property he now owns connected with his business. When the transfer was yesterday proposed to the President he approved of it, provided it could be done to meet the legal obligations, and expressed his high appreciation of Mr. Stewart's purpose. In this spirit they met this afternoon, and the conclusion at which they arrived was that it would be less embarrassing to the administration of President Grant for Mr. Stewart to place in his hands a formal declination of Secretaryship, and in this manner avoid any comment by those who consider the laws must be strictly complied with. The interview was long and marked by the utmost cordiality.

The following is Mr. Stewart's letter:—

"WASHINGTON, March 9. 1869.

"*To the President*:—

"SIR.—Appreciating the high honor conferred by your nomination, and the unanimous confirmation by the Senate of myself to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I regret that circumstances beyond our control, compels me to decline. Could the difficulties presented by the provisions of the Act of 1789, which in organizing the Department of the Treasury, prohibit the Secretary from being directly or indirectly concerned or interested in carrying on business of trade or commerce, be overcome by any reasonable sacrifice personally to myself, I would willingly make it. I would promptly transfer to the hands of gentlemen, in whom the public have full confidence, every interest in the gains and profits that could possibly accrue to myself in the business of my house during my official term, to be applied to such public charities as their judgment should dictate, and have proposed and sought by the execution of appropriate instruments to accomplish that end; but serious differences of opinion have been expressed as to whether that course would satisfy the requirements of the law. Although I will not hesitate to make this appropriation, provided it would enable me to accept the office, and thus unite my efforts with your Cabinet in restoring economy, honesty and strict frugality in the administration of the Government, and lift as rapidly as practicable from the people the great burdens of taxation, debt and extravagance resting upon them; yet the business relations of my firm, in its connection with others largely interested in their continuance, are such that they cannot be severed summarily, nor can my interest in it be totally and absolutely disposed of without producing great embarrassment and loss to those with whom I have been connected. I cannot consent to enter upon the administration of laws by any act or course that may be construed into a disregard or violation of law; and while, therefore, I regret that the plan proposed is deemed inadequate to relieve me from legal and, as it seems to me, technical disabilities. I yield to the better judgment of others, rather than seem to be willing to accept a position in disrespect of law. In finally renewing the declination which was tendered at the outset of these objections, I repeat to you, Mr. President, my thanks for the honor done me, in offering this high position, and assure you that you will have my earnest efforts to sustain your administration in carrying out the wise and salutary measures indicated by you on entering upon your office.—Sincerely your friend,

"ALEXANDER T. STEWART."

The President accepted the declination, and thus the office of the Secretary of the Treasury become vacant.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

Singular Surgical Operation at Foxboro.'

SIR,—I beg a small space in the columns of your widely circulated journal, to insert a few lines in connection with the above operation, and also that the many inquiries relative to the event may be answered through the instrumentality of your paper. Five years ago last September, a Tumour commenced growing in my daughter's mouth, which apparently originated from the extraction of a tooth out of the Inferior maxillary. This Tumour kept gradually increasing in size from its first appearance until it was removed by incision. I have from time to time, consulted the best physicians of the County, and they seemed to concur generally in one treatment for its effectual and permanent cure, viz: That of having it cut out. Still there seemed to exist a sort of timidity and doubtfulness on the part of the physicians of her not living through the operation. Some of the physicians administered at different times, various kinds of treatment, but seemingly without any effect for the better, making it if anything worse than before. It did not really produce any pain or even uneasiness in the body; only she had the consciousness of knowing that it would be, in all probability, the direct cause of her death at some early period. Upon this ground she formed a firm and decided resolution that she would have it cut out. (Her age is thirteen past.)

Doctors McLean, from Queen's Hospital, Kingston, and Dr. Burdett, Belleville, performed the work, and they did it as expeditiously as her strength would allow; the whole operation lasting forty-five minutes. They did not remove the fleshy part only, but sawed out that portion of the jaw bone to which it had grown, extending an inch and a quarter on each side, from the centre of the chin, making the length of the bone which had to be removed two inches and a half. The thickness, as nearly as I can state, was about two inches; thus making the bulk of the piece that was removed from her mouth, about eight cubic inches in size. During the whole operation, she lay in a degree, senseless from the effects of chloroform. In ten days after the removal of this Tumour, she was up round the house, and has been gaining quite rapidly, both in strength and cheerfulness of mind ever since. I feel quite assured and positive in my own mind, that she will be, comparatively speaking, well in two or three months at her present rate of gaining. With the greatest respect and gratitude to Doctors McLelan and Burdett, I sign my name.

WM. WICKETT.

Foxboro', March 4th, 1869.

Explanation Wanted.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

SIR.—Allow me to inquire through the medium of your paper, whether there is any good reason that can be assigned for the singular omission to provide seats at Dr. Ryerson's Convention on Friday last, for the accommodation of our friends from the country. As a resident of Belleville I shall really feel a little ashamed to meet them for a time unless some explanation can be offered. It must be borne in mind that many of them had come in twelve, fifteen or twenty miles, or even further. Some with cords of wood or other loads, having walked part of the way, and must have felt greatly needed rest.—Having been away all the week school visiting in the country, so that I only returned in time for the convention, I am a good deal in the dark about it, but I certainly distinctly understood at the beginning of the week that the Board of Common School Trustees were likely to take action in the matter as requested by Dr. Ryerson in his circulars. They will understand that this is by no means intended as an attack upon them, but rather to give them a fair opportunity of setting themselves right, and at the same time of absolving the town residents from an apparent want of hospitality. Will the Trustees, or either of them, throw some light on the matter?

Yours, &c.,

F. H. ROUS,
Local Superintendent, S. H.

Belleville, March 6th, 1869.

For the Intelligencer.

Who can Beat It?

From ten bushels sowing of *Dan O'Rourke Pease*, I harvested, last season, one hundred and forty (140) bushels. This is the first that I ever grew of them, and feel safe in recommending them to every farmer. From thirty-six bushels sowing of Golden Vines, I only harvested seventy (70) bushels. Last season was not very favorable for pease, and many crops were not harvested in this section.

WM. R. DEMPSEY.

Albury P. O., Prince Edward.

New Advertisements.

Postponement—Edward Oliver.
Chancery Sale—W. W. Dean.
Notice—Robt. Read.
Sap Pans, Sap Buckets, Sap Spiles—G. Adams.
Seeds and Seed Grain—A. Fletcher & Co.
Dissolution—Robt. Read, Thos. McIntosh.
To whom it may Concern—Thos. Wills.
School Teacher Wanted.
Novelty at Thomas Linklater's.
A good chance for Investment—Wm. Judd.
Sale of Insolvent Stock—G. D. Dickson.
Sale of Insolvent Stock—G. D. Dickson.
Insolvent Notice—Geo. D. Dickson.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
JANUARY, 1869.

MR. SHEPARD is now on a collecting tour through the County, and it is expected that all persons in any way indebted to this establishment will be prepared to pay their accounts when presented. The Publisher hopes that as many as can will either call and pay or send by mail the amount of their indebtedness, so as to avoid the expense of a personal call.

ON THEIR WAY.—The Ottawa *Times* says: "It is believed in well informed circles here that Sir George E. Cartier and the Hon. Mr. Macdougall sailed for this country last week."

HANTS ELECTION.—Advices from Hants continue to be of the most favorable character for Mr. Howe. It is a matter for congratulation that that gentleman has almost completely recovered from his indisposition.

DEATH OF G. W. LESTER.—The friends of Mr. G. W. Lester, of Ottawa, and for a long time a resident of this Town, will regret to learn of his death which took place on Wednesday evening, the 3rd instant. He had been for some time in a bad state of health, and his death was not unexpected.

NOT TRUE.—It is not true as was reported by the Perth *Courier*, that D. McLachlin, Esq., M. P., for the South Riding of Renfrew, had resigned his seat in the House of Commons. Mr. McLachlin denies the rumor, and is quite unaware of anything other than the inventive genius of the editor, that could have given rise to the unfounded report started by the *Courier*.

KENNEDY COMING.—The lovers of Scottish song will be glad to learn that Kennedy is coming. He gives his farewell Concert here next week. He has been received in every place he has lately visited by crowded houses, and the greatest applause. His programme for Belleville is a most excellent one, and different from any of his former ones. We have no doubt he will have a crowded house to greet him.

AN OFFICER SHOT.—A telegram from Quebec of the 3rd of March, says:—"An officer named Whittaker, of the 53rd Regiment, was shot in the Quebec Skating Rink this evening by a young man named Chaloner, for alleged insults to his sister. At latest accounts the unfortunate man was dying. He is the same who figured so notoriously in connection with the name of a young lady who ran away from London, Ontario, to Quebec some time ago. Chaloner was at once arrested."

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The revenue and expenditure of the Dominion Government for the past month, were:

REVENUE—Customs	$ 409,790
Excise	206,281
Post Office	47,360
Bill Stamp Duty	11,976
Public Works	44,835
Miscellaneous	536,276
Total	$1,256,518
EXPENDITURE	$ 638,728

ANNEXATION.—A despatch from Halifax of March 8th, says: Mr. E. H. Derby, of Boston, has a letter in his morning's *Chronicle* presenting a glowing picture of the present condition and future prospects of the United States. He thinks Reciprocity impossible, but those who oppose it would gladly admit the Colonies into the American Union. That card won't work. Derby had better try something else.

THE ICE TRADE.—The demand for ice to supply western Cities is so great that nearly all the available vessels at Kingston, Ogdensburg and of other ports have already been engaged to supply the demand. Belleville is to take part in this new trade which promises to be in the future an important branch of commerce, as well as profitable. The Schoner *Union Jack*, of Belleville, commenced to day loading 450 tons of ice for Chicago. The ice is unusually clear and varies from 20 to 30 inches in thickness.

THROWN OVERBOARD.—The Repeal Government of Nova Scotia have recently done a very dirty thing. Mr. G. W. McDonald, Queen's Printer, next to Mr Howe, was probably the ablest speaker the Repeal party had. Since Mr. Howe's acceptance of the "situation," Mr. McDonald has shown a disposition to row in the same boat with that gentleman, and for this crime he has been expelled from the Queen's Printership by the Local Government of Nova Scotia. Small business.

A NEW STEAMSHIP.—A new steamship lately added to the mail line of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company arrived at Portland on the 3rd inst. having made an excellent passage. This vessel is of larger dimensions than any hitherto in the mail line. Her length is 325 feet, breadth 40 feet, depth 27 ft. 6 ins., and she measures about 3000 tons. She is reported to be the finest vessel of the fleet. The "Scandinavian," also intended for the mail line, is well advanced in construction, and will be of the same description, but still larger than the "Prussian."

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.—The Kingston *News* says: "The following live stock is reported at the office of the American Consul as having passed over during the past week, including to-day—376 cows and 6 bulls, valued at $8,799 45, 35 hogs and pigs, valued at $135 10, and 3 horses, valued at $315. This does not include the cattle which had left here during the week, the owners of which took out their certificates from the consular agents at Belleville, Picton, Napanee and Gananoque, and which would swell the number fully one-third."

DEATH OF MISS WOOD.—The Hamilton *Spectator* thus refers to the sudden death of of Miss Wood: "Miss Frankie Wood, eldest daughter of A. F. Wood, Reeve of the Township of Madoc, who had been attending the Wesleyan Female College for some time, died suddenly yesterday at the residence of Dr. McQuesten, in this city, at whose house she was visiting. About a week ago Miss Wood took a severe cold, it is thought, while sleigh-riding, from the effects of which she died. Miss Wood was a general favourite with all her acquaintances, and greatly beloved by her more intimate friends."

WHELAN'S LAST LETTER.—The following letter is stated to have been written by Whelan about twenty minutes before his execution:—"Ottawa Gaol, Feb. 11, 1869.—To John O'Farrell, Barrister, Quebec:—Deer Sir, —Having herd that you have been accused of complisity in the murder of T. D. McGee of the 7th of april, 1868, i think it my duty in this solimme our when just about to appear before my Eternal Judg, to state that with in my knowledge you had neather hand, act or part, Eather Directly or indirectly in the murder of Mr. McGee. (Signed) P. J. WHELAN.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.—The Road Committee in connection with the County Council of Hastings, met last Monday at the Shire Hall. Before organizing a telegram was received by the Chairman of the Committee, A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden, announcing the sudden death of his daughter at Hamilton. The Committee appointed Thomas Emo, Esq., Chairman *pro tem*, and after transacting such business as was absolutely necessary, adjourned until called together by the Chairman. The daughter of Mr. Wood was attending the Hamilton Wesleyan Female College, and the announcement of her death was the first intimation her father had that she was seriously ill. We sympathise with the family in the sudden and sad affliction with which they have been visited.

—The London *Field* says that washing a horse when in a sweating state is grateful and beneficial to the animal. When washed, wipe dry and blanket him.

Church of England Tea Meeting.

The Tea Meeting in aid of the funds of Christ Church, Belleville, was held in Ontario Hall, on Thursday evening March 4th. As predicted it was a real success, the Hall being literally crammed, there being scarcely standing room in the Hall. Tea was served to over 600 persons, composed of all denominations and all classes of people, which feature in this social gathering was pleasant to contemplate, showing the desire on the part of Protestant denominations to aid by their mite and their presence the great work which they are called to do. During the tea the Band of the 15th Battalion played a number of pieces with skill and taste. After the tables had been cleared P. D. Conger, Esq., Mayor of Belleville, was called to the chair. On assuming his duties, he expressed his extreme satisfaction at the success of the meeting, and took occasion to state that when Christ Church was opened, it was in debt $2,000; since that time, the congregation had paid all expenses connected with the Church, including the salary of the Pastor; so they had also expended $2,000 in strengthening and improving the Church, which left them in the position they were when the Church was opened, and this tea meeting was to aid in the liquidation of the debt, which from appearances he thought would do a good deal towards it. He thought there was no cause for despondency, as there was every prospect of having the debt paid off in a short time. One gentleman had offered to subscribe $500, provided the balance could be raised; another had offered $300, and two, $200 each, leaving but $1,000 to raise, which he felt confident could be done.

He was followed by the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, who spoke of the benefit arising from tea meetings, and such social gatherings, and expressed a belief that all Churches would adopt that means of raising funds. The Rev. Wm. McLaren made a few well timed and appropriate remarks, during which he expressed his delight at the success which had attended the first tea meeting in connection with Christ Church.

During the evening Miss Lingham, and Mrs. John Harrison sang, and were rapturously *encored*. Mr. John Crozier sang "Ben Bolt" in his usual style. A duet by Mr. and Mrs. Roche on the Piano and Violin, was much admired. The Philharmonic Society did good service, and executed some pieces of music remarkably well. At the close of the meeting the Rev. S. Jones, Pastor of Christ Church, thanked those present for their attendance, and particularly those of other churches, many of whom he often had the pleasure of seeing in his own church, and while he was in favor of his own first, he never would say a word against others, but would hold out the hand of Christian fellowship to all.

The Police Investigation.

We have refrained from commenting upon this matter upon the well understood rule that pending trial the press should not attempt to sway the judgment, and we do not now intend to say anything violating this rule. But we do think that there has been time enough since the charges were first preferred, to have had them thoroughly sifted. The public are deeply interested in the matter. Whether the charges be, as we believe some of the members of the investigating committee say they are, frivolous or serious, the public is alike interested in knowing. We have had outcry enough, goodness knows, against a former Police force, and if there is danger of the present force becoming as unpopular let us know it, so that we being forewarned may be forearmed. Now that a public investigation has been ordered, making public the fact that there was something wrong, something tending to lessen its efficiency, let us find out where the wrong is. If the good achieved by the force is due to a good Chief, or to a good man, or both combined, let us know it; if the wrong comes from him or from them, let us also know it.

We say we have heard the charges described as frivolous on both sides. We cannot agree with this. True, the majority of them are. But we do think it a grave charge by the chief, that his men while on duty are insolent, and threatened him with personal *violence*; that they neglect their duty, and are in the station house fast asleep when they should be on the streets; that one of them has a key with which he opened the Chief's private drawer and tore out from his diary a leaf on which entries, unfavorable to him, were made. Nor do we think the charges against the Chief, of habitual neglect of duty; habitual discourtesy; keeping no diary; and acting the spy, frivolous charges. But even if they are frivolous in themselves they are not so in effect, for they evince feelings in the force most prejudical to its efficiency; feelings which must be abandoned, or one or other of the antagonists, or all, discharged.

The charges against the Chief were read in Council on the 8th of January, and referred to the Police and Market Committee. Since when there have been several meetings and adjournments, and evidence in support of the charges by the Chief, which were first taken up, has not yet all been heard. Two weeks ago to day, the committee having adjourned from the Wednesday previous, met; each member had more or less business of their own to attend to; the investigation had already consumed a good deal of time, and promised, if gone on with, to take up a good deal more. The Committee advised the complainants to make up their differences; withdraw their respective charges; shake hands; forget the past and go to work amicably, and adjourned for a week. Then there was another adjournment for a like period, fixing this evening to continue the investigation.

The Committee, no doubt, are the best judges as to how the investigation should be conducted, but the public are interested in knowing the result; and after charges of such a grave character have been made on the part of the Chief and men, one against the other, the public will not rest satisfied by simply leaving the case to be settled by the force. It has gone too far for that.

The Alabama Claims.

The New York *Times* which is one of the most sensible papers in the United States, writes as follows respecting President Grant's views upon the 'Alabama' claims question. No other paper is likely to be so well informed as to the policy of the new Government, and its statement therefore is the more important: "Persistant efforts are being made to show that President Grant will adopt very high-handed measures toward England in reference to the 'Alabama' claims. Those statements are entirely gratuitious and unauthorized. Grant's motto, "Let us have peace," applies to all the relations of the Government, and he is the last man to plunge the country into difficulties that may easily be avoided by negotiation. He may not be satisfied with the Johnson-Clarendon Convention in all particulars; but it is not therefore to be supposed that two Liberal Administrations, such as now hold power in England and America, are incapable of arriving at terms of settlement. Nor is it true that the people of this country are furious for war with England on account of the 'Alabama' claims. We do not desire to be compelled again to raise the army which has now been disbanded. We do not desire to resume the slaughters and horrors of the past as a means of settling a question that is of comparatively little account to us. We do not desire to double our present terrific debt, or to bankrupt the country, or to tax the life out of the people, as a means of enforcing the payment of a few millions of dollars. We expect to see negotiations resumed by the next Administration, and we expect to see them terminated without the shedding of a drop of blood."

Grand Black Chapter of Canada.

The annual meeting of the Grand Black Chapter of Canada, in connection with the Royal Black Knights of Ireland, was held in the Orange Hall, Kingston, on Thursday evening, March 4th.

Bro. Sir Knight F. H. Medcalf, Grand Master, occupied the chair, and Sir Knight J. Ross Robertson, Deputy Grand Master, the vice chair.

A large number of delegates were present from different parts of Ontario, and the business transacted was of great importance to the Order.

The Lodge was in session from 7 o'clock in the evening till six o'clock the next morning. Before the Lodge closed the following Brethren were elected officers for the current year:—

Grand Master—J. Ross Robertson, Toronto.
Deputy G. Master—H. Griffith, Hamilton.
Grand Chaplain—Rev. A. Dawson, Mallorytown.
Grand Treasurer—J. G. Moore, Belleville.
Grand Secretary—W. H. Scholes, do.
Grand Lecturer—Jason H. Post, do.
Grand Standard Bearers—L. S. Guffin, Madoc, and John Cunningham, Merricksville
Grand Censors—A. Brown, Toronto, and Wm. Cooke, St. Catharines.
Deputy Grand Chaplains—Rev. W. Burns, Omeeme; Rev. Mr. Thompson, Madoc; Rev. Mr. White, Kingston.
D. G. Treasurer—Wm. Elliott, Kingston.
D. G. Secretary—D. Callighan. do.
D. G. Lecturer—F. Morrison, do.
Grand Pursuviant—J. F. Post, Belleville.

After the Grand Lodge had been closed the delegates were invited to partake of refreshments, which had been provided by the Brethren of Kingston.

The next annual meeting of the Grand Chapter will be held in Belleville on the first Tuesday in May, 1870.

Militia Appointments.

The following appointments appear in the Official Gazette:—

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF EAST RIDING OF HASTINGS.

No. 1 COMPANY DIVISION.—(That portion of the Townships of Thurlow, south of the Concession line between the 3rd and 4th Concessions.) To be Captain: Captain James Canniff, from late 1st N.S. Battalion of Hastings.

No. 2 COMPANY DIVISION.—(That portion of the Townships of Thurlow, north of the Concession line between the 3rd and 4th Concessions.) To be Captain: Peter Rockwell Daley, Esquire:

No. 3 COMPANY DIVISION.—(That portion of the Township of Tyendinaga, south of 2nd Concession north of Slash road, from lots 1 to 20, and all south of Slash road from lots 20 to eastern limits of Township) To be Captain: Captain Nathaniel S. Appleby, from late 3rd Non-Service Battalion of Hastings.

No. 4. COMPANY DIVISION.—(That portion of the Township of Tyendinaga, north of 1st Concession, north of Slash road and west of lot 21.) To be Captain: Donald Anderson, Esquire.

No. 5 COMPANY DIVISION.—(That portion of the Township of Tyendinaga, north of Slash road, east of lot 20.) To be Captain: Thos. Deasy, Esquire.

No. 6. COMPANY DIVISION.—(That portion of the Township of Hungerford, south of the 8th Concession and west of lots 22.) To be Captain: John Wilson, Esquire. To be Lieutenant: John Stokes, Esquire.

No. 7 COMPANY DIVISION.—(That portion of the Township of Hungerford, north of the 7th Concession and west of lot 22.) To be Captain: Joseph Elliott, Esquire. To be Lieutenant: James Jamieson, Gentleman.

No. 8 COMPANY DIVISION.—(That portion of the Township of Hungerford, east of lot 21.) To be Captain: Wm. G. Allen, Esquire. To be Lieutenant: Ensign Daniel Byrne, from late 4th Non-Service Battalion of Hastings.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF HASTINGS.

No. 1 COMPANY DIVISION.—(Township of Rawdon.) To be Captain: Lieutenant John Hagerman, from late 6th N. S. Battalion of Hastings. To be Lieutenant, James Scott, Gentleman. To be Ensign, Stephen Badgely, Gentleman.

No. 2 COMPANY DIVISION.—(Township of Huntingdon.) To be Captain: Richard Newton, Esq. To be Lieutenant, William Bird, Gentleman. To be Ensign, James Burrows, Gentleman.

No. 3 COMPANY DIVISION.—(Township of Madoc.) To be Captain: Daniel Ross, Esquire. To be Lieutenant: Ensign William Ward, from late 7th N. S. Battalion of Hastings. To be Ensign: Ensign Joseph Fitzgerald, from late 7th N. S. Battalion of Hastings.

No. 4 COMPANY DIVISION.—(Township of Marmora.) To be Captain: Captain David Daniel Johns, from late 7th N. S. Battalion.

No. 5. COMPANY DIVISION.—(Township of Elzevir.) To be Captain: Thomas Wggins, Esquire.

No. 6. COMPANY DIVISION.—(Township of Tudor, Walloston and Limerick.) To be Captain: Captain Benjamin Lavender, from late 8th N. S. Battalion. To be Lieutenant: Ralph Samuel Norman. Gentleman.

In the *Official Gazette* of the 6th instant, we find the following appointments for the Regimental Division of Prince Edward:

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF PRINCE EDWARD.

No. 1 Company Division.—Township of Ameliasburg. To be Captain, John Nostrand Sprague, Esq. To be Lieutenant, Henry B. Hunt, gentleman. To be Ensign, Robert B. Ross, gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division.—Part of the Township of Hillier, west of road between lots 12 and 13 in 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions, and 90 and 91 in 5th concession to Consecon lake. To be Captain, John Young, Esq. To be Lieutenant, Franklin Jones, gentleman. To be Ensign, Robiah J. Dorland, gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division.—All that part of the Township of Hillier, lying east of the limits of No. 2 Company Division, including village of Wellington. To be Captain, Stephen Philip Niles, Esq. To be Lieutenant, Webster Talcot Crandal, gentleman. To be Ensign, George Herrington, gentleman.

No. 4 Company Division.—All the western part of Township of Hallowell, composed of 2nd concession produced, 1st and 2nd concessions north-west of West Lake, 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions Military tract, concession south side of West Lake, Irvine Gerow and Gore E. To be Captain, Captain Lewis B. Stinson, from late 4th non-service Battalion. To be Lieutenant, Shove Barker, gentleman. To be Ensign, John Richards, Junr., gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division.—All east of limits of No 4 Company Division in the Township of Hallowell, and the Town of Picton. To be Captain, William Owens, Esq. To be Lieutenant, Robert Dracott White, gentleman. To be Ensign, William McQuin, gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division.—All the Western part of the Township of Sophiasburg, say, 1st Concession West of Green Point, to line between 46 and 47, and 2nd and 3rd Concessions to Demorestville and Picton Road—together with Big Island. To be Captain, George A Fraser, Esq. To be Lieutenant, Alonzo Ruttan, gentleman. To be Ensign, Peter G. Benson, gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division.—All East of limits of No. 6 Company Division, in the Township of Sophiasburg. To be Captain, John A. Sprague, Esq. To be Lieutenant, Edward Dorland, gentleman. To be Ensign, John Crawford, gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division.—Township of Athol. To be Captain, Captain William B. Blakeley, from late 1st non-service Battalion. To be Lieutenant, Thomas Emery Young, gentleman. To be Ensign, Alfred D. Richards, gentleman.

No. 9 Company Division.—Township of Marysburgh. To be Captain, Lieutenant John Pringer, from late 1st N. S. Battalion. To be Lieutenant, Conrad J. Bonyard, gentleman.—To be Ensign, Alexander Dame, gentleman.

NEW BRUNSWICK FINANCIALLY.—Whatever may be the financial condition of the Dominion Government under Confederation, certainly that of the various Provinces is exceedingly favorable. The Treasurer of Ontario showed a large surplus on the right side; the Quebec Treasurer made the same favorable exhibit, and we now have New Brunswick following suit. According to the returns first submitted to the Legislature, the receipts for the last fiscal year were $826,587, and the expenditure $658,531—showing a balance to the credit of the Government of $168,056. If the Province can always present such a statement as this her people will have no reason to complain.

County Council.

TUESDAY, March 9th, 1869.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT—Hon. B. Flint and Messrs. Armstrong, Rowe, Rose, Emo, Finley, Conley, Walker, Chard, Jones, Daly, Cross, Stokes, Caldwell, Anderson, Appleby, Deasey, Clapp and Gabourie.

In the absence of the Warden, Mr. Emo was appointed to the chair.

Hon. Mr. Flint moved, seconded by Mr. P. R. Daly,

"That this Council learn with deep regret the severe domestic affliction which has befallen His Honor the Warden, and in sympathy with the same do adjourn until Tuesday, the 23rd inst., and that the Clerk of the Council do transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Warden."

In introducing the resolution, Mr. Flint made some appropriate remarks respecting the sad beravement which had befallen the Warden. He had some slight acquaintance with the daughter of Mr. Wood, and spoke in the highest terms of her qualifications. She was a general favorite with both Teachers and scholars at the Hamilton College, and was a young lady of great promise.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and Council adjourned

The Intercolonial Contracts.

The Ottawa *Times* of Saturday says:—"Messrs. G. and J. Worthington, of Quebec, and Messrs. Elliot, Grant and Whitehead, of Brantford, have completed their contracts with the Railway Commissioners, for sections one and two, and three and four, respectively." Horsey & Co. abandoned their tender, giving as a reason therefor, an error in their calculations, and the refusal of their sureties to sign the contract. The Commissioners, in allowing this firm to withdraw, warned the contractors that this course would not be followed in future, as they did not wish it to be understood as establishing a rule, either that parties may be permitted to withdraw their tenders, or in the event of parties to whom contracts may be awarded failing to perform their obligations, shall be given to the next lowest bidder. On the contrary, it was the opinion of the Commissioners, that in future lettings, parties putting in tenders should clearly understand that they would be strictly held to the performance of their undertakings, and to the payment of all damages or additional cost incurred by the Commissioners in consequence of the neglect or refusal of the parties whose tenders may be accepted to execute the contracts, provide the sureties, and perform the undertakings contained in their respective tenders. This is a very good rule, and will, no doubt, be strictly carried out in future.

We also learn from the *Times* that the Railway Commissioners intend immediately to notify owners of property on the line of the sections of the road already let, and advertised to let, that as work will be commenced thereon early in the spring, no crops should be put into the ground required for the use of the road, as no payment or allowance will be made for such crops. The *Times* says: Such a timely precaution shows a determination on the part of the Commissioners to carry out the work with a scrupulous regard to economy.

Quebec Estimates.

Mr. Treasurer Dunkin delivered his financial statement to the Legislature on Monday 8th inst. With regard to the Railway policy of the Government he stated that its basis would be, first, the non alienation of the public lands, and, second, the non-creation of debt. It, therefore, only remained to grant subvention to an amount not calculated to endanger the position of the finances, while the Government should not overlook the experimental state of the whole case. The grant would only apply to stated roads for a certain time—20 years. They would give per mile of railway 3 per cent on the cost, provided it did not exceed $5,000. Exception would, however, be made for bridges, towards the construction of which larger grants would be made. With regard to the Piles Railway, he said it was out of the question to grant them 1,500,000 acres. He was, however ready to give them an extra amount, and consider the question of subsidizing a steamer for the St. Maurice, above the Piles, on navigable water.

From the estimates for eighteen months ending June 30th, 1867, we make the following synopsis:—The expenditure for the Legislature is put down at $151,661; for the public departments of the Civil Government, $203,403; Administration of Justice, $547,553; Education, $329,400; Literary and Scientific, $3,600; Arts and Manufactories, $3,000; Agriculture, Immigration and Colonization, $481,707, of this amount the sum of $187,500 is to be expended for first class Colonization Roads; $45,000 for second class; and $30,000 for third class Colonization Roads. For public works and buildings $221,322 is appropriated. Charities get the handsome sum of $188,145. Under the head of Miscellaneous services we find the amount to be $69,242; for collection, management and other charges on Revenue, covering Statutory appropriations, $155,258; other items $7,449, making a total of $2,361,582.

The estimated revenue for the same period is given as follows:

In hand 1st Jan., 1869	$674,608 22
Dominion Subsidy gross as before	1,438,879 20
Amount of two balances	16,582 70
Licenses, Stamps, etc	344,827 00
Crown Lands	616,772 00
Education	25,481 00
Reformatory	1,950 00
St. Sohn Lunatic Asylum	300 00
Casual	6,000 00
Insurance Aylmer Court House	12,000 00
Interest on balances	15,000 00
Official Gazette	24,091 00
Total	$3,171,991 12

If Mr. Treasurer Dunkin manages to keep his expenditure within bounds, and realizes the revenue he expects he will show a surplus in June, 1870, of $810 309.

Quebec Legislature.

In the Assembly on the 3rd of March, Mr. Trembley's motion, condemning the nomination of Mr. Brydges as an Intercolonial Railway Commissioner for the Province, was very properly refused reception. The Premier said the House had no more to do with it than with the action of the French and Prussian Legislatures, and moved the previous question, which was carried without a division. The Premier was correct, and the members did credit to themselves in rejecting such a motion.—It is somewhat strange that whenever we see a narrow minded sectional motion made in the Legislature, it emanates from the Rouge party, the party that professes so much liberality.—None but a professed liberal would desire to ostracise a man because he was not French, for such only was the objection to Mr. Brydges.

Mr. Carter excited a long and important debate on the School question, by moving for all correspondence between the Local and Dominion Governments on the subject of education and protection of the rights of the minority. In this connection the Premier announced that an equitable measure would shortly be submitted, and no correspondence had taken place, as the Federal Government had had no reason to imagine the Local Government was unwilling to discharge its duties to all classes of the population.

—Young Bewie, of San Francisco, has just married a daughter of a wealthy grain dealer. Her trousseau cost $10,000, her presents amounted to $30,000, besides a trifling sum of $150,000 presented by her father.

The Canadian Delegates.

We learn from the *Canadian News* that Sir. George Cartier and the Hon. W. McDougall are arranging for their early return to Canada, it being expected that the Dominion Parliament will shortly be summoned for the despatch of business. Further progress has been made in the Hudson Bay Company's negociations—the delegates having sent in to Lord Granville their paper in regard to the claims of the company, as set forth in their recent reply to the terms of settlement proposed by the Duke of Buckingham. This paper, completely disposes, from the delegates' point of view, of the "territorial rights" claims of the company, which are characterised as being utterly untenable, and it concludes with the request that Her Majesty's Government will now take the necessary steps to transfer Rupert's Land to the Dominion—subject to whatever rights the Company may be able to establish—in the terms of the address of the Canadian Parliament last session.

THE GOOD TIMES HAVE COME AT LAST.—And so has that which has hitherto been looked for in vain, namely, a medicine that could be relied upon for curing rheumatism, colds, coughs, neuralgia, tic douloureux, burns and frost bites, bowel complaints,&c. It is called the 'Canadian Pain Destroyer,' and every one should really possess a Bottle of it without delay. It gives relief the moment you apply it, and will effectually cure your disease; in fact it is the most wonderful medicine ever brought before the public. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Twenty years experience in using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakers and singers will find them most beneficial. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate person, and has caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25cts per box.

Potash forms an important office in vegetation. In many plants it constitutes more than half their ash, and in most, fully one-third.

—A writer says if a quart of strong mullein tea is given to a horse affected with bots, it will never fail to effect a cure.

—Out of 109,187,381 passengers conveyed on Massachusetts railroads in 1868, 75 lost their lives. During the same period 155 employes were killed.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, March 11, 1869.

FALL WHEAT—None offering.
SPRING WHEAT—85c. to 90c.
BARLEY—$1 10 $1 20.
RYE—60c
OATS—50c to 51c.
PEAS—80c to 81c.
BUCKWHEAT—50c to 55c.
BEEF—$5 00 to $6 50.
PORK—$9 to $10.
MUTTON—3c to 6c per pound
Veal 6c to 7c per lb.
BUTTER—20 to 23c.
EGGS—15c to 20c.
HIDES—$6 to $6 50.
SHEEPSKINS—50c to $1.
TALLOW—Rough 5c to 9c.
LARD—12 to 14c.
POTATOES—40c to 45c.
APPLES—40c to $1.
HAY—$9 to $12.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—$4 50 $5 00 ₱ bbl.
POTASH—$5 00.
CHICKENS, per pair—25c to 40c.
LAMB—4c to 5c per lb.
DUCKS 30c to 50c per pair.
GEESE—40c to 50c.
TURKEYS—60c to $1.
CORD WOOD SOFT—$2 to $2 50
Do HARD—$3 to $3 50.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
MONTREAL, March, 11, 1869.
1 P. M.

FLOUR Superior Extra	$0 00	@	
Extra	5 20	@	5 30
Fancy	4 80	@	4 90
Welland Canal Superfine	4 90	@	5 10
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat,	4 50	@	4 65
" " 1 Western Wheat,	4 95	@	5 00
" " 2 " "	4 20	@	4 30
Bag Flour	2 20	@	2 25
WHEAT.—Canada Fall	1 13	@	1 14
Spring	1 11	@	1 13
Western	1 10	@	1 11
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	0 45	@	0 47
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	1 20	@	1 30
BUTTER—Dairy	0 20	@	0 23
" Store Packed	0 20	@	0 22
ASHES Pots	5 55	@	5 60
Pearls	5 45	@	5 50
PORK—Mess	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess	16 00	@	00 00
Prime	14 00	@	00 00
Dressed Hogs	9 00	@	9 50
PEAS	0 89	@	0 90
RYE FLOUR	0 00	@	0 00

Flour—receipts 1,500 barrels; rates nominally unchanged but little business to report. Grain, nominal in absence of transactions. Provisions—Pork only moved by retail; rates unchanged. Lard quiet and easy; Butter neglected. Ashes quiet and rates barely maintained.

DIED.

At Belleville, on Tuesday, the 9th of March, Kate, wife of R. P. Jellett, Esq., in her 89th year.

In Belleville, on Monday the 8th inst., Annie H. daughter of R. H. Jones, Esq., aged 3 years 11 months and 8 days.

In Bridgewater, March 5th, 1869, Isaac Brock, eldest son of Mrs. Samuel Crawford, of that village.

In Hamilton, on the 8th inst., after a short illness, which was born with christian fortitude, FRANCES ANN, eldest daughter of A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden of the County of Hastings, in her 17th year. The body was brought from Hamilton, where deceased had been attending school, to Belleville, thence to Madoc, and interred on Wednesday 10th. As a mark of respect every shop in the Village was closed during the funeral, and a general feeling of sorrow prevaded the whole community, deceased having endeared herself to every one by her amiable disposition. An impressive and instructive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wishart, Presbyterian, Madoc, after which her body was conveyed to the grave, followed by a large concourse of friends.

CHRIST CHURCH,
NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, M.A., INCUMBENT.

SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M., and 7 P.M. Holy Communion Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offeretory collections. *SEATS FREE.*
November 28th, 1867. 41-1y

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber expecting to be away from home for a time, is desirous of settling all claims against him, and wishes them presented at an early date. Also those indebted to him will please arrange by payment or otherwise.
ROBERT READ.
Belleville, March 9th, 1869. 266-6t 4-3w

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

A Family Medicine, well and favorably known for the past ten years, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its Virtues and Magical effects.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has won for itself a reputation, as a blood purifier, alternative stomach tonic, unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Kidney Complaints, Acid Stomach, Phthisic Asthma, and restores to vital activity the system debilitated by suffering and disease.

Its magical and wonderful in curing sudden colds, sore throat, coughs, Diptheria, pains in the side, and back, neuralgia, toothache, rheumatic and other pains in any part of the body, and from whatever cause, has given it in every household and is fast superceding all other preparations of the kind.

It is also an effectual and prompt remedy for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains, chilblains, frost bites, cramps in the stomach, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, billious cholic, cholera infantum, dysentery, &c.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.
NORTHRUP & LYMAN
Newcastle, C. W.
General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., and Thos. Wills, Dr. G. H. Boulter Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers.

The Passages of the Body

Must be unobstructed if the animal fabric is to be kept in a pure and wholesome condition. The health of a human being, like the health of a city, depends in a great degree upon the state of those waste-pipes of the system—the channels of discharge. One of the uses of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills is to keep these outlets free. This object is accomplished without pain or diminution of physical strength, and at the same time the stomach and liver are toned and brought into perfect working order. If the blood is corrupt, as well as the internal viscera disordered, purify the venous system with Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Gardner's Baking Powder.

Unrivalled for purity and cheapness.
In 1 lb. packets............1s. 3d each.
In 5 oz. packets.............6d "
For sale at WESLEY BULLEN'S and JOHN COOK'S, Grocers.

Gardner's "Domestic Cough Remedy."
(TRADE MARK SECURED.)

IN BOTTLES AT 1s 3d AND 2s 6d EACH.

A trial is all that is necessary to prove its value as a "Cough Remedy." For sale at R. HOLDEN & Co's., and of JAMES H. HAMBLY, Apothecaries' Hall, Belleville.

The above truly useful and valuable articles can be procured from Grocers, Druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion. Sole proprietor,
J. GARDINER,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
d158w38-6m Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year; few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in Wistar's Balsam to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of the soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Mr. JOHN BUNTO,
OF BALDWIN, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y., writes:

"I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practice evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what the physicians termed SEATED CONSUMPTION as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing constantly and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operation that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up. The fifth bottle entirely restored her to health, doing that which several Physicians had tried to do but had failed."

The Horse.

"Of the great number of animals under the control of man, the horse is unquestionably the most serviceable;" but is it not strange that so many who own horses, and who are dependent on their labor for a living, should neglect to give them that care and support which their own interest no less than the safety and comfort of the horse demands. The best medicine for horses is "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy;" of this there can be no doubt—it is safe and easily given.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., E. Chandler, and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers. 1m-w

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue or slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics. These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full direction in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free of the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and five postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.
JOB MOSES, N. Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle C. W.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless.*

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co. and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton and all Medicine Dealers.

TO THE WORKING CLASS. I am now prepared to furnish employment to all classes at their homes for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered. All who see this notice please send me their address and test the business for themselves. If not well satisfied I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars sent free. Sample sent by mail for ten cents in stamps. Address
51-1m E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

FOR
Frost Bites, Chilblains, Scalds, Burns and Bruises,
PAIN-KILLER

Affords immediate relief it sooths the inflamed and irritated part gives rest and quiet to the sufferer. A celebrated Physician in Montreal lately said the Pain Killer is one of those little Household Remedies every family should have in the House. It is used both

Internally and Externally

And for Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system.

IT IS THE MOST REGULAR MEDICINE EXTANT.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers: 15, 25 and 50 cts per bottle.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
1-1m Montreal, P. Q.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

ITS EFFECT IS
MIRACULOUS!

IT is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR to its ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT!

The old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. *All others are imitations.*

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
☞ For sale by all Druggists. 18-1yr

Glandular Diseases.

Many of the maladies generated by virus in the blood fastened upon the glands. This is especially the case with those of a scrofulous type. Whenever these important organs are affected, either directed or sympathetically, the only medicine that can be relied on to effect a cure is Bristol's Sarsaparilla. When the great secretive gland, the liver, is chronically disordered, this balsamic preparation should always be resorted to. It is the only specific for ulcerations in that tender and susceptible organ, and its tonic element also exercises a wonderful controling influence in fever and ague, dumb ague, remittent fevers, and general debility. As an auxiliary, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills, in cases of this nature, cannot be too highly recommended.

Mrs S.A. ALLEN

BEAUTIFUL HAIR,
Nature's Crown.
You Must Cultivate it
GRAY HAIR
Is a certain indication
of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.
A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING
Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It will promote luxuriant growth.
FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

"A NIGHT AT HAME."

ONTARIO HALL,
BELLEVILLE,
TUESDAY, 16th MARCH.

Last appearance prior to his departure for California.

KENNEDY'S
SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

In addition to a choice selection of Songs, Mr. Kennedy will recite

WATTY AND MEG!
or, how to cure a scolding wife.

PIANOFORTE - - - Miss Kennedy.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Tickets at the door.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
March 3rd, 1869. 264-4t 3-2w

NOVELTY
At Thos. Linklater's, Front St.

CALL and see it. Novelty Coal Oil Burners. The best thing yet in Coal Oil Burners, can be trimmed and lighted without removing chimney, globe, or shade. A stock just received by
THOS. LINKLATER,
Tinsmith, Front St.
Belleville, March 9th, 1869. 264-6t-4-1t

A Good Chance for Investment.

THE subscriber having made up his mind to retire from the mercantile business, will dispose of his Stock upon reasonable terms and will also lease the premises he at present occupies, (one of the best stands in the place) for a term of years.
WM. JUDD.
Stirling, March 6th, 1869. 4 1w 262 6t

THE BEST SHOP IN TOWN
FOR
SAP PANS,
SAP BUCKETS,
SAP SPILES,

And all kinds of Tinware, is
GEO. ADAMS',
Near the Market.
Belleville, March 10th, 1869. 4-2t

SEEDS & SEED GRAIN
FOR SALE.

Small Red Clover.	Large Red Clover.
All Size Clover.	Timothy Seed.
Hungarian Grass	Red Top Flax Seed.
Fife and China Wheat.	Barley.
Early Kent Pease.	Golden Vine Pease.
Buckwheat.	Black Poland Oats.
White Poland Oats.	

ALSO

Liverpool Salt in Bags. American Salt in bbls.
A. FLETCHER & Co.
"Corner Store," Front and Bridge Sts.
Belleville, March 10th, 1869. 4-4t

Dissolution.

BELLEVILLE, March 9th, 1869.

IT is hereby agreed between the undersigned that the partnership heretofore existing between them is this day dissolved by mutual consent, as witness our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid. All accounts due us to be paid to Robt. Read, and all debts due by us to be presented to him for payment and liquidation.
ROBT. READ.
THOS. McINTOSH.
In presence of us,
THOS. WILLS.
HENRY FROSTE. 4-266

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings, will meet in the SHIRE HALL, in Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., for despatch of general business.
THOS. WILLS,
County Clerk.
Belleville, March 10th, 1869. 4-2-266-3

School Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of School Section No. 8, Hungerford, are in want of a Common School Teacher. None need apply unless holding a first class County or Normal School Certificate.
JAMES REID.
JOHN M. McCAMON.
JAMES WALLER.
Trustees.
Tweed, March 4th, 1869. 4-3

POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of Farm Stock advertised in last issue to take place on the 17th inst., is postponed for a few weeks.
EDWARD OLIVER.
Thurlow, March 10th, 1869. 4-1t

SALE OF FARM PROPERTY IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SIDNEY.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Chancery for Ontario, made in the cause of Smith vs. Bonnesteel, bearing date the 7th day of January, 1867, there will be sold by Public Auction, with the approbation of W. W. Dean, Esq., Master of this Court at Belleville, by the said Master or his Clerk, at his Chambers, in the Town of Belleville, on

SATURDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF APRIL,

A. D., 1869, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable farm property. Being

Lot 15, in the Broken Front Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing about 95 acres, save and except one acre thereof, sold by one George Smith to one William Smith.

There are on the said premises a Good Dwelling House of Brick, two good Barns and Orchard.

The said land is about seven miles from Belleville.

The purchaser will be required to pay down to the Vendor or his Solicitor, a sum in the proportion of ten for every one hundred dollars of his purchase money at the time of sale, and the balance in one month from the confirmation of the sale, is to be paid into the Bank of Commerce, at its Branch or Agency in the City of Toronto, to the credit of this cause, and upon such last named payment the purchaser is to be let into possession.

The above premises will be put up at an upset price of Three Thousand two Hundred Dollars.

The other conditions are the standing conditions of the Court.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanach, and Messrs. Patton, Osler and Moss, Toronto, and to Barton S. Gilbert, Esq., and J. H. Simpson, Esq., Solicitors, Belleville.

Dated this 6th March, 1869.
W. W. DEAN,
Master at Belleville.
Crooks, Kingsmill & Cattenach, Toronto, Vendors Solicitors. 3-td

Fresh Lime.

FRESH LIME now for sale at the Bay of Quinte Kilns, Kingston Road.
W. A. FOSTER
Belleville, Feb. 11, 1869. 52

To School Trustees.

A Young man of some experience wishes to engage as Teacher in a Common School. He can bring good Testimonials from School Trustees.
Address J. HARRY.
Belleville, March 4th. 3-5t

To Loan,

MONEY at 8 per cent.
A. R. DOUGALL,
Belleville, Feb. 1869. d226-1m-w51-1m

LETTER PRESS PRINTING of all descriptions done at this Office.

TO RENT.

A GRIST MILL, Trenton.
A FARM, Frankford.
Enquire of A. R. DOUGALL.
Belleville, Jan. 14, 1869. 218d 48w

TENDERS.

SEALED Tenders for the following work on the new Wesleyan Methodist Church, Tweed, will be received up to the FIRST day of APRIL next, namely:

A tender for the Stone Work.
A tender for the Roof, Tower and Cornice.
A tender for the Floor and Surbase.
A tender for the Window Frames.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at Wm. Wright's store, Tweed, to whom all communications should be addressed.

The Committee will not consider themselves bound to accept the lowest tender.
WM. WRIGHT,
Secretary
Tweed, Feb. 22nd, 1869. 2 3t

DRAG SAWS.

A FEW new and improved self-feeding Drag Saws, for sawing wood in the bush, for sale at the Victoria Foundry.
W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, Dec. 24, 1868. 45

F. VAN NORMAN,
AGENT FOR
THE BEST MAKES OF
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
And MELODEONS,
At the Bookstore,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, BELLEVILLE.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as General Merchants, under the name and style of J. & W. SUTHERLAND, is dissolved. All parties having claims against the late firm will be paid by Mr. W. Sutherland. As it is necessary to close the books, all parties indebted must settle their respective accounts immediately to W. Sutherland, who is empowered to discharge the same.

The undersigned take this opportunity of tendering their sincere thanks to their friends for the large patronage extended to the late firm, and to say that Mr. W. Sutherland will continue the business under the name of the late firm.

Dated 1st January, 1869.
JOHN SUTHERLAND,
48w212d WILLIAM SUTHERLAND.

HOOP SKIRTS
SELLING OFF
AT COST,
AT
M. LAFERTE'S,
LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

12	sold at	25 cts.
15	sold at	30 cts.
15 springs reduced from		50 to 37½ cts.
20 " "		60 to 45 "
25 " "		75 to 30 "
30 " "		90 to 70 "
35 " "		$1 to 80 "
40 " "		$1 12½ to 90 "

ALSO,
A LARGE LOT OF
DRESS GOODS
To be cleared out
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

M. LAFERTE,
LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
Front Street, Belleville.
February 8th, 1869. 239d 52w

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK.
Carriage Axles,
Hubbs, Spokes,
Fellowes and Bows.
Bar Iron,
Seeel Springs,
Carriage Trimmings,

Shelf Hardware and Cuttlery,

PLATED WARE, &c., &c.,
In Great variety,
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
JAS. GLASS.
Belleville, Feb. 5, 1869. 237d&52w

Sale of Insolvent Stock
OF GEO. ROCHE, HATTER & FURRIER.

TENDERS, stating terms, will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of March, inst., for the above stock, which, with the stock book, can be inspected on application to
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Assignee.
Belleville, 9th March, A. D. 1869. 264td-4td

Sale of Insolvent Stock
OF BENJAMIN JOHNSON, MARMORA.

TENDERS stating terms, will be received by the undersigned until the 18th day of March, instant, for the above stock, (that of a general Country Store,) which with stock books can be examined on the premises.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Assignee.
Belleville, March 9, 1869. 4-264-td

For Sale,

75 M (each) Cedar and Pine Shingles.
2500 lbs. Dried Apples.
20 bbls. White Fish.

THE subscriber is extensively purchasing Eggs, Butter, Shingles, and all kinds of Fish, &c., and may hereafter be found opposite the Market, at J. Hodge's Store, or at the Anglo American Hotel.
B. F. WOOD.
Belleville, Feb. 1, 1869. 233-6t 51-6t

NEW GOODS
AT THE
BELLEVILLE
CROCKERY
STORE.

China Tea Sets,
China Breakfast Sets,
Colored Dinner Sets,
Dessert Sets,
White Granite ware, best and seconds
Glass Shades for wax flowers, &c.,
Glass Preserve Dishes,
Glass Pitchers,
Pickle Stands,
Cut and Pressed Wines, Decanters and Tumblers,
A splendid lot of Goblets, cheaper than ever before.
Cheap Crocks and Milk Pans.
F. H. ROUS.
Belleville, Feb. 4, 1869. 51

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between John Carscallen, James Baker and Henry D. Hampton, as Carpenters and Builders, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on in the same premises by John Carscallen and James Baker, who will pay all debts owed by said firm, and to whom all debts due must be paid.
JOHN CARSCALLEN.
JAMES BAKER.
HENRY D. HAMPTON.
Belleville, Feb. 25th, 1869. 2-3w 254-6t

HOLTON & CO

G. C. HOLTON & Co.,

TAKE great pleasure in directing attention to their very large Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS!

Consisting of
Dress Goods,
In all the Newest Styles and materials.

DRESS TRIMMINGS
In Fringes, Gimps, Silk Laces, Pipings, &c., &c.

JACKET CLOTHS,
In Petersham, Lambskin, Whitneys, &c., &c., &c.

Particular attention directed to the new
FELT SKIRT!
Which is considered superior to any skirt in the market.

English, Scotch & Canadian Tweeds of the Newest Patterns.

WHITE & GREY COTTONS, FLANNELS,

Gloves, Mits, Ties, Scarfs, Mufflers, Paper and Linen Collars, Hosiery, &c., &c.

☞ A very large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES always on hand.
Dec. 15, 1868. 44

FO SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated house and half acre of land known as Lot No. 7. North side of Benjamin street, Yeoman's Hill, with first rate barn, good young orchard, never-failing well, and large cistern. Possession given April 25th, 1869. The above is a great bargain. For particulars apply to
W. CROWTHER.
Belleville, Feb. 12th, 1869. 52 2m

Farm For Sale.

WEST half of lot No. 9, 10th Concession of Rawdon, 65 acres cleared, and a house and barn upon it. This is one of the best 100 acres in Rawdon. For terms, apply to the proprietor upon the premises.
PETER WELCH.
Rawdon, March 2, 1869. 3-13-w

$50,000.00

OF PRIVATE MONEYS has been received for Investment in Ontario at Low Rates of interest.

Parties may rely on getting loans, if security satisfactory. Apply to
J. H. SIMPSON,
Barrister.
Belleville, 5th Feb., 1869. 52-3m

Farm For Sale.

62½ ACRES of the East half of lot No. 25, in the 6th Concession of Thurlow, is offered for sale cheap. There are on the premises a good frame house, frame barn and driving house, a never failing well, and a good creek running through the centre of the land, and about 60 young apple trees, most of which are bearing. For terms apply on the premises, to WILLET M. FAIRMAN.
Thurlow, Feb. 13, 1869. 1-4w

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 13, in the 5th Concession of Hungerford, County of Hastings, containing 200 acres. Good buildings. Possession given immediately. Apply to
W. J. HAYWARD,
Barrister, Belleville.
Belleville, May 14. 18w-tf

Cheese Maker Wanted.

AT the Front of Sidney Cheese Factory, a competent person, to take charge of the Factory for the season of 1869, and manufacture cheese from the milk of about seven hundred cows, at a rate per pound. Best of references and security for fulfilment of contract required. By order of the Board.
KETCHAN GRAHAM,
President F. S. C. Factory.
Belleville, Jan. 8th, 1869. 48-tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of GEORGE ROCHE,
An Insolvent.

THE creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act to me the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Belleville, the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1869.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
4-21 *Assignee.*

WHITE COTTON,

Just received ex S. S. "Hibernian."

2 CASES WHITE COTTON

Having been bought in Manchester, when Cotton touched the lowest point,

THEY ARE SUPERIOR VALUE.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

Belleville, February 18th, 1869. 1w

NEW DOMINION STORE.
T. ELLIOTT.

Gentlemen Purchasing Clothing at
THE NEW DOMINION STORE
WILL HAVE IT
CUT by a FIRST CLASS TAILOR FREE OF CHARGE.

NEW DOMINION STORE.
SPLENDID FRENCH MERINOS
AT 2s. 6d.
DOLLAR KID GLOVES FOR 4 Shillings.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN OF
CLOUDS & BREAKFAST SHAWLS
AT THE
NEW DOMINION STORE.
T. ELLIOTT.
Belleville, Oct. 29, 1868. 37

A. & J. McFEE,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS, &c., &c.,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,

DIRECT attention to their Late Importations of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES,

Particular attention is paid to their LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Which for Exactness, Durability, and Cheapness, are unsurpassed. The following justly celebrated Watches always on hand:—

The Sewell Watch, the American Waltham Watch, Leman's Self-Winding Watch.

☞ CLOCKS FROM $1.50 TO $100! ☜

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL AGES—Fine Brazilian Pebble.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the most satisfactory manner. ALL WORK WARRANTED

☞ *Remember the Stand, opposite Fanning's Hotel.* 44

QUERY?

Should we employ the noble doctors to bring us our tea and coffee in bottles, at an expense of at least four times what they now cost?

If not, why should we longer adopt that system in reference to medicines which are the simple extracts of herbs or plants and roots, and are as readily prepared as tea and coffee?

Each package of Dr. Thompson's Botanic Medicines contains more medical properties than can be procured in any other form for four times the amount of money.

We have in our possession numerous testimonials as to the practicability of, as well as the benefits derived from the use of Dr. Thompson's Botanic Medicines, viz:

Dr. Thompson's Blood Purifier

Cures all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as salt-rheum, scrofula, king's evil, white swellings, tendency to boils, old sores, pimples or roughness of the skin. It regulates the stomach and bowels; it tones the liver, and promotes the general vigor of the system, without reducing the strength of the patient. Sold at 50 cents per package.

DR. THOMPSON'S
Stomachic Bitters.

A certain and speedy cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. For costiveness it has no equal; it is a mild and safe invigorant and corroberant for delicate persons; a good alterative tonic for ordinary family purposes; a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced by sickness; an excellent as well as an agreeable and wholesome stimulant, for general debility, and diseases having their origin in an imperfect digestion or a deranged state of the stomach. Sold at 25 cents per package.

Dr. Thompson's No. 6.
OR COMPOSITION POWDERS

It is used with success for diseases caused by colds, such as cold chills, chills and fever, headache, pains in the joints or limbs, neuralgia, rheumatic pains—in fact it may properly be called PAIN KILLER, as it may be used for all purposes for which Pain Killers or Reliefs are used, such as cramps in the stomach, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, summer-complaints, cholera morbus, female complaints or obstructions. It may also be used with great success as a Liniment. Sold at 20 cents per package.

The proprietor has been induced to adopt the present condensed style of putting up the medicine in packages, as he is thereby enabled to supply double the amount of medicine for one-half the regular price of similar preparations.

Prepared and sold by
J. W. THOMPSON, M. D.,
New Lebanon, N. Y.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
Lyman, Elliott & Co., Toronto.
J. Winer & Co., and G. C. Briggs & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 1-6m

NOTICE.

TAKE Notice that application will be made to the Municipal Council of the Township of Marmora and Lake, at the first Sitting thereof, next after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice, for the passage of a By-Law for the stopping up and sale of the original allowance for Road between lots numbers eight and nine in the 8th concession, and lots numbers eight and nine in the 9th concession of said Township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, and for fixing and declaring therein the terms upon which the same is to be sold and conveyed, when all parties interested are required to attend.

Dated at Marmora, this 13th day of February, 1869.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
1-5w Township Clerk Marmora and Lake

Farms for Sale.

N.W. ¼ of Lot No. 17, and S. E. ¼ of Lot No. 18 in the 7th con. Marmora, 100 acres, occupied by Peter Sherridan.

W. ½ of E. ½ of Lot. 5, in the 4th concession of Huntingdon, 50 acres, formerly owned by W. Ashley.

Also, Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 3rd, and 31 in the 5th con. of Elzivor, 100 acres each.

Apply to
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c.
Belleville, Feb. 23, 1869. w2tf 253w1tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office up to the 1st day of March, 1869.

Anderson, Stewart	Larance, Mary Ann
Anderson, Wm.	Lane, Wilmot
Allen, Mrs.	Lewis, James
Anthony, A. G.	Loft, Thomas
Atkins, Richard	Lynch, J.
Barker & Shannon.	Marrcott, John
Bedal, Mrs. G.	May, James
Bower, R.	May, Geo H
Blake, Charles	Marshall, Sandy
Boyer, J J P	Mitz, A J
Black, Charles	Millan, Carrie
Brennan, John	Monck, G
Bragg, John	McCarron, Ellen
Bush, Elias	McCullough, John
Burges, Emily	McCormick, Jane
Burl, D C	McDaniels, Herman
Callaghan, Johanna	McDonald, Catherine
Campbell, Wm.	McIntosh, James
Cathie, Harriet A	Outwater, J R
Caprau, Bork	Osborne, Capt.
Chapman, Rev. J. A.	Paterson, R W
Chalmers, F	Pierce, C
Chisholm, Francis	Phillips, Chas. R
Chesbro, Miss B	Picket, Jane
Clark, Samuel	Phillips, Chas.
Conroy, James	Pizluer, Geogena
Cornwall, C C	Powers, Wm.
Covert, Capt. H	Randall, G
Cook, Purdy	Roseberry, Whiteford
Cook, Henry	Rogers, W H
Collins, Miss E	Russell, Mary
Crawford, Geo.	Ruttan, Phillip
Dafoe, Jacob	Ryan, R. R.
Dafoe, Jacob Jr.	Rushrell, Mary
Dayman, L	Sandford, W W
Dickens, A J	Sarcolatle, John
Ewing, B J	Salisberry, Richard
Fizone, Geo	Shea, Michael
Fick, Allan	Shea, Wm.
Flood, James	Shepherd, Mrs Jane
Ferzzell, W	Smith, Samantha
Francis, John	Spencer, Isabella
Galher, Elizabeth	Spencer, Wm E
Gernon, Owen	Sturch, Henry
Gormley, Capt. Jas	Stevenson, John
Grant, Joseph	Stewart, John
Guthrie, Mary A	Stewart, Eliza
Hancox, Mrs.	Subean, Mary Ann
Hebert, Ludger	Sweeny, Maggie
Hill, John	Suffman, Maggie
Hartley, Wm.	Thompson, Mrs G A
Herrangher, —	Trael, Mary
Hewson, Wm.	Toby, Uriah
Hibbard, Eliza	Vandewaters, Sarah
Howell, Victor	Warnock, A P
Hough, W G	White, John
Human, Mr.	Welch, Richard
Hughes, Laughlin	Wittie, Robert
Jones, W P	Wilksons, F Sanson
Kelly, Kate N	Wier, Chas. W
Kinlock, Wm	Woodruff, Miss
Lackie, Catherine	Yarrood, John
Lorenner, M A	

‚ Persons calling will please ask for "Advertised Letters."
J. H. MEACHAM, Postmaster.
Belleville, March. 1st, 1869.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION wanted of Mr. John W. Huffman, of Rawdon. He was last seen in Belleville on Tuesday, the 26th February. He is twenty-six years of age, about five feet eight inches high, light complexion, light hair, light moustache, was dressed in a full-cloth suit red and black, with a long black overcoat, and black cloth cap. Any person giving information of his whereabouts will confer a favor upon his friends. Address Mrs. John W. Huffman, Brinkworth P. O., Rawdon. Other papers will confer a favor by copying.
Rawdon, March 2, 1869. 3-2w 259-1t

Lands for Sale.

South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.
Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.
South part 26, 12th con. Seymour, 180 acres.
Terms easy. Apply to
ANDREW THOMSON,
Merchants' Bank of Canada, Belleville.
Jan. 21, 1869. w49-tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,
AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, 1865.

In the matter of
BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
An Insolvent.

THE creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Belleville, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
3-2w Official Assignee.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS } To Wit: } BY virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of David A. Walsh, at the suit of Philip Hambly, the elder, I have seized and will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY the EIGHTH day of MAY next, at noon, all the estate, right, title, and interest, of the said David A. Walsh, of, in, to, or out of Lot number Ten in the sixth concession of Tudor, in the County of Hastings.
G. TAYLOR, Sheriff, C. H.
Per C. E. MILLER.
A. R. DOUGALL,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, 10th February, 1869. 51-13w

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings, to me directed against the lands and tenements of E. Dolen, at the suit of Robert Patterson, I have seized, and will offer for Sale at my Office, in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1869, at noon, all the right, title and interest of the said E. Dolen, in and to Lot Eighth, as laid down on a plan of part of Lot Six, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, by John J. Haslett, P. L. S., for Edmund Murney, and now in the Town of Belleville.
G. TAYLOR, Sheriff, C. H.
Per C. E. MILLER.
Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1869.
First published 29th Jan. 1869. 50-13w

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, } To Wit: } BY virtue of an execution issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Benjamin Fairfield Davy, deceased, at the time of his death, upon a judgment recovered in the said Court against Cinderella Davy, administratrix, with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Benjamin Fairfield Davy, at the suit of John Ham Perry. I have seized and will offer for sale at my Office, in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, at noon, all the right, title and interest which the said Benjamin Fairfield Davy, deceased, at the time of his death had in and to the east half of lot number seven, in the third concession, and the east half of lot number five, in the thirteenth concession, both in the Township of Hungerford. Also water lot number seven, on the west side of Front Street, in the Town of Belleville, fully described in the Government Grant to A. O. Petrie, 23d April, A. D. 1846.
G. TAYLOR, Sheriff, C. H.
Per C. E. MILLER.
Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, Jan. 11, 1869.
First published 15th Jan., 1869. 48-13t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, } To Wit: } BY Virtue of an execution issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John Smith, at the suit of Scott Marshall, I have seized and will offer for sale, at my office, in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the SIXTH DAY OF MARCH next, at noon, all the right, title, and interest of the defendant, John Smith, of, in, and to part of Lot number Two in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and being park lot number Seven, on the west side of Park Street in the Village of Frankford, agreeably to a plan and survey of a part of said Village of Frankford, made by Joseph S. Peterson, P. L. S., and dated April, 1853, containing by admeasurement Two Acres and One Tenth of an Acre of Land, be the same more or less.
G. TAYLOR, Sheriff, C. H.,
Per C. E. MILLER.
Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, December 1, 1868. w42-13t

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of SALYER REED,
An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings. } ON the 21st day of April next, the undersigned insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts.

Belleville, 22nd January, A. D., 1869.
SALYER REED, Insolvent.
50-2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

In the matter of WILLIAM WHITE,
An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

ON WEDNESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY of APRIL next, the undersigned Insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Belleville, 4th February, A. D. 1869.
WM. WHITE,
51-2m Insolvent.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH REED,
An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings. } ON Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

The undersigned Assignee will at the same time apply to said Judge for his discharge from the office of Assignee herein. His final account is open for inspection at his office, Belleville.

Belleville, 4th February, A. D., 1869.
JOSEPH REED.
G. D. DICKSON, Insolvent.
Assignee. 51-2m

FOR SALE.

LOTS 7 and 8, East Henry Street, Stirling. Enquire of
A. R. DOUGALL.
Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1869. 1-tf

Buy me and I'll do you Good.
CAMPBELL'S
CANADIAN HAIR RESTORER

A GENUINE article scientifically prepared from choice and delicate materials, and warranted to produce a luxurant growth of Hair on the head of the bald in an incredible short space of time. It will entirely eradicate all Dandruff, and if used according to directions, will assuredly bring forth a new growth of Hair on spots that have been bald for years. It will also restore faded, grey, or white hair to its original color and render it soft, pliant and glossy. As an article of Toilet, it has no equal, it is purely vegetable and highly perfumed, and possesses none of those gummy substances that are so deleterious to the hair.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. Manufactured only by D. J. Campbell, Bath, Ont., to whom all orders must be addressed.
Bath, Feb. 12th, 1869. 1-4w

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP!

ABOUT 100 Acres, nearly all under cultivation known as the OLD GEROW FARM, in the 2nd Con. of Ameliasburgh, about 1½ miles from the Steam Ferry Landing.

☞ Terms easy. Immediate possession.
Apply to
ROBERT READ.
Belleville, Feb. 9th 1869. 52-tf

GET YOUR SUPPLIES
AT
N. McARTHUR'S,
GROCERY,
Provision and Liquor Store,
Front Street, opposite the Commercial Buildings.

NEIL McARTHUR
HAS JUST opened out a fresh stock of Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, in the above stand, and guarantees to sell as good Goods and as cheap as any other establishment in the town.
☞ Call and see an old friend.
N. McARTHUR.
Belleville, April 16, 1868. w10

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company
CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed
£1,000,000.
Annual Income exceeds £500,000
AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
v81n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

THE PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS'
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
HEAD OFFICE, - - - PICTON, ONT.
PRESIDENT,—L. B. STINSON.
VICE-PRESIDENT—WM. A. RICHARDS.
DIRECTORS—H. A. McFAUL, JAS. CAVAN, WM. DELONG, N. S. DEMILL, JAMES JOHNSTON.
DAVID BARKER, TREASURER.
JOHN TWIGG, SECRETARY.
JOHN HOWELL and A. SPAFFORD, TRAVELLING AGENTS
R. J. FITZGERALD, SOLICITOR.
THIS COMPANY is established upon strictly Mutual principles—insuring Farming and isolated property (not hazardous), in Townships only and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for five years, without the expense of a renewal.
This Company has existed 11 years, during which period it has adjusted all losses in a satisfactory manner, been managed with strict economy, and affords an opportunity of insuring with safety and reduced rates, very little expense, and with the assurance which it has been and is now doing.
Picton, Dec. 8 1868. 42-1y

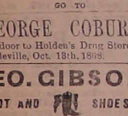
FLINDALL'S
Dominion Pale Ale,
Manufactured at his improved and enlarged Brewery, Trenton.
J. F. FLINDALL
Finding the want of a first-class Ale Brewery in this section of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish as good a quality of
PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER,
as any other Brewery in the Dominion, manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted PURE from all adulteration.
☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Trenton, Nov. 12, 1868. 39wly

For Dundas Cotton Yarn,
COTTON BAGS,
SOLE LEATHER,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c.,
GO TO
GEORGE COBURN'S,
Next door to Holden's Drug Store.
Belleville, Oct. 13th, 1868. n35

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
FRONT STREET, - - - BELLEVILLE
Opposite Patterson's Office
A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.
Belleville, Oct. 25th, 1864. 36

REMOVAL.
Belleville Temple of Fashion,
T. WALTERS.

HAVING Removed his place of business to the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past 7 years, and now having removed to a more commodious store, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.
You will find a good assortment of
TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS,
Doeskins, Vestings, &c.
ALSO
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Also, a cheap assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.
Ordered work promptly attended to.—Please call before purchasing elsewhere.
You will find
My stock is good, my price is just,
I deal quite fair, but fear to trust;
Whoever will may deal with me,
Their humble servant I will be.
T. WALTERS.
Belleville, June 13, 1867. 17wtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. BROWN

STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.
A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.
☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville
Belleville, April 2nd, 1863. 6

FOR SALE.
UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $260 half cash. Apply to
W. J. HAYWARD,
Barrister.
Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 50 tf.

Notice to the Public.

THE Teas of the India and China Tea Company have now been before the public of Canada for nearly two years, and despite the opposition of interested parties, their *distinctive qualities and superiority* are generally admitted, they are
Pure, Wholesome, and of Great Strength and Flavor.
Prices 70 cents and $1 per pound, either Black, Green or Mixed, (Black and Green).
☞ Sold by Agents in every town in the Dominion. Observe the Trade Mark on each package.
Agent for Belleville, J. H. HAMBLY,
APOTHECARIES HALL.
☞ Agents will be appointed at all places where the Company is not yet represented Apply to the Canada Depot,
w46&d207-1y 23 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

Public Notice!
THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,
6 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

OUR TEAS, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. THEY ARE UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOR. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb. boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb. boxes, two 12 lb. boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb. box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb. box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb. boxes or two 12 lb. boxes. We send them to one address, carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own tea. We warrant all the Teas we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.—English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, strong Tea, 45c., 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do. 55c 60c. and 65c.; Very Best Full Flavored do. 75c; Sound Oolong 45c.; Rich Flavored do. 60c.; Very Fine do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c., 55c., Fine 60c., Very Fine 65c., Finest 75c.

GREEN TEA.—Twankay 50c., 55c., 65c.; Young Hyson 50c., 60c., 65c., 70c.; Fine do. 75c.; Very Fine 85c.; Superfine and Very Choice $1; Fine Gunpowder 85c.; Extra Superfine do. $1.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.
☞ An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c. and 70c.; very good for common purposes 50c.
Out of over one thousand testimonials we insert the following:

A YEAR'S TRIAL.

The Montreal Tea Company: MONTREAL, 1868.
GENTS.—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap.
Yours very truly,
F. DENNIE.

Montreal Tea Co.:
GENTLEMEN,—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heart-burn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer.
Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS T. GRENE,
64 St. John Street,
Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of tea forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand, was sent through a mistake.
G. CHENEY,
Manager Canadian Express Company.

Montreal Tea Company: HOUSE OF SENATE, OTTAWA.
GENTLEMEN.—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future orders. Yours, &c.,
S. SKINNER.

☞ Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.
NOTE THE ADDRESS—The Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.
☞ Silver taken at par. For notes and Post Office orders the Company will add the premium in Tea to the order.
41w 17ed-1y

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the Trade with
ANY QUANTITY OF COAL OIL
of the BEST QUALITY, and in
SPLENDID ORDER.
AT REFINERS' PRICES.
J. C. HOLDEN & Co.
Belleville, Sept. 5, 1868. d108.

TO THE TRADE.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

WE have pleasure in announcing to the Trade that we are now receiving a very large stock of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY
PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.,
which have been
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
in the
BEST MARKETS OF EUROPE!
and will be sold as low as any house in Canada.
J. C. HOLDEN & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner Front and Hotel Sts., Belleville.
Belleville, September, 3rd, 1868. 29

W. H. VERMILYEA,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Carriages, Cutters, &c,
Pinnacle Street, Belleville.

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed a portion of his Manufactory of Carriages, &c., to the extensive premises formerly known as JONES' CARRIAGE SHOP, a few doors South of the Dafoe House, and he is now prepared to manufacture for sale or to order, in the highest style of the art, all descriptions of
CARRIAGES, CUTTERS, &c., &c.
Having now one of the largest and most extensive manufactories between Montreal and Toronto, he feels confident that all orders entrusted to his care will be executed in a style to give the fullest satisfaction. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Lumber Work, Jobbing, &c., carried on at the old stand, Ross' Corners. vol37 37-1y

MACHINE CARDS.
Dundas Card Clothing Works!
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS CAN now obtain EVERY DESCRIPTION of
CARD CLOTHING!
Warranted equal to any, either English or American, by sending their orders direct to the subscribers, who have a large and well selected stock, made expressly for Canadian Wool from the very best material by experienced workmen.
☞ Prompt attention given to all communications. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to suit the times.
SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY!
FORSYTH & CO.
Dundas, Ont.
Dundas, Feb. 21, 1868 1-tf

For Sale.
A GOOD INVESTMENT.
IN the Village of Trenton, Lots No. 9 & 10, North King Street, containing two-fifths of an acre, on which are situated two snug Dwellings in good repair.
The lots are situated on the corner opposite the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and is considered one of the pleasantest and healthiest situations in the Village. The fences are new; the garden is in fine order, and contains 12 choice fruit trees just commencing to bear, together with a fine well of never failing water. The premises are under a rental of $180 per year. This offers a rare chance for any person wanting a pleasant residence or having money to invest.
Apply to
GEO. J. FLINDALL, Murray.
Or to W. H. DELANEY, Trenton.
Trenton, Jan. 19th, 1869 d222-6t–w49tf

Moira Sash, Door & Blind Factory.
REDDICK & THOMPSON
HAVING purchased the Sash and Blind Manufactory of Mr. Thos. Wills, and rebuilt the premises, and added new and improved machinery, are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Sash, Doors, and Blinds, in a style not surpassed by any other Factory in the Province. A large stock of these articles always kept on hand, and for sale at very low prices.
Dressed flooring always on hand, and Planing of all kinds done to order.
Factory next to Upper Bridge, Coleman's Dam, West Belleville.
JAS. N. REDDICK,
H. A. THOMPSON.
Belleville, Nov. 26. d178-6t w41-tf

$700 REWARD.
WHEREAS, JOHN WATERHOUSE, of the Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, was, on the twenty-second day of April, 1868, murdered in the Town of Belleville, by some person or persons unknown; and whereas it is desirable to bring the murderer or murderers to justice, the undersigned will pay the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of said murderer or murderers.
RICHARD WATERHOUSE.
H. K. WATERHOUSE.
JOHN McLAREN.
Hungerford, July 15, 1868. 22w-tf

NEW DOMINION
GALLERY OF ART.
Neilson's Hall, Belleville.
HAS now been furnished with the latest styles of Scenery and Furniture. Arrangements have been made in Europe to receive from this date, all the new and latest styles of Scenery, &c., for Photographic purposes, every month from Paris, &c. A First Class Artist has been engaged to color Photographs in all the Fashionable Styles. The Gallery will also be superintended from this time by one of the best Photographers in America, so that parties wishing to get Photographs in the latest styles and of the very best quality, can rely upon them having all that they are represented to be.
LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS, in all the latest styles, that cannot be surpassed either in quality or cheapness. Life size Photographs have become very fashionable for the heads of families, in fact no family should be without them. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
The very best quality of CARD PHOTOGRAPHS only $1 25 per dozen, and other sizes in proportion.
☞ Remember the New Dominion Gallery of Art, Neilson's Hall, Belleville. Only $1 25 per dozen, just as good and better than you will pay two or three dollars per dozen in other galleries.
Belleville, Dec. 21, 1868. 46

LANDS IN MARMORA
FOR SALE.
EAST half Lot No. 13, 10th con. Marmora. West half Lot No. 1, 9th
Apply to
JOHN L. MORRIS,
Montreal, or
AND'W THOMSON,
Belleville
October 5, 1868. 153-d 5tf

PRINTING.
FOR cheap printing go to "The Intelligencer" Office, Belleville.

The way to keep True Lent.

Is this a fast—to keep
The larder lean,
And clean
From fat of veals and sheep?

Is it to quit the dish
Of flesh, yet still
To fill
The platter high with fish?

It is to fast an hour,
Or ragged to go,
Or show
A downcast look and sour?

No; 'tis a fast to dole
Thy sheaf of wheat
And meat
Unto the hungry soul.

It is to fast from strife,
From old debate
And hate;
To circumcise thy life.

To show a heart grief-rent,
To starve thy sin,
Not bin,—
And that's to keep thy Lent.

HERRICK.

The Farm.

Vegetables Raised by Artificial Heat.

The Montreal *Gazette* has the following:—'Yesterday we paid a visit to Mr. Power, of the Tanneries, for the purpose of inspecting a large vegetable house which he has just erected for the purpose of raising garden stuff from seed, by artificial heat instead of the ordinary forcing frame with manure. The house is in reality a large forcing frame, about 85 feet long, with an avenue of two feet wide down the center, and beds about 4 feet 5 inches wide, raised four or five feet from the ground. Running along the right side on entering is a bed made on the ground, in which is a large quantity of fine rhubarb beneath the raised bed or shelf devoted to raising plants from seed. The roof and front are of coarse glass, the latter being three feet high from the ground. In the raised bed are about 1,889 healthy lectuce plants, and equal number of radishes, besides cucumbers, cauliflowers, and other plants. This house is heated by a brick furnace four feet square by six feet high, containing the coils of iron pipe in which the water is heated. It is sunk some five feet in the ground, and upon the top of it is a bed for growing mushrooms. From the coils of pipe contained in the furnace, two large main pipes proceed, carrying the heated water from the furnace along the vegetable house, the water again returning to the furnace by a number of small pipes to be reheated, and thus being continually kept in circulation.

It is ultimately intended to extend branch pipes from the same mains to three other frames 85 feet long and 11 feet wide. The heating apparatus was put up by Mr. Greene of John Street Montreal, who has fitted up several large public institutions, private houses, &c., on the same economical principle. Since the 24th of December last, 30 cwt. of Cow Bay coal, at $4.50 a ton, has been sufficient to heat the place. Under ordinary circumstances with manure, which would have to be bought and carted from town, operations could scarcely have commenced till the 8th of January, and it is calculated that the cost of purchasing and carting manure for two years would pay for the apparatus. The hot water, moreover, diffuses a more equal heat, one more readily under control, as in mild weather the manure is apt to become too hot, and so burn the roots of plants, while in more severe weather it is apt to become too cold. The furnace house also supplies a warm place where the glass sashes may be repaired during the winter, and the butt of warm warm water in connection with the pipes, used to allow of any undue expansion, is always useful for making warm mashes for cattle. Hitherto, Mr. Power has been generally first in the market with fresh vegetables, but by adopting the new system he hopes to be nearly a month earlier than usual.'

The Old-Well Sweep.

Without discussing the respective merits of pumps and open wells, we have a word to say in favor of the old well-sweep and oaken bucket. It may be that a love for what is old, and good, and picturesque in the landscape first inclined the writer to regard the well-sweep with favor, especially when it was associated with the mossy bucket coming, with a bound almost, sparkling and dripping, from the dark depths below; but after a pretty careful inspection and use of various kinds of windlasses, patent well curbs, and other efforts of inventive genius to supplant it, we come back to the well-sweep as the simplest most durable, easiest, and by far the best method of drawing water by the bucket from wells not over 20 or 25 feet deep, and perhaps it is equally useful for deeper wells. The height of the crotch, in which the sweep is hung, should be such that the sweep will be horizontal when the bucket is half way down the well, and the sweep should be long enough and so hung that it will swing the bucket clear of the curb. The occasional binding of the bucket bail in the hook of the pole may be remedied perfectly by interposing a small round link between the eye in the bail and the closed hook on the end of the sweep pole. We rarely see a new well-sweep now-a-days, while the clattering squeaking boxes of machinery called patent well-curbs always getting out of repair, and rarely bringing up two thirds of a pail of water, are seen on every hand.

Physiological facts in Sheep-Raising.

The United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition says that sheep husbandry in this country, to be more profitable should secure the double purpose of profit from wool and mutton in the culture of the merino race. The sheep now produced in France, with this double destination, produce a wool of medium fineness, very much appreciated, and furnish for the butcher a return in flesh satisfactory in quantity and quality. The change effected in the French merino is thus described by M. Guyot, after giving the points of the old merino: "The ameliorators of the new race have had to fulfil another programme. At first they had only to produce a short wool; this alone implied great modifications in the skin. The folds disappeared upon a more ample body, which has become lower and more elongated, more filled out, more fleshy and less bone. It is a constant physiological result that, with a given race, the less the skeleton is developed, the longer becomes the staple of the fleece. Such, then, are the new characters deduced physiologically one from the other; a more cylindrical stucture; a diminution in the volume of the bone; the disappearance of the folds of the skin; a suppression of the horns; a very notable contraction of the head and of the deformities which dishonored it; a descent of the wool upon the parts of the body where it had neither quality or value; the choice pieces, the sides (coteletts) and legs, become more marked and acquire more weight; the wool of medium quality becomes more abundant, and is at the same time soft and long; the growth of the animal is more rapid; the fattening more easy; the return of flesh greater, and the quality more appreciable."

Agricultural Items.

Cows and sheep should not be pastured together. Horses and sheep form a more suitable partnership, as their grazing habits are similar.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Agriculture* has found that eight bushels of salt and one of plaster will cause an acre of clay loam to produce more than an equally expensive application of barn-yard manure.

Some farmers are so stupid as to laugh at their neighbors who practice carding their cows. Yet the good results of this practice are seen, not only in the better appearance of the animals that are carded daily, but in fuller milk pails.

A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* thinks one, and probably a prominent cause of abortion in cows, is the want of the proper amount of iron in their system. This might be supplied by mixing small portions of copperas with their salt occasionally.

According to experiments made at the Michigan Agricultural College, the amount of milk consumed by pigs to produce one pound of increase was, for the first week, 7.20, lbs.; for the second week, 7.29 lbs.; for the third week, 12.52 lbs.; for the fourth week, 10.66 lbs.

To make home-made guano: Collect a barrel of bones and crush them; mix with a barrel of oak or hickory ashes; moisten with soap suds, apply a quart or two at a time. Use as a special fertilizer on melons, squashes, early corn and cucumbers, allowing a gill to a hill.

A maple tree that has been tapped for sugar for 106 years still lives near Concord New Hampshire.

Mangers should be low, and stables well ventilated and well lighted. Many horses are made blind by being kept in the dark.

Somebody professes to have made the discovery that when hen manure is composted and applied to corn, it will produce exactly as much corn as the hen eats.

A Maine farmer fattened a cow chiefly on turnips, and the result surpassed expectation. The beef was of fine quality and the tallow unusually abundant.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says that after twenty years experience, he has found that the most effectual remedy for the borer, is stopping up the holes with hard soap.

Velocipediana.

The velocipede isn't exactly a waggon,
Being only two wheels and a saddle,
But is rather a nag than a vehicle,
That a man sits and rides on astraddle.

Two wheels, and no more, of which one goes before,
With a crank on each side for propelling,
And the other one, smaller, comes jogging behind—
Just the "wickedest" thing that is selling.

You must sit on the saddle and steady yourself,
Then you pump with both legs like the d—l,
Holding firmly, meanwhile, to the handle to steer
When it "gits," if your head's only "level."

It's a jolly fast nag, and will take you to town
At a two-forty gait if well curried,
But your head on the ground will *too forte* rebound
If your steed's badly managed or hurried.

It will stand without hitching; keep fat without oats,
And will never get frightened or frisky,
It will never run away with the bit in its teeth,
When you call at the corner for whiskey.

It's a sort of a hybrid, though not any mule,
But a steed which "you bet," we can brag on,
And for changing one's base it is *ultima thule*,
On two wheels, with a crank and a *wag on*.

A Lucid Charge.

Think of twelve innocent looking gentlemen in a box in Smith county, Texas listening with wide-open eyes to the following charge:

"If the jury believe, on the evidence, that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in the grocery, and that the plaintiff brought out the defendant, and gave his note for the interest, and the defendant paid for the note by delivering to the plaintiff a cow, which he warranted not breachy, and the warrant was broken by reason of the breachiness of the cow, and he drove her back and tendered her to the defendant, but he refused to receive her, and the plaintiff took her home again and put a heavy yoke on her to prevent her from jumping fences, and by means of the yoke she broke her neck and died; and if the jury further believe that the defendant's interest in the grocery was worth anything, the plaintiff's note was worthless, and the cow good for nothing, either for beef or milk, then the jury must find out for themselves how they will decide the case, for the court, if she understands herself—and she thinks she does—don't know how such a case should be decided."

The verdict was "yes," and both parties appealed.

Parental Authority.

The traveller, as he passes from one township to another, cannot help but make some observations, one of which has struck my attention during the passing year: viz., that a very few children obey their parents through pure respect for them, or regard to the authority of God, who has conferred upon parents the right to govern their children. Parents, instead of knowing their authority, and the reason of it, excercise generally an arbitrary power, and merely extort obedience from the hopes and fears of their children. A parent should be able to say to one 'go, and he goeth; to another come and he cometh, and to a third, do this, and he doth it.' But how very differently are even the reasonable orders of parents generally delivered.

Let us take a few examples:—

'Now, Parmelia, if you can help Esther, do, that is a good girl; go—do you hear, Parmelia?—without any more telling.'

'Come, Henry, away with you and get the cows up,—I told you an hour since; go, and get them up.'

'If you do not make less noise, you children, I'll tell your father of you when he comes home. Harry, if thou dost not be quiet I'll tumble thee to bed.'

'Now, Minnie, if you will be good, keep yourself clean, and get your work done; I'll bring you something when I come home.'

'I certainly shall send you out of the room, children, if you don't sit still and be quiet; we cannot hear ourselves speak.'

We might give more; but let the above suffice. All these proceed upon a wrong principle, as to the government of children.

When at home, under the care of my parents, I was always taught to obey them without the hope of reward or the fear of punishment. It was ordained of God that parents should govern, and that their will should be law to their children. To obey them, therefore, is to obey God, and disobedience is impiety itself. Let parents, therefore, be exceedingly careful as to what they enjoin upon their children, for as the children are bound in conscious to obey, it ought always to correspond with the will of God; and let them all mind how they deliver their injunctions. Every command should be given in plain terms, without any emotion, and having secured the affections of the children by uniform kind treatment, all threats and promises should be kept out of view, simply as inducements to obedience.

—The Massachusetts Historical Society ballots for members with beans and corn, according to venerable usage.

—An excellent cure for dyspepsia is to give a hungry dog a piece of meat, and chase him till he drops it.

—The Montreal temperance societies are petitioning the council against the granting of tavern licenses to grocers.

—A lady advertiser herself in an Iowa paper as an 'attorney-at-law.' Why not say a barmaid? It is a more euphonious term, and one in familiar use.

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.—A lunatic in Bedlam was asked how he came there? He answered, 'By a dispute.'—What dispute?'—The Bedlamite replied, 'The world said I was mad; I said the world was mad and they outwitted me.'

—On two of the islands in Pyramid Lake, Utah, rattlesnakes hold undisputed sway. They are so numerous that they frequently serenade intruders, who, if of a musical turn, can distinguish various tones, notes and power in the rather disagreeable tones played on their rattles.

—March the 1st two young men named Fiset and Lockwood started on a snow-shoe expedition from Quebec around Cape Rouge. A little beyond Spencer Wood, Mr. Fiset complained of fatigue, and refused to proceed any further. His companion left him, promising to wait for him about a mile or two further on. One was found frozen to death, and the other with both feet and hands frozen.

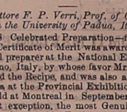
D. ACKERILL'S
GENUINE HORSE MEDICINES
I HEREBY notify the public that I have appointed R. HOLDEN & Co., sole agents for the sale of my justly celebrated preparations, from whom they can be obtained upon the same terms as from myself.
DANIEL ACKERILL.
Belleville, Nov. 30, 1868.

To Farmers, Lumberers, Horse Dealers, &c.
IN connection with the above, the subscribers give notice that they have now on hand a full supply of the following truly valuable medicines:—
ACKERILL'S ECLIPSE CONDITION POWDER.
ACKERILL'S ROMAN SPECIFIC.
ACKERILL'S BALSAMIC LINIMENT
ACKERILL'S UNIVERSAL CURE.—A certain remedy for Spavins, &c
AND
ACKERILL'S BLISTERING ESSENCE.
For full particulars about each, call at "HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE," and get a Circular.
J. C. HOLDEN & CO.
Belleville, Nov 30, 1868. 181

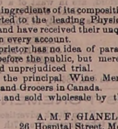
NEW GOODS
IN
Boots and Shoes
AND
Ready-Made Clothing.
Fashionable Cloths for Gents Suits.
Garments made to measure.
Cutting done neatly.
All work warranted.
W. MEREDITH & Co.
STAND—Cronk's Block, Watt's old stand, two doors South of Holden & Co's, Druggists, Front Street, Belleville.
Sept 28th, 1868.

REMOVAL
TO THE
NEW BLOCK.
Henry Rosenberg,
BEGS to announce that he has removed to the NEW BLOCK, on the site of the
OLD STAND,
opposite the Wood Market, where he will be happy to see all his old customers and the public generally, and exhibit to them one of the finest and best assorted stocks of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
CHAINS, JEWELLRY,
Clocks, Electro-Plated Spoons,
&c., &c., ever brought to Belleville.
All goods warranted what they are represented to be.
All kinds of jobbing and repairing done promptly and at moderate rates.
Call and inspect the Stock before purchasing.
H. ROSENBERG.
Belleville, Sep. 1868. 122-tf 32 tf

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS
OR TONICO REALE.
Del Dottore F. P. Verri, Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Padua, Italy.
THIS Celebrated Preparation—for which a Certificate of Merit was awarded to the original preparer at the National Exposition at Torino, Italy, by whose favor Mr. Gianelli obtained the Recipe, and was also awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition of Canada, held at Montreal in September, 1865, is without exception, the most Genuine, Salubrious and agreeable Tonic ever introduced to public notice either in Europe or America.
For seventeen years it has, in Italy, been a universal favorite among the *elite* of society, being generally served in the Drawing Room immediately before dinner, in preference to Vermouth.
☞ The ingredients of its composition have been imparted to the leading Physicians of Montreal, and have received their unqualified approval on every account.
The Proprietor has no idea of parading or puffing it before the public, but merely asks a sound and unprejudiced trial.
Kept by the principal Wine Merchants, Druggists, and Grocers in Canada.
Prepared and sold wholesale by the Proprietor,
A. M. F. GIANELLI,
175d 41w 26 Hospital Street, Montreal.



JAMES S. MEUDELL,
(HAYMES' OLD STAND,)
BEGS to announce, that he is now prepared to sell or take orders for FURS, HATS or CAPS, suitable for the custom trade of Belleville.
☞ A share of public patronage solicited.
A choice selection of Buffaloes on hand.
Belleville, Nov. 28, 1868. d180 w42

$2 Cheaper than Elsewhere.
BUFFALOES

MINK FURS
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
Will Move to New Store
25th November, 1868.
GEO. H. HAYMES.
Belleville, Nov. 25, 1868. d177 w41

UNDERTAKING!
MR. ROENIGK would call special attention to his facilities for furnishing Funerals. His long experience enables him to guarantee the utmost satisfaction in that line. A new and splendid Hearse furnished FREE OF CHARGE. Coffins always on hand. Funerals in the Country as well as in Town promptly attended to.
LOUIS ROENIGK.
Belleville, July 2, 1868. d52-21v

BUY YOUR CLOTHES
AND
BUFFALO SKINS
AT
M. NULTY'S,
No. 88, FRONT STREET,
Opposite Neilson's Hall, Belleville.

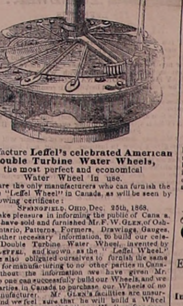
Frock and Sack Over Coats	$3.50	to	$20
Under Coats	2.50	to	15
Men and Boys' Pants	1.25	to	8
Vests	90	to	6
Fine Black Suits	10.00	to	30
Tweed Black Suits	7.50	to	16
Buffalo Skins	5.50	to	15

DryGoods
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
At a Great Sacrifice.
Blankets,
Railway Wrappers,
Tweeds, Full Cloths,
Pilots, Beavers,
Prints,
Factory Cotton, Cotton Yarn, &c.
M. NULTY,
AUCTIONEER,
And General Merchant.
Belleville, Oct. 29, 1868. 153-10t 57-tf

THREE FIRST PRIZES
AND
Three Diplomas,
Awarded to
FORREST & LOZO,
On their
PHOTOGRAPHS
AT THE
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,
Hamilton, and all the PRINCIPAL PRIZES at the
County Fair, Belleville.
GALLERY—Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville, Nov. 5. 38-tf

FURS, FURS!
AT
GEO. ROCHE'S,
NEILSON'S BLOCK,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,
N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for Raw Furs.
Belleville, Dec. 4, 1868.

Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote.
WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DESIRE FOR TOBACCO. It is entirely vegetable and harmless. It purifies and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, is an excellent tonic and appetizer, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and chewers for sixty years cured. Price Fifty cents per box. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, &c., sent free. Agents wanted. Address
Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.
TESTIMONIALS.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
I feel it my duty to testify that Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote has given entire satisfaction. My father used tobacco thirty years, and I have been a slave to the foul weed ten years, and we have both been perfectly cured by using but one box of Dr. Burton's Antidote.
LO H. HUSH.
FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the Antidote. The one received has done its work finely. O. T. EDGAR.
FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON.—Gentlemen of influence here having been relieved of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution. JOSEPH MAYO, Warden of N. H. State Prison.
A BANKER'S TESTIMONY.—One box of Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco has accomplished all claimed for it.
W. MARSH, 1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.
A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—One box of ANTIDOTE cured my brother and myself. It NEVER FAILS.
Rev. J. W. SHOEMAKER, Kelley Station, Pa.
FROM THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS, LYNN, MASS.—I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire for tobacco is removed. WM. L. WAIT, Jr.
FROM THE SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL, BALTIMORE, MD.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. L. T. SLATER, Editor.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
[Trademark ☞ Copyrighted.]
CAUTION—Beware of imitations. 51-3m

JOSEPH HALL
Machine Works!
ESTABLISHED 1851.
Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
OSHAWA, ONTARIO!

Manufacture Leffel's celebrated American Double Turbine Water Wheels, the most perfect and economical Water Wheel in use.
We are the only manufacturers who can furnish the genuine "Leffel Wheel" in Canada, as will be seen by the following certificate:
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Dec. 25th, 1868.
We take pleasure in informing the public of Canada, that we have sold and furnished Mr. F. W. GLEN, of Oshawa, Ontario, Patterns, Formers, Drawings, Gauges, and all other necessary information, to build our celebrated Double Turbine Water Wheel, invented by JAMES LEFFEL, and known as the "Leffel Wheel." We have also obligated ourselves to furnish the same facilities for manufacturing to no other parties in Canada. Without the information we have given Mr. GLEN, no one can successfully build our Wheels, and we advise parties in Canada to purchase our Wheels of no other manufacturer. Mr. GLEN's facilities are unsurpassed, and we feel sure that he will build a Wheel that will give perfect satisfaction. We therefore commend him to the public of Canada with entire confidence, feeling sure that he will manufacture a Wheel in all respects equal to our own.
(Signed.) JAMES LEFFEL & CO.
WARRANTY.
Our wheels are warranted to work to entire satisfaction, if properly put up, run, and taken care of,—and then if they do not perform to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers after running them 60 days, they may return the wheels to us, and we will pay freight, both ways, and refund all payments made to us thereon. This guarantee will be strictly adhered to.
We call especial attention to our superior Gearing of all kinds for attaching our wheels, made light and adapted to the high speed at which the wheels run. We caution purchasers against using heavy shafting and gearing.
We also manufacture all kinds of Saw and Flour Mill Machinery, including Steam Engines and Boilers, English and American Gangs, Hand-setting and self-setting, Circular Saw-Rigs, Upright Oscillating Muley Saw-Rigs, Gearing, Shafting, Pullies and Hangers, &c., &c.
Also Shingle Machines and Jointers, Leather-Splitting Machines, Knife-Grinders, Woollen Machinery, Washington Hand Printing Presses, Goodwin's Power Press, Taylor's Cylinder Press and Blake's Patent Steam Pump.
Catalogues containing full information furnished free to all applicants. Address,
F. W. GLEN, President,
46-3m OSHAWA, ONT.

Funds for Investment.
THE Trust and Loan Company have funds for investment, at their usual rates of interest, on the security of improved Real Estate.
Loans made for fixed periods, or repayable by annual instalments.
Further and full information can be had by letter addressed to the Commissioners at Kingston, or
R. L. INNES.
Belleville, Sept. 14, 1868. 115-tf

Chronic Diseases.
DR. JAMES,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, OCULIST AND AURIST,
GRADUATE of Eclectic College of Pennsylvania, and Licentiate of the Eclectic Medical Board Toronto, would respectfully state to the people of Belleville, and the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, that he has resumed his practice among them, and is now treating successfully the following diseases: Epilepsy, or Falling Fits, in their worst form; Consumption, in its varied stages—with Eclectic remedies. Consumption is no longer an incurable disease. Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma; Gravel; Dropsy of the chest, Abdominal Dropsy, General Dropsy, &c., patients who have been given up several times are curable under Dr. James' treatment; diseases of the Heart, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Dyspepsia, and Liver diseases, and diseases of women and children, errors of Youth, Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of indiscretion of youth—a sure cure is guaranteed in every case. Also, Cancers cured without cutting, and little pain. Diseases which have hitherto been thought incurable, are now rapidly yielding to his treatment as his grateful patients are willing to testify. No Calomel, no Mercury, no Mineral Poisons will be administered in any form, in any disease. Paralysis cured by a new treatment.
These Fits, even after they have been pronounced by the medical profession of one and twenty years' standing, incurable, and where patients are partially insane are now being restored to sound health by Dr. James.
With Dr. James' remedies Consumption is no longer an incurable disease. When patients have lost the use of one entire Lung they can be restored to good health, so that such persons can attend to their occupations with great comfort to themselves for many years, and ultimately die of other diseases.
OFFICE.—In Neilsons Hall, Front Street Belleville. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. No charge for consultation. 47

LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP.
THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to
ROBT. P. JELLETT.
Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
No. 97½ Front St., Belleville.

ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN.
Belleville, Sept. 7th 1865. 29

BELL FOUNDRY.
THE Subscribers are still manufacturing Steel Amalgam Bells, at one third the cost of the Brass Composition Bells, and warranted to stand for one year. As there are about 1,000 of our home manufactured Bells now in use, some of which have been used for over seven years, they are well known, and wherever they have been introduced, our patrons will certify that for cheapness, durability, and force of tone, they cannot be surpassed.
ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.
JONES & CO.,
41-tf Markham, P. O., Ont.

STOP AND SEE!
THE following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada, by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY. They are stern undeniable and incontestable facts, sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the Great Medicinal Compound yearned after for ages is now accessible in the
Great Shoshonees Remedy!
For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Digestive Organs, Kidneys, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, we boldly state that this Great Remedy has never been equalled. Where was there ever such a cure as that in the person of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Peter C. V. Miller, of Ernestown, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont., of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint; or that of John Hosey, of Napanee, Ont., of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, in spite of all treatment heretofore, and is now well. Scores of such cures might be mentioned had we space.
☞ Call at the Drug Store and get a Circular of unquestionable certificates on the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, and satisfy yourselves.
Price of the Remedy in Large Pints, $1.
☞ For sale by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine. Agents for Belleville, R. Holden & Co., J. H. Hambly, Apothecaries Hall, M. Sawyer, H. Chandler, and Charters & Webster. 30-1y

Another Wonderful Cure of Consumption in Canada.
MESSRS. YOUNG & CHAMBERLAIN,—Sirs, I feel it a duty I owe to you, as well as to the public, to inform you of the most wonderful cure of Consumption accomplished in my person by the use of the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills. I coughed a great deal day and night, expectorating large quantities of matter, and had a great pain about my left lung. I had cold chills every day, and severe night sweats every night, and between the raking cough and great sweating, I was almost deprived of sleep; by these, together with the pain, I was reduced so that I could hardly stand alone. I was under the care of a physician for a length of time, but finding no relief, I tried different remedies, but all without any good effect. Squire Peterson of Bath, recommended me to use the Great Shoshonees Remedy; I procured three bottles at once, with the pills; as soon as I commenced using it I began to get better and when I had finished this complement the Cough, expectoration of matter, pain about the lungs, chills, sweating, &c. left me, and by continuing its use I became strong and healthy. It is now over two months since I quit the Remedy, and there have been no symptoms of the disease returning, and I have been, and am now, healthier and better than I have been for many years. I trust you will make this known to the public, that they may be aware of the particular virtues of this truly wonderful Indian Remedy.
PETER C. V. MILLER.
Ernestown, County of Lennox and Addington, C. W.
To all whom it may concern,—This is to certify that I have been acquainted with the above mentioned gentleman, Peter C. V. Miller, Esq., for many years, and have known him always to be of the very highest respectability, and a very candid and creditable person—and I am confident that I can safely vouch for the truth of the above, or any other statement made by him.
REV. W. F. S. HARPER,
Rector of Bath, C. W.
30-1y

The Intelligencer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
OFFICE:
Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street. Belleville, C. W.
M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

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TWO DOLLARS per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Fifty Cents will be added to each year's subscription.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

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A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to ensure their appearance.
All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING:
The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office, has been renewed with every variety and style of Type, which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.
☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be *Pre-Paid*, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

A ROLL OR LIST OF ALL LANDS, &c., Continued from 2nd Page.

Map No.	Number of lot by Survey.	Quantity of land.	Name of Street.	Ward.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	Total.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
647	25 "	¼	"	Coleman			3 00	1 14												4 14
256	19 Grove plan.	¼	E. Pierre.	"					2 25											2 25
231	20 "	¼	"	"							3 90									3 90
445	7 McNab's pl., Wharf & Warehouse, Steam Saw Mill.		S. Water.	"	19 17															19 17
564 & 565	10 and 11		"	"	1 15															1 15
113	12 Gleab.	1/5 ac	E. Geddes.	"				3 90												3 90
279	4 "	1/5	E. Front.	"						3 90										3 90
265	18 "	1/5	"	"						1 85		0 90								2 75
264	19 "	1/5	"	"						1 85		0 90								2 75
263	20 "	1/5	"	"						1 85		0 90								2 75
262	21 "	1/5	"	"						1 85		0 90								2 75
253	22 Grove plan	1/5	"	"							3 90							5 60		9 50
786	7 Greenshields plan.	¼	E. John.	"					7 80											7 80
167	2	¼	W. Grove.	"							7 57									7 57
295	Mill privilege occup'd by E. P. Russell		E. Moira.	"					3 00											3 00
763	32	Gore	W. Octavia.	"																
98	4 Hunt and Row's plan.	1/5	S. 2nd Con. Road.	"							1 22									1 22
96	6 "	1/5	"	"							1 22									1 22
94	8 "	1/5	"	"							1 22									1 22
92	10 "	1/5	"	"							1 22									1 22
369	8 McNab's pl.	¼	S. Dundas.	"																
158	1		"	"											2 94					2 94
738	7 Coml. Bk. pl.	¼	"	"																
317	1 McNab's pl.	¼	N. Water.	"			2 44	3 14												5 58
560	6 "	¼	"	"	0 32		2 44	3 14												5 90
562	8 "	¼	S. "	"	0 54															0 54
563	9 "	¼	S. Dundas.	"	0 54															0 54
551	38 Murney's pl.	1	E. Wellington.	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 61									15 37
543	43 "	1	"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 61									15 37
744	13 Willard's pl.	¼	N. Willard.	"				0 69												0 69
745	14 "	¼	"	"					0 72	2 40										3 12
755	4 "	¼	S. Toronto Road.	"					0 72	2 40										3 12
128	Com. Bank pl.	¼	"	"							0 98									0 98
776	32 " Bulls, Brick build's		W. "	"					35 75	35 10			35 04	31 92		25 20			3 72	166 73
1026	2 W. Murney's plan.	1	E. Town line.	"							3 90									3 90
909	11 Yeomans' pl.	½	N. Benjamin.	"					0 72											0 72
153	21 Grove "	1/5	S. Grove.	"	0 95															0 95
882	17	1/5	E. Yeomans.	"						3 32										3 32
623	S. ½ 12 Murneyville.	1/5	E. Murney.	"						3 17										3 17
544			N. Bridge.	"																
52	41	¼	E. Baldwin.	"									2 00				2 10			4 10
795	15	¼	"	"									0 90							0 90
904	6	1/5	S. Benjamin.	"											2 77					2 77
289	6	½	N. William.	"												2 48				2 48
375	5		W. Coleman.	"									0 84	0 84	0 69					2 37
302	part Hawley lot.	228 ft.	E. "	"													7 50		17 67	25 17
432		50 ft.	"	"											1 84					1 84
496	2		W. Albert.	"												2 80				2 80
780	14		N. Dundas.	"															1 86	1 86
880	19		N. Bridge.	"									14 00		8 40					22 40
426	25		W. Everitt.	"									2 00	2 60	2 48	2 36	2 00			11 44
856	36		S. Charlotte.	"											1 84					1 84
193	8		S. Lewis.	"											3 85					3 85
920	10	½ ac	W. Franck.	"												2 52				2 52
122			W. Coleman.	"											3 36					3 36
765	30	1	N. Commercial.	"											7 39					7 39
766	31	¼	"	"											5 54					5 54
779 & 780	14		"	"											25 00		2 25		5 12	32 37
160	29	¼	E. Grove.	"											3 69					3 69
827	4	¼	"	"												0 63				0 63
788	18	¼	W. John.	"									0 82		1 19					2 01
1			"	"											1 68	1 68				3 36
806	16	1/5	E. Henry.	"									0 92		0 92					1 84
839	16	¼	E. Wellington.	"											0 46					0 46
846	45	¼	"	"											2 77					2 77
849	44	1	"	"											3 23					3 23
850	37	1	"	"											3 23					3 23
1035	23	¼	N. Bridge.	"									5 04	1 68					1 01	7 73
707	22, 23, 24, 25, 26 Moodie's plan		"																25 11	25 11
207	18	1/5	N. Grier.	"															3 10	3 10
805			"	"															0 47	0 47
1		½	"	"										2 52					2 79	5 31
372	2																		0 70	0 70
224	1	¼	E. Grier.	"								4 20								4 20
353	"A" 354 5, 6.	2/5	W. Coleman.	"								2 40								2 40
943	"C" S. RailRd near 2		N. Elemer.	"									2 00	2 48	2 48	2 48	2 00		2 36	13 80
930	"B"	A R per 2,1,22	S. "	"									2 00	4 66	2 41	2 80	6 20	3 36		21 43
770, 771 & 772	4, 5, and 6	2½	S. Dundas.	"								2 70	2 70	3 78	4 15	3 78	2 70	2 60	5 58	27 99
790	10 and 11	¼	N. "	"											11 13					11 13
1066	5	½	N. Lewis.	"										0 84	1 25	1 35	2 00			5 44
985	4	¼	"	"									5 00							5 00
626	15 E. Murneyville	¼	E. Murney.	"									3 00							3 00
617	6 E. "	¼	"	"									3 00							3 00
558	5		S. Dundas.	"									3 00							3 00
260	23		E. Front.	"										5 60	2 59					8 19
944	8		W. "	"											2 42					2 42
979	Estate of Shanks		S. Mill.	"											2 52	2 94	2 52			7 98
988	1	½	N. Lewis.	"											3 36	2 94	3 36			9 66
610	1	1/5	W. Cedar.	"												2 48				2 48
601	9	1/5	"	"												4 20				4 20
526	10	1/5	E. "	"												2 18	2 00		0 93	5 11
430	11	1/5	E. James.	"													2 31			2 31
469	25	1/5	E. Everitt.	"								1 50								1 50
982	4	½	S. Moira.	"													2 72			2 72
340	19	¼	W. Coleman.	"													1 44		1 86	3 30
341	18	¼	"	"													1 44		1 86	3 30
376	6	¼	"	"									0 84	0 84						1 68
174	10	¼	W. Grove.	"															3 26	3 26
226		½	E. Strand.	"															1 63	1 63
227	15	1/5	"	"															1 63	1 63
420	19	¼	E. Everitt.	"													2 16		1 40	3 56
213	12	¼	E. Grier.	"															0 70	0 70
214	11	¼	"	"															0 70	0 70
827	4	¼	E. Wellington.	"										0 63						0 63
498	4	1/5	W. Albert.	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
499	5	1/5	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
500	6	1/5	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
501	7	1/5	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
502	8	1/5	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
503	9	1/5	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
281	6	¼	N. Benjamin.	"										2 72						2 72
508	9	¼	E. Victoria.	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
509	8	¼	E. Victoria.	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
510	7	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
511	6	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
512	5	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
513	4	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
514	3	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
515	2	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
516	1	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
778	34	¼	N. Dundas.	"														8 40		8 40
329		¼	W. Coleman.	"														21 84		21 84
208	15	¼	E. Front.	"														3 36		3 36
799, 800, 801	57, 58, 59	¼	S. George.	"														6 00	9 30	15 30
764	Vet. tany., Campbell.		E. Moira.	"														56 00		56 00
419	18	¼	E. Veritt.	"															1 40	1 40
940	6	¼	"	"															2 33	2 33
496	2	¼	W. Albert.	"															0 70	0 70
665	46	¼	E. Octavia.	"															8 37	8 37
821	2 Henderson and lot,	1/10	N. Dundas.	"															0 47	0 47
823	4	1/10	E. Wellington.	"															0 47	0 47
824	1	1/10	"	"															0 47	0 47
825	2	1/10	"	"															0 47	0 47
828	5	1/10	"	"															0 47	0 47
637	19	¼	W. Murneyville.	"															7 44	7 44
387	2	¼	E. Albert.	"															0 69	0 69
497		¼	"	"															0 69	0 69
778	34	¼	N. Dundas.	"															5 12	5 12
781	3	¼	"	"															1 86	1 86
659	40	1/5	E. Octavia.	"															3 36	3 36
568	7	¼	S. Dundas.	"									2 00							2 00
135	3	¼	W. Maria.	"									2 40							2 40
602	9	¼	W. Cedar.	"									2 00							2 00
173	7	¼	E. John.	"									0 84							0 84
1028	7	¼	W. Yeomans.	"									3 00							3 00
301			E. Coleman.	"									4 20							4 20
1012	3		N. Herchmir.	"									3 36							3 36
280	2		E. Front.	"									3 00							3 00
11	60		W. Front.	Ketcheson						1 95			5 00							6 95
23	49	39 ft. fr	"	"						38 04										38 04
30	42		"	"																
44 & 45	pt. 27 and 28	89 ft. fr	E. Front.	"					18 72	86 79	69 42									174 93
98 & 99	pt. Town lot 27 and 28	172 ft / 88 ft	Campbell Pinnacle.	"						63 95										63 95
100	pt. of 26	99 ft	W. "	"					2 40	63 95										66 35
76			"	"			1 20	1 95	2 00											5 15
77	pt. of 36		"	"	1 25		4 80	1 80												7 85
79	" 35		"	"				1 14												1 14
86	Kerwin's lot, pt. of 32		"	"	3 45		9 40	1 14	2 00	2 40			2 00							20 39
87	pt. of lot 32		"	"	2 30			2 49												4 79
106	" 24		"	"	13 40															13 40
58	" 32		Cor. Hotel and Front.	"						7 14										7 14
59	" 33		E. Front.	"	24 25															24 25
74	" 40		"	"			1 00	2 00												3 00
29	" 43		"	"				7 80												7 80
28	" 44		"	"	2 25															2 25
22	" 50		"	"	1 25															1 25
18	54		"	"	7 67				15 00	15 00										37 67
9 & 10	61		"	"	4 02															4 02
7	63		"	"					13 00											13 00
4	64		"	"	29 72															29 72
3	65		E. Pinnacle.	"	9 44												40 00			49 44
47	29	22 feet	"	"	13 42										20 32		16 62			50 36
83	8		"	"	0 05		2 50	2 50												5 05
94	pt. of 30		"	"				3 50												3 50
47			N. Hotel.	"						16 25										16 25
67	pt. of 35	40 ft. fr	W. Front.	"									12 00							12 00
2	66	40 feet	"	"													13 50			13 50
75	pt. of 39		E. "	"														73 48	70 50	143 98
21	" 51		W. "	"														5 60		5 60
21	" 51		"	"														8 40		8 40
21	" 51		"	"															6 20	6 20
381	2	¼ ac	W. Ann.	Samson.						3 90	3 90									7 80
382	3	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
383	4	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
384	5	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
385	5 "A"	¼	"	"						2 00										2 00
386	6	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
387	7	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
388	8	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
389	9	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
390	10	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
391	11	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
400	4	¼	E. "	"							2 44									2 44
393	10	¼	"	"							2 44									2 44
392	11	¼	"	"							2 48									2 48
pt. of 76	pt. of 23	½	E. Front.	"									10 00							10 00
414	5 and 6	½	S. Bridge.	"						4 90										4 90
507	2	¼	S. Bay.	"										2 18						2 18
513	7	¼	"	"													0 45			0 45
504	10	¼	"	"													0 30			0 30
467	15	¼	"	"											1 05		0 60			1 65
466	16	¼	"	"											0 84		0 60			1 44
465	17	¼	"	"										1 26	1 26	1 26				3 78
430	18	¼	"	"										1 68	1 26	1 26				4 20
431	1	¼	"	"																
463	23	¼	N. "	"										3 36			1 05			4 41
509	4	¼	S. "	"													0 60			0 60
515		1¼	"	"										3 78		3 36	2 40			9 54

Map No.	Number of lot by Survey.	Quantity of land.	Name of Street.	Ward.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	Total.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
160	3	½	W. Church.	Samson.																
153	9	½	"	"			2 00				6 82							2 00		10 83
136 & 137	S. ½ 22	½	"	"	0 56											5 88	4 20			10 64
164	2	½	E. "	"			4 80	6 84	6 83		23 40									41 87
166	4	½	"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12											8 64
167	5	½ ac	E. Church.	"	0 92		3 00													3 92
183	16	½	"	"				1 80			7 80									9 60
436	53	¼	W. Centre.	"	1 50															1 50
376	2	¼	N. Dundas.	"										1 80		1 80				3 60
375	3	¼	"	"					7 80		6 82									14 62
347	6	¼	"	"					7 80		6 82									14 62
346	7	¼	"	"					7 80		6 82									14 62
462	23	¼	N. Bay.	"					7 80		6 82									14 62
159	4	½	W. Church.	"													1 06			1 06
203		1/5	S. Dundas.	"	0 20						6 82									7 02
344	pt. of 5	1/5	"	"							2 92									2 92
33	7	66 feet	W. Front.	"	2 29															2 29
32	8	66 "	"	"	2 25										7 00					9 25
30	pt. of 10	66 "	"	"	2 25															2 25
26	14 Vac't lot.	30 "	"	"	0 29											7 00				7 29
25	15 Water lot.	66 "	"	"	0 23															0 23
11	27 Vacant house & lot.		"	"	2 25									4 44	4 20	3 36	2 40			16 65
Gore 5	32	88 "	"	"	2 94															2 94
57	14	½ ac	E. "	"	6 90					18 00	23 40									48 30
64	17		"	"						25 99							4 50			25 99
70	20		"	"									3 00		5 04	5 10			4 50	17 64
302	1	¼	W. George.	"						19 50										19 50
308	10	1/10	"	"							5 85									5 85
310	2	¼	"	"						1 90										1 90
311	3	¼	"	"						7 80	5 85									13 65
312	4	¼	"	"						7 80	5 85									13 65
313	5	¼	"	"						7 80	5 85									13 65
337	1	¼	E. "	"						7 80	5 85									13 65
326	2	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
335	3	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
334	4	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
333	5	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
331	6	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
329	10	¼	"	"						5 85										5 85
325	11	¼	"	"						5 85	2 92									8 77
408	34	¼	W. Henry.	"						5 85	2 92									8 77
409	35	¼	"	"													1 60			1 60
425	50	¼	E. "	"									5 14	3 48	4 20	4 20				17 02
239	8	¼	E. John.	"													0 60			0 60
243		1/5	"	"														2 00		2 00
252	pt. of 10		"	"			2 40													2 40
486	87	¼	E. Matilda.	"	1 74		2 40	2 25					3 00							9 39
487	88	¼	"	"										1 82	4 86					6 68
488	89	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 40				4 55
489	90	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 40	1 00			5 55
490	91	¼	"	"											1 47	1 26	0 90			3 63
491	92	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 40	1 00			5 55
492	93	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 26	0 90			5 31
493	94	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 26	2 00			6 41
494	95	¼	"	"													2 40			2 40
496	96	¼	E. Matilda.	"										1 82	2 50	1 68	2 10			8 10
498	98	¼	"	"													2 10			2 10
271	13	¼	W. Moira.	"													1 00			1 00
276	18	¼	"	"	3 84															3 84
298	11 and 12	¼	E. "	"	0 19															0 19
298	13	¼	"	"	0 75									4 20	2 40	3 36	2 40		3 00	17 91
290	21	¼	"	"	0 39															0 39
289	22	¼	"	"			0 32													0 32
288	23	¼	"	"			0 32													0 32
287	24	¼	"	"	0 70															0 70
80	4	1/16	W. Pinnacle.	"			0 32													0 32
100	pt. of 15	¼	"	"												11 20				11 20
101	" 15	¼	"	"				3 90												3 90
102	" 15	¼	"	"				3 90												3 90
103	14	¼	"	"				3 90												3 90
348	1	¼	W. William.	"	13 42															13 42
349	2	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
350	3	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
351	4	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
352	5	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
354	6	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
360	11	¼	"	"						5 85										5 85
370	3	¼	E. "	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
369	4	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
368	5	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
364	8	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
363	9	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
361	11	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
362	10	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
365	7	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
340	8	¼	N. Dundas.	"							5 85									5 85
146	E. ½ 15	¼	S. "	"						5 27										5 27
204	1/5	¼	Cor. John and Dundas	"					4 69	4 69										9 38
260	1 Maybee's pl.	½	" "	"				9 00	9 00	9 00			10 08	8 40	16 66	6 72				68 86
261	2	½	S. Dundas.	"						32 50										32 50
262	4	½	"	"						0 90										0 90
37	4		W. Front.	"						0 90										0 90
29	11		"	"					20 00											20 00
27	13		"	"				10 64	40 64											51 28
20	20		"	"					2 40				2 40							4 80
21	19		"	"						1 47										1 47
13	S. ½ 26	22 foot	"	"						1 47										1 47
9	29		"	"	2 40								2 40	3 36	3 36	3 36	2 10			16 98
3	pt. of 35		"	"	5 27															5 27
49	" 10		E. "	"	13 42															13 42
68	" 20		"	"	5 76															5 76
73	" 22		"	"	11 65		3 60													15 15
75	" 23		S. Bridge and E.	"	1 13		3 00		6 00											10 13
			Pinnacle.	"	1 65					3 90										5 55
134	23		"	"	19 17															19 17
135	23		S. Bridge & W. Church	"	23 77															23 77
401	3		E. Ann.	"							2 44									2 44
394	9		"	"							2 44									2 44
380	1		W. "	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
140	20	½ ac	W. Church.	"	2 87			15 60	6 26											24 72
141	19	¼	"	"	5 75															5 75
143	17	¼	"	"	1 15															1 15
147 & 148	14	¼	"	"	4 03															4 03
149	13	¼	"	"	8 33		4 80	6 84	6 83		23 40		15 80	15 40	2 24	5 00	6 00	6 50	2 25	103 99
154	pt. of 8	¼	Cor. Wharf & Church.	"				6 65	4 00	17 94			13 00							41 40
156	6	¼	W. Church.	"				2 00	4 85			3 00								9 85
161	2	¼	"	"			4 00	4 50					2 00							10 50
168	pt. of 6	¼	E. "	"	0 57				2 00											2 57
169	7	¼	"	"				6 50	5 00	2 25			2 94	3 34	2 24	4 76	0 20	3 60	3 75	43 68
174 & 175	10	¼	"	"				6 00	6 00	4 50										16 50
179 & 180	13	¼	"	"	6 47		2 00	5 65	9 25	11 00			7 36	12 80	6 16	4 20	3 00	3 00	2 00	72 89
194	23	¼	"	"	5 75															5 75
304	6 Maybee's pl.		N. Edmond.	"				2 00												2 00
305	7 "		"	"				2 00												2 00
263 & 264	5 "		"	"				2 00											6 40	8 40
208	between 4 & 5		St. John.	"				1 56	1 56											3 12
241	19	¼	E. "	"	0 58															0 58
244	16	¼	"	"	1 73			1 35					1 88	2 80	2 94					10 70
245	15	¼	"	"	1 72			1 34					1 88	2 80		8 12				15 86
348	13	¼	"	"	0 59		0 97													1 56
209	11	¼	W. Maria.	"	1 21		2 00													3 21
373	14	¼	"	"			2 15													2 15
291	20	¼	E. "	"			1 20													1 20
297	14	¼	"	"	0 58															0 58
83	pt. of 22	¼	W. Pinnacle.	"	1 15															1 15
83	" 22	¼	"	"	13 42															13 42
133	22	¼	"	"										20 16	16 80	15 96	12 00			64 92
106	1	½	E. "	"			4 00			1 20										5 20
115	9	½	"	"				3 25												3 25
116	10	½	E. Pinnacle.	"					3 25											3 25
120 & 121	14	½	"	"	3 45														4 40	7 85
173	9	½	E. Church.	"						3 90										3 90
96	3	½	N. Dundas.	"						7 80	7 80									15 60
122	W. ½ 15	¼	S. "	"				2 40												2 40
55	13	¼	W. Pinnacle.	"	2 30		0 80	0 90												4 00
118	12	¼	E. "	"			3 60													3 60
40	1		W. Front.	"						16 25			11 60	17 08	15 68				5 25	65 86
39 & 40	1 and 2		"	"				3 60	3 60	9 75							10 20			26 15
40 & 41	1 and 2		"	"						22 75										22 75
N. of 37	pt. of 4		"	"						2 25										2 25
35	6		"	"						2 25										2 25
31	9		"	"			2 40	3 90	3 90	3 00										13 20
14	26		"	"				15 00	17 50	15 00										47 50
22	18		"	"	2 72						1 45									4 17
16	23		"	"	4 00		4 25													8 25
110	5		E. Pinnacle.	"	2 30															2 30
124	16		"	"	4 08		3 60													7 68
123	E. ½ 15		"	"	0 75															0 75
125	17		"	"	1 13															1 13
107	2		"	"			2 00													2 00
127	S. ½ 18	¼	"	"			3 45	3 25												6 70
109	4		"	"			2 40													2 40
96	3		N. Dundas.	"	2 04		3 60													5 64
219	pt. of 8		W. John.	"	0 30		2 00	2 45												4 75
265	7		W. Maria.	"	0 67		1 20	2 37	2 37											6 61
266	8		"	"	6 00															6 00
280	7		"	"					1 75											1 75
267	9		"	"	0 68			1 95	1 95	1 50										6 08
268	10		"	"	0 69			1 95	1 95	1 50										6 09
139	S. ½ 21	¼	W. Church.	"				4 80												4 80
223	pt. of 7		W. John.	"	0 30		2 00	2 45					3 36	6 44						14 55
224	pt. of 8		"	"	0 30		2 00	2 45					3 36							8 11
177	N. ½ 11		E. Church.	"									4 20	4 02	3 36	4 76				16 52
511 & 512	89		E. Foster.	"									1 68	3 48	1 26	1 26	0 90			8 58
270	12		W. Maria.	"														2 00		2 00
176	11	¼	W. Church.	"											4 65		4 80			9 45
212	9	1/5	W. John.	"									1 88	2 80			2 00			6 68
222	14		"	"									2 52	2 52		2 99	2 00		2 33	12 36
293	18	¼	E. Maria.	"											2 48					2 48
144	16		N. Dundas.	"															6 00	6 00
193	22		E. Church.	"									1 20						4 80	6 00
105			W. Pinnacle.	"									2 50	3 50						6 00
481 & 482	82 & 83		W. Matilda.	"										3 36						3 36
77	23		S. Bridge.	"									2 40							2 40
186			E. Church.	"									2 40							2 40
17	22		W. Front.	"									2 40							2 40
199	17		E. Turnbull.	"									2 40							2 40
279	9		W. Maria.	"									2 00							2 00
108	3		E. Pinnacle.	"									3 40							3 40
171	8		W. Church.	"									2 00							2 00

TAKE NOTICE, That all persons who are interested in the above lands and premises are hereby called upon to pay the several amounts respectively so in arrear on or before the expiration or period of two months from the date hereof, or otherwise that the said lands respectively or such of them as shall remain in arrear at the expiration of the said period of two months, will be sold for the sums so in arrear, as above mentioned, in pursuance of the said Act.

ROBT. M. ROY,
Clerk of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Belleville.

Dated at Belleville this twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1869.

I, ROBERT MAITLAND ROY, Clerk of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Belleville, do hereby certify that the foregoing Roll or List contains a true and correct statement of all lands entered upon the Collectors' Roll of the Town of Belleville from the year 1852 to 1866 both inclusive, the same having been informally made up, and on which the taxes made up in said Rolls are for one or more years in arrear, and that in said Roll or List there is charged against each of the said lots the sum so charged against them respectively on said Collectors' Rolls, and the said Roll or List also shows the years respectively for which said lands are so charged as being in arrear, and this certificate is given in accordance with the Statutes of the Province of Ontario, 1868, chap. 49, sec. 2.

ROBT. M. ROY,
Clerk of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Belleville.

Dated at Belleville this twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1869.

A ROLL OR LIST

OF all Lands entered upon the Collectors' Rolls for the Town of Belleville, from the years 1852 to 1866, both years inclusive, respectively informally made up, and on which the taxes so made up in said Rolls respectively, are for one or more years in arrears, and which said taxes so accrued are altogether irrespective of land assessed directly on the Non-Resident land roll, and which said Roll or List is made up in pursuance of and in accordance with an Act of the Provincial Legislature Province of Ontario passed on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, and chaptered 49.

Map No.	Number of lot by Survey.	Quantity of land.	Name of Street.	Ward.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	Total.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
														1 26	1 59	1 20				4 05
620	1	1/5	E. Albert.	Baldwin										0 98	1 24	1 36				3 58
621	2	1/5	"	"											3 18	3 11				6 29
624	5	1/5	"	"										2 28		0 84	0 60			3 72
626	8	1/5	"	"										2 28	2 46	1 00				5 74
641	22	1/5	"	"										1 02						1 02
627	7	1/5	"	"						1 95										1 95
436	23 Murney's pl.	¼	"	"						1 95										1 95
455	24	¼	"	"						1 95										1 95
451	32	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
203	12 Taylor's pl.	¼	W. Ann.	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
202	13 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
201	14 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
200	15 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
199	16 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
198	17 "	¼	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
197	18 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
196	19 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
195	20 "	¼	"	"						2 66										2 66
194	21 (S. half)	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
193	25 Taylor's pl.	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
188	26 "	¼	E. Ann.	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
204	12 "	¼	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
205	13 "	¼	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
206	14 "	¼	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
207	15 "	¼	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
208	16 "	¼	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
209	17 "	¼	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
210	18 "	¼	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
211	19 "	¼	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
212	20	¼	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
213	21	¼	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
218	25	¼	"	"											1 26					1 26
222		30 feet	"	"						2 26	3 90									6 56
187	27	¼ac	W. Ann.	"													0 63½			0 64
531	16 and 17	1/5	W. Charles.	"										2 10						2 10
539	7	1/5	"	"										2 10						2 10
538	8	1/5		"																
241	Part of 6	2	W. Canniff Road.	"	2 87		2 00			3 87								0 60		10 34
409	43	¼	E. "	"											10 92	15 40	28 65	3 60	5 25	68 82
371		¼		"																
374 & 375			"	"					2 93										7 44	10 37
370	Old house		"	"	2 87															2 87
379 & 380	Gore Owned	600 ft. front		"				3 60	15 60	35 10							4 80		1 86	60 96
381	By G. N. Reynolds.		"	"																
127	16	¼ac	W. George.	"					2 53	10 72	5 86									19 10
121	S. ½ 21	¼	"	"									2 40		1 26					3 66
120	N. ½ 21	1/12	"	"																
135	15	¼	E. "	"							5 85									2 85
107	22 and 23	¼	S. Hotel.	"							5 86				4 20					10 05
86	19 and 20	¼	W. John.	"						11 50	5 85									17 35
83	23		"	"																
81	25	¼	"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	4 65					2 52					15 71
80	26	¼	"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	4 56					2 52					15 72
79	27	¼	"	"			1 20	1 56	1 56	2 17					2 52					9 01
97	15	¼	E. "	"				1 45	5 25	7 80										14 50
281	12 Teals plan. Below the hill	¼	W. James.	"						2 36										2 36
280	14 "	¼	"	"						5 85										5 85
278	14 " Gore	1/8	E. "	"						0 72										0 72
217	Ross & Robertson's Saw Mill.		W. Mill.	"																
250	2 Teal's Plan on the hill.		Meyers orchard.	"				1 05	4 56	4 56										10 17
253	5 "	¼	"	"	1 65													2 40		4 05
248	S. ½ 6 "	¼	"	"	1 66															1 65
224	7	¼	"	"				1 05	4 56	4 56										10 17
234	22 Teal Plan. on the hill.	¼	"	"	1 65															1 65
236	25 "	¼	"	"							4 90									4 90
262 & 263	26	¼	"	"				1 14	1 50		3 90									6 54
266	front of 20 ft.	¼	"	"	0 30															0 30
235	3 Gore.	¼	Meyers Orchard.	"						0 72										0 72
76	Long lot, near Hospital.	¼	N. Hotel.	"							4 90									4 90
5	pt. lot 25		E. Pinnacle.	"																
9	pt. of Town lt 30	¼	"	"																
26	East half of Town lot 39.	¼	"	"				7 80												7 80
124	pt. lot 17 and 18	¼	S. Queen.	"						2 91										2 91
73	S. ½ 35	3/16	G. Grier.	"							2 43									2 43
223	12	¼	S. Road.	"	1 60				1 08	4 68										7 36
320	15	¼	"	"	1 60				1 08	4 08										7 36
327	17	¼	N. "	"	1 60				1 08	4 68		0 60								7 96
694	2	1/5	W. "	"											3 02	3 02				6 04
692	3	1/5	"	"											0 73	0 70				1 43
691	4	1/5	"	"											0 73	0 70				1 43
690	5	1/5	"	"											0 73	1 00				1 73
689	6	1/5	"	"										3 19	3 86	1 00	0 52			8 57
669 & 670	24 and 25	2/5	"	"											4 46					4 46
688	7	1/5	"	"										1 32		0 94	0 62			2 88
687	8	1/5	"	"										1 86	0 62	0 84				3 31
469	33	¼	W. Victoria.	"	2 40		3 20													5 60
471	37	¼	"	"	1 30															1 30
165	14	¼	W. William.	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
164	15	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
160	19	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
157	N. ½ 21	¼	"	"				0 72	3 12	3 12										6 96
168	12	¼	E. "	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
169	13	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
172	16	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90				0 02¼					11 38
173	17	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
174	18	¼	"	"						2 93	2 44									5 37
175	19	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
176	20	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
177	S. ½ 21	¼	"	"						2 93	2 44									5 37
182	25	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
183	26	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
184	27	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
229	long lot 16		Meyers Orchard.	"							11 70						2 36			14 06
804	long lot East of Foster farm	7		"						15 60										15 60
445	G. E. Murney's plan, Gore.		W. Albion.	"																
32	38	1/5	W. Church.	"	1 89		2 00													3 89
56	38	1/5	E. "	"	1 74															1 74
67	39	1/5	"	"			2 40	2 00												4 40
101	19	¼	E. John.	"						5 20										6 20
102	20	¼	"	"						6 20										5 20
103	S. ½ 21	¼	"	"						5 20										5 30
104	N. ½ 21	¼	"	"	0 40															0 40
105	22	¼	"	"	0 41															0 41
130	13	¼	W. George.	"	3 46			1 45	6 24	7 80										18 04
128	15	¼	"	"	9 92															0 92
140	20	¼	E. "	"						10 72										10 72
141	S. ½ 21 Taylor's plan.	¼	"	"							2 44									2 44
142	N. ½ 21 "	¼	"	"						18 22										18 22
163	16 "	¼	W. William.	"						5 86	4 90									10 75
158	S. ½ 21 "	¼	"	"				0 50												0 50
153	21 "	¼	"	"						5 86	4 90									10 75
24	38 "	¼	E. Pinnacle.	"	4 20															4 20
25	W. ½ 39 "	¼	"	"			1 80	3 94	3 94				2 40		5 60		14 00			31 68
68		"	Great St. James.	"	6 00															6 00
308		"	N. Mill.	"	2 87		11 40													14 27
316	1	"	"	"				1 50												1 50
318	pt.		"	"						3 20										3 20
61		"	S. "	"	3 20															3 20
291	pt. of 1 "	¼	"	"							1 29									1 29
271	front of 7 Teal's plan, Meyer's Orchard.		S. Great St. James.	"	1 45															1 45
231	13 " on the hill		"	"	1 15															1 16
256	11		"	"	1 15															1 15
257	14		"	"						5 45										5 45
331	25		W. Gilbert.	"	3 90															3 90
342	27 Gore.		W. Canniff.	"				13 20	6 00	7 20				11 76	4 60	4 48	10 20			57 44
348	3		"	"					0 90											0 90
376	pt. of 6		"	"	2 40								3 60				3 60	4 80		14 48
448	33		E. Station Road.	"			1 50	1 95	1 95											5 40
472	38		W. Victoria.	"	3 92								15 10							19 02
477	46 Murney's pl.		"	"			2 00			9 75										11 75
481	50 "		E. "	"			1 50	2 95	2 45	2 00										8 90
484	53 "		"	"	1 76															1 76
489	58 "		"	"	0 20															0 20
490	59 "		"	"			2 00	2 45	2 45	2 46										9 36
491	60		E. Victoria.	"			1 50	1 50	1 50	1 95										6 45
492	61		"	"			1 50	1 50	1 50	1 96										6 45
372	pt. of 6	¼	E. Canniff.	"	4 02															4 02
378		36 ft.	"	"					2 93									1 80		4 73
359			"	"				1 80	1 80											3 60
363			"	"	3 44			3 75												7 19
60			E. Mill.	"						2 40										2 40
362	16		E. Canniff.	"			9 00			6 25						4 20				19 45
306			S. "	"				1 80	2 50	2 00										6 30
65	pt. of 37		E. Church.	"	2 66															2 66
22	" "		E. Pinnacle.	"			1 80	2 94	2 25											6 99
303	31		E. Station Road.	"			4 90	4 90					5 82							14 72
412			N. "	"						13 00										13 00
244	10		Meyers Orchard.	"	3 13															3 13
241	18	¼ac	On the hill.	"																
259	S. ½ 20	¼	"	"							5 86									5 85
265	pt. of 20	¼	"	"					3 90	2 25							1 80		2 79	10 74
245	pt. of 10	¼	"	"						2 35										2 35
33	N. ½ 36	¼	W. Church.	"			1 54													1 54
342	N. ½ 4	¼	"	"											3 36					3 36
283	10	¼	W. Great St. James.	"											2 86	2 60	2 00			7 46
314	3	¼	W. Mill.	"											2 77					2 77
435	S. ½ 4	¼	E. Station Road.	"												5 88		4 80		10 68
414													1 09			0 90				0 90
& 415	15 and 16	¼	N. "	"									1 92	2 77	2 72	2 72	4 00			14 13
398	6	¼	"	"																
301	15	¼	E. Mill.	"										2 24	2 24	2 24	2 00		2 00	10 72
27	32	¼	N. Hotel.	"															4 50	4 50
478	47	¼	N. Elizabeth.	"											4 20					4 20
657	36	¼	N. Pine.	"									2 00							2 00
689 & 690	5 and 6	¼	W. Read.	"									2 00	2 48	2 72	2 48			2 00	11 68
620															1 47					1 47
687 & 688	pt. of 7 and 8		Queen.	"											2 77					2 77
549			W. Canniff.	"																
351			"	"												2 48				2 48
359	7												2 00			2 80				4 80
358	8		"	"																
354																				
355	10		"																	
356	11																			
530	11	¼	E. Albert.	"									8 10			10 92			10 13	29 15
679	24	¼	W. Read.	"													1 17			1 17
669	25	¼	"	"									0 89	1 64						2 53
683	11	¼	"	"									1 78	1 64	4 06					7 48
233	23	¼	W. John.	"														0 60		0 60
																	2 60			2 60

Map No.	Number of lot by Survey.	Quantity of land.	Name of Street.	Ward.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	Total.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
													2 80	2 80					1 25	6 65
246	14	¼	E. "	Baldwin															1 13	1 13
211	8	¼	W. "	"													3 00			3 00
15	30	¼	E. Pinnacle.	"														1 80		1 80
305		¼	N. Station Road.	"														2 00	5 58	7 58
383		¼	"	"													0 90		1 50	2 40
631	12	¼ac	E. Albert.	"													0 90		1 50	2 40
632	13	¼	"	"										2 48						2 48
219	26	¼	E. Ann.	"													2 36			2 36
295	9	¼	E. Mill.	"													2 00			2 00
717	23	¼	E. Road.	"													2 00			2 00
130	11	¼	E. George.	"													2 40			2 40
269	Teal's plan.		"	"														2 00		2 00
591	29	1/5	W. Albert.	"														2 40		2 40
485	55	1/5	S. Emely.	"														4 20		4 20
373	11	1/5	E. Canniff Road.	"														1 20		1 20
67		¼	S. Mill.	"														3 00	1 68	4 68
304		¼	E. Station Road.	"										5 04				4 80		9 84
436		¼	"	"																
32	32		W. Church.	"									2 00							2 00
301	4 Coleman's blk	¼	W. Coleman.	Coleman							1 22									1 23
370	13 "		"	"							1 17									1 17
14	1 Hunt & Row's plan	¼	E. Mill.	"							1 29									1 29
83	"M" "	⅙	W. "	"							1 63									1 63
138	6 Grove and lot.	1/5	W. Moira.	"						7 04	4 87									11 91
146	15 "	1/5	"	"						5 47	4 39									9 86
401	26 E. H. Coleman & lot.	¼	N. "	"							2 60									2 60
178	14 "	Gore	W. "	"					0 36	1 56										1 92
177	13 "	¼	"	"					0 36	1 56										1 92
867	10 Tossell & lot.	¼	N. William.	"																
373	3 Easton blck.	¼	W. Coleman.	"															0 70	0 70
374	4 " lot op. Brittons	¼	"	"															0 70	0 70
330	"A" Stone h'se		"	"												2 42				2 44
294 & 295	"A" pt. blck 11	4	W. Moira.	"							18 00						2 25		3 72	23 97
385	4 H. Easton's bl.	¼	E. Albert.	"													0 90			0 99
752	10 Com. Bk. pl.		W. Ann, cor. Coleman	"													1 85	1 68	1 86	
1044	1 W. Murney's plan.	¼	S. Bridge.	"							2 43									2 43
1043	2 "	¼	"	"							2 43									2 33
1042	3 "	¼	"	"							2 45									2 45
871	2 Tossell & lot.	¼		"															1 40	1 40
718	Vac. house & lot	¾	Cor. Bridge & Toronto [Road.	"					3 37	15 00				19 32	16 60				11 16	65 65
1038	20 W. Murney's plan.		N. Bridge.	"	0 92		2 00	2 60	3 25	3 25	4 87									16 89
1037	21		"	"	0 92		2 00	2 60	3 25	3 25	4 87									16 89
1003	4 Yoemanville		S. Benjamin.	"							2 92									2 92
1004	5 "	¼	"	"							2 92									2 92
434		30 ft.fr	N. Bridge.	"															1 86	1 86
996	3 "	¼ac	N. Benjamin.	"				2 55	3 32	2 55	3 40									11 82
995	4 "	¼	"	"			2 00	3 32	3 32	3 27	3 40									15 31
994	5 "	¼	"	"											2 80					2 80
906	8 "	¼	"	"							3 40									3 40
905	W. ½ 7 "	¼	"	"							8 27									8 27
573	10 McNab's pl.		S. Coleman.	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
726	26 Com. Bk. pl.	1	N. Charlotte.	"							6 82									6 82
727	27	1	"	"							6 82									6 82
1056	29 W. Murney's plan.		S. "	"							13 65								25 50	39 15
731	19 Com. Bk. pl.	1	"	"							13 65								3 72	17 37
730	18 "	¾	"	"							13 65									13 65
759	11 "	1	N. Dundas.	"					1 80	6 00	4 88									12 68
760	12 "	1	"	"					1 80	6 00	4 88									12 68
782	3 Greenshields plan.	¼	"	"			2 00	2 00	2 00	0 90	1 56									8 46
787	8 "	¼	"	"				0 78			1 56									2 34
788	9 "	¼	"	"					1 20	1 57	1 56									4 33
822	3 G. E. H's. pl.	¼	"	"											0 63				0 47	1 10
820	1 "	¼	"	"															0 47	0 47
1078	72 W. Murney's plan.	9	S. "	"													20 00	23 90		43 90
843	54 "	¼	N. George.	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 81									15 57
844	55 "	¼	"	"			1 50	1 96	1 95	1 95	2 43									9 79
842	53 "	¼	"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 81									15 57
1067	pt. 49	¼	"	"							6 96									0 96
841	5 Henderson's plan.		S. "	"				0 37	1 57	1 57	1 46									4 97
840	6 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
814	8 "		E. Henry.	"							1 46									1 46
810	12 "		"	"							1 46				2 18					3 64
808	14 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
807	15 "		"	"			2 00	2 37	2 37	2 37	1 46									10 57
815	7 "		"	"									0 60	2 18						2 78
813	9 "		"	"															0 62	0 62
812	10 "		"	"															0 62	0 62
811	11 "		"	"															0 62	0 62
1010, 1019 & 1020	1 and Gore.	1¼	S. Herchmir.	"			3 60	5 85	5 85	5 85	1 46									22 61
1011, 1018 & 1021	2 and Rear and Gore.	1¼	"	"			3 60	5 85	5 85	5 85	1 46									22 61
1017	Rear of 3	¼	"	"										0 42	2 10					2 52
1014 & 1015	5 and Gore.	¼	"	"							2 92			2 44	2 41	2 40	2 00			12 17
785	6 Greenshields plan.	¼	E. John.	"				0 78			1 56									2 34
784	5 "	¼	"	"				0 78			1 56									2 34
793	13 "	¼	W. John.	"					1 20	1 57	1 56									4 33
796	16 Greenshields' plan.	¼ac	"	"							1 56									1 56
797	17 "		"	"							1 56									1 56
461	2 McNab plan		E. James.	"	2 33		2 44	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				3 36	1 50				24 08
457	5 "		"	"			2 94	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				1 89	1 68				21 06
456	6 "		"	"			2 94	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				2 10	2 10				21 69
455	7 "		"	"			2 94	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				2 10	2 10				21 69
456	12 "		W. "	"			2 81	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				2 52	2 52				22 40
546	2 "		"	"			3 17	3 14	3 61	3 90	4 77								3 72	22 31
552	8 "		"	"																
442	9 "		W. Kings.	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
913	7 Yeomanville		S. Lewis.	"							1 95									1 95
648	29 Murneyville.		W. Murney.	"							3 41									3 41
651	32 "		"	"	1 62															1 62
655	36 "		E. Octavia.	"	0 69		1 50	3 03	1 96		1 95			2 83						11 64
656	37 "		"	"	0 69		1 50	3 03	1 96		1 95			2 82						11 64
657	38 "		"	"	0 22						1 95									2 17
225	Rear of 11 Bleecker's Grove.		S. Strachan.	"												6 72				6 72
1027	8 W. Murney's plan.		N. Bridge, East Town [line.	"						3 17										3 17
1030	9 "		"	"						3 17										3 17
1031	14 "		"	"						3 17										3 17
1057	40 "		"	"			1 50	0 45												1 95
852	33 "		E. Wellington.	"							3 62									3 62
847	46 "		"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 60									15 36
829	6 G. E. H's. pl.		"	"							1 46								0 47	1 93
831	8 "		"	"			1 20	1 57	2 87	2 00					0 43					8 06
833	10 "		"	"				0 57	1 57	1 57	1 46									5 17
834	11 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
836	13 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
837	14 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
838	15 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
863	14 W. Mc's. plan		"	"															4 65	4 65
449	4 McN. plan		N. Water.	"			2 44	3 14			3 90									9 48
567	7 "		"	"			2 44	3 14												5 58
842	53 W. Mc's. plan	¼	E. Wellington.	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 81									15 57
566	8 McN. plan	¾	N. Water.	"							5 88									5 84
313	1 "	⅙	S. "	"	0 19						2 92									3 11
314	2 "	¼	"	"	0 19						2 92									3 11
315	3 "	⅙	"	"	0 19						2 93									3 12
447	6 "	1/7	"	"							2 92									2 92
747	16 Willard pl.		Willard.	"					0 72	2 40	3 65	2 83								9 60
887	5 W. Murney's plan.		E. Yeomans.	"							3 90									3 90
886	6		"	"							3 90									3 90
885	11		"	"							3 90									3 90
1033	16		W. "	"	0 92		2 00	2 60	3 25	3 25	4 87									16 89
1025	16		"	"							3 90									3 90
1055	30		S. Charlotte.	"	0 37															0 37
1054	31		"	"			1 50	0 45												1 95
1053	33		"	"			1 50	0 45												1 95
384	5 H. Easton's block.		E. Albert.	"					0 60				0 84	0 84						2 28
383	6 "		"	"					0 60				0 84	0 84						2 28
47	26 Meyers, Hunt & Row's plan		E. Baldwin.	"				2 25												2 25
49	24 "		"	"							1 30									1 30
45	28 "		"	"							1 56									1 56
53	20 "		"	"							1 30									1 30
50	23 "		"	"							1 30									1 30
59	6 "		W. "	"			2 00													2 00
66	Gore.	Gore	"	"					1 20											1 20
308		100 + 90 ft.	N. Bridge & E. Coleman	"							8 87									8 87
1034 & 1036	15 and 22		N. Bridge.	"									9 24	7 04	7 42	7 42				31 12
1039	6 W. Murney's plan.		S. Bridge.	"							3 90									3 90
71	4 Hunt & Row's plan.		S. Cedar.	"						2 34										2 34
72	3 "		"	"					2 00											2 00
86	14 "		N. "	"							0 97									0 97
83	17 "		"	"							0 97									0 97
78	22 "		"	"							0 98									0 98
854	E. ½ 34, W. Murney's pl.		S. Charlotte.	"	1 30															1 30
855	35 "		"	"											2 45	2 48	2 48	2 48	3 72	13 61
75	25 Hunt & Row's plan.		E. Coleman.	"							1 46									1 46
113	12 Gleab.		W. Coleman.	"			2 00	1 57												3 57
110	15 "		"	"						0 90										0 90
109	16 "		"	"						0 90										0 90
668	1	1/5	South Catherine.	"						2 34										2 34
303	Old Brewery.	1/5	E. Coleman.	"											26 45					26 45
307	Bk of the River.		"	"				5 00												5 00
310		400 ft.	S. Bridge & E. Coleman	"	9 20															9 20
311	House near Phippen's ashery.		"	"	6 90															6 90
322	2 McNab's plan	1/5	W. Coleman.	"	70 0		2 44	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90									17 69
321	4		"	"			2 44		3 61	3 90										9 95
324	Large Gore.	1¾	"	"																
112	13 Gleab.	¼	E. Geddes.	"			1 20													1 20
111	14 "	¼	"	"			1 20													1 20
179	1 "		W. Geddes.	"																
181	3 "	¼	"	"						1 17										1 17
182	4 "	¼	"	"						1 17										1 17
183	5 "	¼	"	"						1 17										1 17
191	13 "	¼	"	"			2 00													2 00
845	15 Murney's pl.	½	N. George.	"																
239	3 Gleab.	¼	W. Grier.	"					0 50	2 00										2 50
240	4 "	¼	"	"					0 50											0 50
247	11 "	¼	"	"			2 00						2 40							4 40
252	16 "	¼	"	"			2 00													2 00
818	4 Henderson's block.	⅙	E. Henry.	"				1 57	1 57	1 57										4 71
462	1 McNab's pl.	⅙	E. James.	"	2 89		2 44	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90		2 00							21 88
548	4 "	1/5	W. "	"	0 98															0 98
549	5 "	1/5	"	"						2 75										2 75
550	6 "	1/5	"	"	0 60		1 39													1 99
12	3 Hunt and Row's plan.	3/16	E. Mill.	"							1 32									1 32
11	4 "	3/16	"	"							1 32									1 32
6	9 "	¼	"	"							1 33									1 33
3	12 "	¼	"	"							1 32									1 32
38	1 "	¼	W. "	"					1 80											1 80
35	4 "	1/5	"	"			0 40	3 75												4 15
33	6 "	1/5	"	"				2 30												2 30
28	E. pt. 9 & 10	¼	"	"			2 00	1 25					2 00							5 25
25	13 Hunt and Row's plan.	1/5	"	"							2 19									2 19
21	17 "	1/5	"	"							2 19									2 19
18	"K" "	¼	"	"							2 19									2 19
131	Stone Grist Mill		E. Moira.	"	18 40															18 40
129	"A" Saw Mill, house & lot, &c.		"	"	23 18															23 18
129		½	W. Moira and E. Park	"	3 83															3 83
127	"B" Grove pl.	¼					2 40													2 40
140	8 "	¼					2 40													2 40
620	9 Murneyville	¼			1 02		1 00													2 02
621	10 "	¼	E. Murney.	"	1 00		1 00						3 00						1 80	6 80
627	16 "	¼	"	"			3 00	1 14												4 14
636	19 "	¼	W. "	"			4 30													4 30
641	23 "	¼	"	"				1 20												1 20
642	24 "	¼	"	"							3 41									3 41
645	26 "	¼	"																	
Cor. lot on Henry St. &		¼	"	"			3 00	1 14												4 14
646	27 "	¼	"																	
Cor. lot on Henry St. &		¼	"	"			2 00													2 00

The Intelligencer
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Business Directory.

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Murdoch, Reid & Unwin,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents, Madoc. 8

F. J. Phippen,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,
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Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks and Shares, Fire and Life Insurance, General Agency and Commission Business. 33

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October, 1868. (36) OFFICE—ROSLIN.

B. S. Willson, M. D.,
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RESIDENCE—Stirling. 36

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

R. Jones, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.,
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Private entrance, front door, North, *Hotel Street.*
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Business Directory.

LEGAL.

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OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville. 30

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

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W. W. DEAN, BARTON S. GILBERT.
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Oct. 23 1866. 36

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Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

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JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON.
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,
COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

D. R. Murphy,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

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August 28th, 1867. 36

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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
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And head of Evans Court, St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
May 6, 1868. d&w'-

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THE WESTERN, of Toronto, Fire and Marine Assurance Company, are prepared to effect risks in both branches, through their Agent, A. WEBSTER, on the most reasonable terms.
☞ All claims promptly settled.
OFFICE—In Charters & Webster's Drug Store.
Belleville, June 21, 1867. 43n 19w1y

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Under the Snow.

Under the snow lie burried to-night
 The sunshine and shadows of years,—
Years flushed with the glory of love's mellow light;
Years crowned with the radiance of youth's starry night
 And gemmed with the dew of its tears.

'Under the snow,' my white lips repeat,
 And my lone heart re-echoes the sound,
While I wander in thought through the cold and the sleet,
Till I stand on the verge where Life and Death meet,
 And wail o'er a snow-covered mound.

Under the snow! The warm heart is dust
 That thrilled to the touch of my hand;
I will try to be patient, dear God, if I must,
O! fill thou my heart with the 'beauty of trust.'
 The light of Thine own radiant land.

Under the snow—the chill winds sweep by,
 With a sob in each pitiless moan;
Sobs wrung from a heart that had stifled each sigh,
As I saw the bright dream of my girlhood drift by,
 And stood in the bleak world—alone!

Under the snow lie burried to-night
 The buds and the blossoms of spring;
They sleep near the shadows that walled the light;
They sleep till the victor sun, radiantly bright,
 The promise of summer shall bring.

Up from the snow, like a bird in its flight,
 Up through the darkness and rain—
Up to the source of Eternity's light;
Free from all changes of sorrow and blight,
 I shall meet my lost loved one again.

Death of the Intemperate.

It is a sad death—there is no comfort on that dying pillow, no repose, no voice of friendship bidding adieu, no lightning up of joy in the departing spirit. It is a frequent death—four every hour go through its gates in our land. It is an early death—few drunkards live out half their days. It is an unlamentable death—"I am glad he is gone," is the common saying when the bell announces the solemn event; even his family look for comfort now he is no more.

Let it be soberly contemplated. First, by the moderate drinker, it may be his turn.—Second, by the vendor, he has filled the bottle and done the deed. Third, by the magistrate, he signed the license. Fourth, by the needless parent, it may be the death of his own son. Fifth, if not too late by the drunkard himself, and let him escape as for his life. Habit hurries him onward, appetite hurries him onward, sickness hurries him onward. But oh! his end! Yes, his awful end! Oh! reader, how can you remain idle and see your brother man approaching to that awful end every day? By and by these things will stare you in the face. If you have done your duty and warned your fellow man of his danger, it may be well with you; otherwise, depend upon it, you stand on slippery ground and may have to share the same fate that awaits the drunkard. Oh, professing Christians, how can you remain idle for one moment, and see your fellow man dropping into a drunkard's grave, and perhaps a drunkard's hell, without raising your voice to warn him of the awful danger and the final fate of the drunkards.

A Little Thread.

Payson once gave notice in Portland that he would be glad to see any person who did not intend to seek religion. About forty came. He spent a very pleasant interview with them, saying nothing about religion till just as they were about to leave, he closed a few very plain remarks thus:—

"Suppose you should see, coming down from heaven, a very fine thread, so fine as to be invisible, and it should come and gently attach itself to you. You now, we will suppose it came from God. Should you dare to put out your hand and thrust it away?

He dwelt for a few moments on the idea and then added:—

Now such a thread has come from God to you this afternoon. You do not feel, you say, any interest in religion. But by your coming here this afternoon God has fastened one little thread upon you all. It is very weak and frail, and you can easily brush it away. But you will not do so? No; welcome it, and it will enlarge and strengthed itself until it becomes a golden thread to bind you forever to a God of love!"

Riches.

The man with good, firm health is rich.

So is the man with a clear conscience.

So is the parent of vigorous, happy children

So is the editor of a good paper, with a big subscription list paid in advance.

So is that wife who has the whole heart of a good husband.

So is the clergyman whose coat the little children of his parish pluck, as he passes them in their play.

So is the little child who goes to sleep with a kiss on its lips, and for whose waking a blessing waits.

So is the maiden whose horizon is not bound by the "coming man," but who has a purpose in life, whether she ever meet him or not.

So is the young man who, laying his hand on his heart, can say, "I have treated every woman I ever saw as I would wish my sister treated by other men.

PRIESTLY PLUNDERERS.—The *English Independent* says:—The assassination at Burgos is bringing out many facts which, but for it, might have remained hid, or at least have escaped observation. For example, it appears that in the districts there are no fewer than 3,000 ecclesiastics, which is one to every nine lay inhabitants. Since the revolution, too, it has been found that articles of "many millions in value" have been carried off from the churches by the priests. The valuables found in the chapel Royal at Madrid have been deposited in the Bank of Spain. Among them are three hundred relics, for which the late Queen, in particular, and preceding sovereigns, counting from the beginning of the eighteenth century, paid sums beyond count. This costly rubbish includes what were palmed off upon the royal dupes as drops of the Saviour's sweat and blood, and nails from His cross, a piece of the manger in which He was born, with bits of bone, morsels of vesture, and finger and toe nails—all the remains of some departed saints. It is to be feared they would fetch very little at a Rag Fair.

"GONE"—A good illustration occurred a few days since of the strength of "the ruling passions," even in death. An old man, in his last illness, was admitted into one of the metropolitan hospitals.—He was without relatives; friends, or apparent means of subsistence; but when undressed and put into bed a bag of money was found suspended by a string about his neck. To this he clung with tenacity, refusing to part with it to any one, and wearing day and night. As his end approached, the treasure became a matter of anxiety to those attending him, for the sum was evidently large, and it was feared that it might offer temptations to some patient, in case the moment of his death should be unobserved. At length the hour arrived and, when death had apparently claimed him, a nurse gently unfastened the string and removed the bag. At the same moment, the old man opened his eyes, and felt instinctively for his treasure, which was no longer in its place. He utterrd the word "Gone!" and died. The money which was found to amount to $780 was handed over to the hospital authorities.

—Lake Winnepesaukee has been discovered to be 500 feet above the level of the sea.

Only a Country Girl.

"You're mistaken; I would sooner die than marry a country girl."

"But, Fred, suppose her intelligent, moral, full of natural poetry, tender hearted, graceful, unspoiled by admiration, a guileless, simple loving creature."

"Oh!" said Fred, laughing, "choice collection of virtue and grace. Country beauties are always sweet, and so are country cows. No, I tell you, if she were as lovely as an angel, with the best sense in the world, still if unskilled in music and literature, with no soul above churns and knitting needles, I would not marry her for a fortune."

"Ha! ha!" laughed Helen Irvine, but it was a very pianissimo laugh, away down in the very corner of her heart.

Hidden by the trunk of a large tree, she sat reading within a few feet of the egotist. In another moment the young lady came in sight. Fred's face crimsoned, and he whispered with visible trepidation—

"Do you think she heard me?"

"No," rejoined the other, audibly, "she shows no resentment, she has not even looked up from her book; you are safe; she could not have heard you, but what an angel she is."

Yes, Helen was an angel as far as outward beauty might merit the encomium. She sat half reclining on a rustic seat, striving to smooth out the dimples in her cheeks as she laid her book aside her and began to twine an unfinished wreath of wild roses.

Leaning on one white arm, the gnarled white oak tree a background, flowers strewed around her, peeping from her white dress, she sat quite at her ease, apparently unconscious that two handsome young gentleman were so near her.

Approaching with a low bow, upon which his mirror had set the seal of faultless elegance. Frederick Lane took the liberty of asking if the young lady would inform him where Mr. Irvine lived.

With an innocent smile the beauty looked up.

'Mr. Irvine, the only one living in the village is my father," said she rising in a graceful and charming manner.

'The large house on a high ground, half hidden by trees and thick shubbery, that's where we live. I believe it was an academy once; that's a sort of a select school isn't it?" with the most natural simplicity turning to Fred.

'Tell your father,' said he, that I shall do myself the honor to call upon him to-morrow. He will remember me, Frederick Lane, at your service.'

'Yes, sir, I will tell him for you," said Helen, tucking her sleeve around her pretty arm, and making a rather formal curtsey.

Then, catching up her books and gathering some flowers, she hurried home.

'Now, father, mother, aunt and sis,' exclaimed the merry girl, bounding into the room where the family were at supper, 'so sure as you and I live, that Mr. Lane you talk so much about, is in the village. He will call here to-morrow—the first specimen of a city beau (as of course he is) all sentiment, refinement, faultless in kids and spotless in dickey, important and self-assured as one of that kind can possibly be. Promise me all of you, that you'll not lisp one word about music, reading, and writing in his presence, because I have a plan. Father will not, I know; but if you, sis, will keep quiet and ask no questions, I will give you that workbox you have coveted so long.'

'Helen, you are not quite respectful,' said her father.

'Forgive me, dear father,' and her arms were around his neck. 'I always mean well, but I am thoughtless. There all is right now,' she added, kissing him lovingly on the temple.

'Come, sis, what say you?'

'Why, on that condition, I'll be as still as a mouse, but what's your reason?'

'Ah! that's my own business,' said Helen, dancing out of the room.

* * * * * * * *

Helen sat at an open window, through which rose bushes thrust their blushing buds, making both a sweet shade and fragrance. The canary overhead, burst forth every moment in wild snatches of glorious music. Helen was at work on long blue stockings, nearly finished, and her beautiful fingers flew like snow birds.

'You knit most admirably. Are you very fond of it?'

'Yes, quite. I like it better than anything else—that is I mean that I can churn well.'

'And do you read much?'

Fred's glance had travelled from the corners of his eyes to every corner, in search of some books or papers, but not a page or a leaf, yellow or rare, repaid his search.

'Oh, yes, sir!' said Helen with a sanctified air.

'What books?' permit me to ask.

'I read the Bible a good deal,' she said gravely.

'Is that all?'

'All, of course not, and what do we not find in the Bible? History, poetry, eloquence, romance—the most thrilling pathos—'blushing and recollecting herself, she added in a manner as childish as before had been dignified, 'as for the other books, let me see, I've got in my library; there's the primmer (counting on her fingers), Second Reader, Robinson Crusoe, Nursery Tales, Fairy Stories, two or three elements of something Biography of some persons or other, Mother's Magazine, and King William III. There, now, isn't that a very good assortment?'

Fred smiled.

'Perhaps I don't know as much as those who have went to school more,' she added as if disappointed at the mute rejoinder, 'but in making bread and butter and keeping house I am not to be outdone.'

The young men felt more in pity than in love, but his visits did always so result. He began to feel a magnetic attraction, and he attributed it to Helen's beauty; but the truth is, her sweetness and artlessness of character, engaging manners and disposition, quite won the city-bred aristocrat Fred Lane. There was a freshness about everything she said or did. She perplexed as well as delighted him.

Often, as he was wondering how some homely expression of hers would be received in good society, some beautiful sentiment would suddenly drop like a pearl from her lips, more remarkable for originality than brilliancy.

'If I should fall into the snare,' thought he, 'I could educate her. It would be worth trying."

It was useless to try to combat his passion; so at last he fell at Helen's feet, figuratively speaking, and confessed his love for her.

'I care not, Helen, only be mine,' was his invariable answer to her exclamation of unworthiness, 'how she would appear in society.'

* * * * * * * *

They were married, and had returned from their wedding tour; yet, at the expiration of the honeymoon, Fred was more in love than ever. At a grand entertainment given by the relatives of the bridegroom, Helen looked more beautiful than ever. Her husband did not insist that she should depart from simplicity, and indeed, without jewels or laces, with that fresh white robe, simple sash of blue, and ornaments of fair moss roses, she was by far the loveliest creature in the room.

As she entered the great saloon, blazing with light, her heart failed her.

'Shall I love him as dearly?' she asked herself, 'if I find he is ashamed of me? I cannot bear the thought; but should he overcome all conventional notions, then I have a husband to be honored, and then he shall be proud of his wife.'

How she watched him as he presented her to one and another.

'Simple,' whispered a pretty girl, resplendent with diamonds, as she curled her lips and passed by.

The observation escaped neither Helen nor her husband. She looked at him.—He smiled a lover's smile and only drew her closely to his side. Many in that brilliant gathering pitied poor Fred, and wondered why he had martyred himself on the shrine of ignorant rusticity.

But he! oh joy! he seemed to love her the more as she clung to his arm so timidly, his noble face expressed the pride he truly felt, he looked as if he would have swept back the scorners with one motion of his hand, had they ventured too high on the shore of his pride. He seemed to excuse every look, every word, not in strict conformity to etiquette; and Helen's heart beat high and tears came to her eyes, when she felt how noble a heart she had won.

The young bride stood near her husband talking in a low tone, when a new-comer appeared. She was a beautiful formed creature, with haughty features. Ill concealed scorn lurked in the brilliant eyes, whenever she glanced towards Helen. Once she held sway over the heart of Fred, and hearing whom he had married, she fancied her time had come.

'Do you suppose she knows anything?' whispered a low voice near her.

Helen's eyes sparkled, her face flushed indignantly. She turned to her husband. He was gone, speaking at a little distance with a friend.

'Do you play, Mrs. Lane?' she asked. There was a little mockery in the voice.

'A little," answered Helen, blushing.

'And sing?'

'A little,' was the half reply.

'Then do us a favor,' exclaimed Miss Somers, looking askance at her companions. 'Come, I myself will lead you to the instrument.

Hark! whose masterly touch! Instantly was the half spoken word arrested, the cold ear and haughty head were turned in listening surprise. Such melody. Such correct intonations. Such breadth, depth and vigorous touch. Who is she? She plays like an angel.'

And again hark! A voice rolls; a flood of melody, clear, powerful and passing sweet. Astonishment gives many a faint cheek a deep scarlet. There is a deep silence unbroken, and the silver strains float up.

Ay! care I not for cold neglect,
 Though tears unbidden start,
And scorn is but a bitter word
 Save when it breaks the heart.
 If one be true,
 If one be true,
The world may careless be,
 Since I may only keep my love,
 And tell my grief to thee.

'Glorious voice!' said Fred, to his friend, who with the rest had paused to listen. Who can she—'

The words were suddenly arrested on his lips. She turned from the piano and the unknown was his wife!

'I congratulate you, Fred,' said the young man at his side.

But he spoke to marble. The color had left his cheek as he walked slowly towards her.

If he was speechless with amazement so was not she. A rich bloom mantled her cheek, triumph made her eyes sparkle as they never did before; they flashed like diamonds. A crowd gathered to compliment her. In a graceful acknowledgment she blended wit and humour.

'How well she talks; who would have thought it? He has found a treasure,' was whispered all around the room.

Meanwhile, Frederick Lane stood like one enchanted, while his little rustic wife quoted books with perfect abandon, admired this one, condemned that.

A sedate looking student lost himself in a Latin quotation; Helen smilingly finished it, and she received a look of eloquent thanks. Bonmots, repartee, language rich with fancy and imagery fell from her beautiful lips, as if they had received a touch from some fairy hand.

Still, Frederick was by her side like one in a dream, and pressed his hands over his bewildered eyes to be sure of his senses, when he saw her bending, a breathing vision of loveliness, over the harp, her full arm leaning on its golden strings, heard again that rich voice, now plaintive with some tender memory, rise and fall in sweet and sorrowful cadence.

'Tell me,' he said when alone, 'what does this mean? I feel like one awakened from a dream.'

'Only a country girl.'

And then Helen, falling into her husband's arms, exclaimed,—

'Forgive me, I am that little rustic you would sooner die than wed. Are you sorry you married me?'

'Sorry, my glorious wife. But, Helen, you could not deceive. Did I not understand you had never—'

'Been at an academy,' she broke in, 'never took a music lesson, never was taught to sing, all very true, and yet I am all you see me here to night, myself my own teacher; with labor and diligence, I hope I am worthy to be the wife of one so good and exalted as I find my husband to be.'

Reader, wouldn't you and I like to be there just now, and hear her story, and see the bright smiles between her pretty face and dimples, as she tells how she banished the piano, books, harp, portfolio, music, all in an empty room by themselves, and, locking the door, left them to seclusion and dust, while the country girl, without any scheme, succeeded in convincing the well bred city gentleman that he could marry a charming rustic, if her fingers were more familiar with the churn and knitting needles, than they were with the piano and books.

A NEW KIND OF DEAD LOCK.—That remarkable part of the civilized world—if it is a part—Indiana—has furnished a new sensation. The Democratic members in the Legislature or nearly all of them—have resigned their seats and have brought about a deadlock. A stupid provision makes a quorum in either House consist of two-thirds of the members, and though the rule against absentees is very severe, there is no law against resigning. Hence a minority of more than one-third can block legislation by resigning in a body. This the Democrats have done on the plea that they have no other way of preventing the majority from passing the pending constitutional amendment enfranchizing the blacks. By their action they have not only stopped that measure but all the appropriation bills as well—thus leaving the State Government, the Schools, Asylums, &c., without the usual grants. The Government has issued writs for elections to the vacant seats, and called the Legislature to meet again next month. If the people in the vacant Counties prove as factious as the resigning members, and re-elect them, the same game may be played over again when the Legislature meets.

The Nor-West.

The *Nor'-Wester* of Feb. 12th has been received.

It contains the first chapters of an interesting and well written history of the Red River or Selkirk settlement, by Donald Gunn, Esq.

A Canadian, residing near Cobourg, having some idea of emigrating to Red River, writes to the Editor of the *Nor'-Wester*, for information. We subjoin the editor's reply:—

The tenure of land is precisely the same with a new settler as it is with the Hudson's Bay Company, you hold as much as you occupy, and no more. Under present conditions, unoccupied land is free to any person to take up, and you pay no price for it. The H. B. Co. have never given a quit claim deed, neither can they do so.—There will be little difficulty at present in obtaining farms somewhat improved, and the price will depend upon the situation. The best farming lands are situated between a point 40 miles above this place on the Assiniboine River, and another point 60 miles beyond. There is good land all along the river, but it will not be advisable to push out too far until the Dominion Government treats with the Indians for the session of their rights.

The country all along the Assinniboine is especially suited to the raising of stock. It would not be advisable in our opinion to adopt the Australian system of Ranges in this country. That system caused trouble there, and so it would here. What we want is population, and it would never do for any man or a company to possess themselves of an unreasonable large tract of country to the exclusion of others. Besides, it would be of no object in stock raising as your cattle can range and feed over the limitless prairies back of the farms.

Hay would require to be cut in the summer for winter use. None other but the natural grasses are used in this country.—And thousands of acres of unoccupied prairies are in waiting for the mower of the industrious fermer.

Cattle are fed and housed for between five and six months in the year.

Stock farming can be carried on on as large a scale as you wish. You can feed as many cattle as you can cut hay for. Of course you would have more trouble than in Texas, but then their relative value per head would more than compensate you.

There will be no difficulty in finding a market for your stock for some time to come.

Beef is now selling from 8 to 12½ cents per lb. and cattle can be driven to various American frontier posts and sold at remunerative prices. If the country fills up rapidly, as is expected, cattle will bear a good price for a long time, as every new settler will want to buy.

Good trustworthy stock-keepers can be hired at from £2 10s to £3 sterling per month with board.

Judging by a rough estimate, it would be safe to say that about 30,000 bbls. of flour are consumed yearly in this territory, and it is all raised here in ordinary seasons, of course, this year of famine is an exception. Last year's crops were entirely destroyed by grass-hoppers, and so it was in 1818, just fifty years ago. But this trouble arises from our isolation, and because all of the country around the infested district was unoccupied by civilized men. Had this country been settled like Ontario, the disaster would not have been felt. Any party putting up a flouring mill in the proper place will get plenty of wheat to grind, always providing that he makes good flour and gives an adequate return to the bushel. The chances of a market are good. The extent of this territory is immense, and our internal commerce will furnish a market for years to come. Flour is sent into the interior in constantly increasing quantities. It is becoming an article of great demand among the Indians.

As soon as this country becomes a portion of the Dominion of Canada, with a good Provincial Government, similar to that of Ontario, and with a good communication with the East, via Lake Superior, it will fill up very rapidly. This territory offers great inducements to the thrifty settler, and we think emigrants from Great Britain and Canada, would rush in by the thousands. Why not?

Women servants can be had in Red River, and some are good enough; but we must confess that we wish some Canadian Miss Rye would introduce a few from the East, just to teach those we have how to cook and keep house.

Five or six shillings sterling is the average price of wheat in Red River, and flour from ten to twelve shillings per 100 lbs. Spring Wheat is the kind generally raised here, and often weighs 65 lbs to the bushel. Sheep would be in danger from wolves if raised 150 or 200 miles from here. There are no settlements so far off just yet. Good cows are worth from £5 to £7 stg; oxen from £6 to 10; horses from £15 to £25. There is a good demand for horses, and any one paying attention to the improvement of the breed by the introduction of good blood, would do well in raising horses. Don't know the price of sheep.

Merchandize of all sorts are considerable dearer than they should be, and it needs competition to bring them down to the proper level. We expect that good communication with the outside world and an influx of population will rapidly cheapen such things. Tea is as cheap as in Canada; sugar, white coffee, is 25 cents per lb. Men's clothing is not inordinately dear, but women's goods and general groceries are higher than they need to be. It will be wise for intending settlers to bring their year's supply with them.

The Company neither can nor will object to any man carrying on a stock farm, neither would it be inclined to encourage or aid him.

Houses to rent are very scarce at present, and rent is high. A great many new buildings are to be erected here next summer, and then there may be a change to rent.

It will cost you $22 American currency from St. Cloud to Abercrombie by stage. From Abercrombie to this place it will cost £5 to £7 in a Red River conveyance. If you will want a waggon or buggy you had better buy in St. Cloud, and come through with your own conveyance. It will be the most comfortable, especially if you have a family.

Winter travelling is not pleasant at present on account of there being no line of stages from Abercrombie to here, and from its being so scarcely settled. If you come to farm you should purchase your seed in Minnesota and bring it with you. Almost all of our seed has to be imported this unfortunate year. The journey can be made by water from Abercrombie or Georgetown either by steamboat or flat-boat.

And now we should say to any and all of our Canadian readers that there are good openings here for farmers, mechanics, especially carpenters, merchants, etc. We have excellent salt springs close at hand, and they need a little capital coupled with enterprise to develope them.

Sheep raising will be profitable if woolen mills are introduced. Flax and hemp thrives here, and any Canadian fruit or vegetable will undoubtedly thrive except the peach. A soap manufactory would do well, and so would vinegar making. A good dairy would pay. We hardly know what good cheese is in this country. And a few practical miners might make a strike which would astonish the world, if they would prospect the country thoroughly this side of Lake Superior. The precious metals are not far off. And lastly, we would suggest that if you and your friends will subscribe to the *Nor'-Wester* you will be able to learn enough about this great land to pay the price of your subscription many times over.

News Condensed.

—The farmers are ploughing in New Jersey.

—Montreal is threatened with a water famine.

—The shoemakers in Quebec are on a strike.

—Half an ounce of powdered alum will purify twelve gallons of water.

—It is stated that 30,000 cattle have perished near Delhi for want of fodder.

—Lord Cairns will assume the direction of the Conservative party in the upper House.

—The wolf bounty in Minnesota has been reduced from $10 to $8 per head.

—Florida is about to embark in the cork tree culture.

—A fire in Thorold, March 3rd, destroyed $10,000 worth of property.

—The Ottawa and Prescott Railway is again blocked up.

—Mr. Howe's prospects in Hants are improving.

—The snow storms during February cost $200,000.

—It costs the United States $60,000,000 annually to keep the Indians quiet.

—The Scriptures have been translated into more than three hundred different languages.

—The Ontario Government is taking steps to have the swamp lands in the west drained.

—On the 1st March 1869, there were 733,000 bushels of grain in store in Buffalo.

—The shoemakers of St. John's, N. B., are on a strike.

—A man was frozen to death last week in Montreal.

—The population of Strathroy has increased 20 per cent. during the last year.

—Thirty-one million acres of land in the Kingdom of Great Britain are uncultivated.

—Coffee and sugar crops in St. Domingo are short, but the tobacco crop show an increase.

—Secretary Seward's State Department expended $400 last year for soap.

—Coal has been selling in Toronto at Auction for $7 50 per ton.

—Hay is $28 per ton in Ottawa, and 30c to 34c for butter.

—A man, name not given, was eaten by wolves on the Upper Ottawa.

—Velocipedestrianisticalistinarignologist is the latest word out.

—Advertising is said to be "the extention of your shop front in the newspapers."

—Spurgeon thinks the only "Life of Christ" worth reading is in the New Testament.

—The American Presbyterian Church of Montreal has given a call to Henry Ward Beecher.

—Japan has an author who has been writing a novel for 88 years, and has just finished the 10th volume.

—Mr. Cox, the new Secretary of the Interior under President Grant, is a Montrealer by birth.

—Goderich salt brings from 10 to 15 cents per barrel more than Syracuse in Toronto market, and sells freely.

—The Toronto Street Railway with all its appertenances, was sold at public auction on Tuesday for $48,800.

—Sitka, on the Pacific coast of Russian America, is the rainiest place in the world; and when it does not rain it snows.

—There is a school for teaching ladies the velocipede in New York, but it is kept very private.

—The authorities of Cornell University, New York, have inaugurated the custom of having dancing at college receptions.

—Mississippi planters are beginning to protect the sparrows, with a view of stopping the ravages of the cotton worm.

—Instructions have been received in Toronto from Ottawa to fit out and prepare the provincial gunboats.

—Two men were poisoned in Stratford on the 11th inst., by taking cough medicine, one is not expected to live.

—A young married woman, named McFarlane of the 9th concession of Kenyon, hanged herself in the stable with a circingle.

—A gentleman who is greatly alarmed at the ravages of *trichinosis* declares he would be a rash who would venture to eat a rasher of bacon.

—There is said to be a book-keeper in Norwich, Conn., who writes equally well with both hands at the same time.

—It is reported at Ottawa that a report favoring reciprocity, has been adopted by a full committee at Washington.

—The Arkansas Legislature has passed an ordinance of outlawry against all members of the Ku Klux Klan.

—A fire in Mount Forest on the 4th instant, destroyed several buildings, among them the *Examiner* printing office.

—The Registrar-General, in his weekly returns from London, says "two persons have died from alcholism."

—Typhoid fever, of a type that baffles the greatest medical skill, is prevalent in Philadelphia.

—A blue violet, in full bloom, was picked from the garden of T. G. Read, in Jewett City, Connecticut, on Sunday last.

—John Redpath, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Montreal, died on Friday, March 5th.

—Patrick Boyle of the *Irish Canadian*, has been committed for trial at the Assizes for malicious libel.

—The passengers snowed-up on the Union Pacific Railroad beyond Cheyenne, had to eat horse and mule meat.

—It has become customary with many New York grocers to sell bread by weight, at five cents a pound.

—Debates in the Louisiana Legislature are conducted partly in English, and partly in French, and sometimes in German.

—The quantity of flour and grain received at Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, between January 1st and February 27th 1869, was 89,722,617, bbls. and bushels.

—The Haldiman Union Cheese Factory received 481,689 lbs. of milk and made 48,674 lbs. of cheese, being an average of 993⅜-100 lbs. of milk for 1 lb. of Cheese.

—The Mill owners around Galt are afraid of heavy floods on all the streams this spring, and are preparing to protect their moveable property.

—The sale of timber limits by the Quebec Government, during the last six months, amounts to $351,238 32. Is it any wonder the Provincial Governments are flush of funds?

—A sentimental young gentleman advertised for board in a Christian family, where his example and conversation would answer for cash. He didn't succeed.

—Four real estate firms in Chicago have within twenty days sold property in that city to the value of nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars.

—A Southern paper is opposed to the education of women as surgeons. It says that, suppose one were put under the influence of chloroform by such a doctor, "what is to prevent the woman from kissing you?"

—Whittaker died last Wednesday night. His medical attendants say that the immediate cause of his death was inflammation of the brain, ending in suppuration, causing delirium.

—A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* says that the ladies in Washington dress more remarkably this winter than ever before. They wear dresses that expose the entire spine. At receptions one sees numbers of ladies exhibiting entire trunks of enamel.

—The Belgium clergymen have recently refused to bury two respectable men who declined to accept clerical attentions while on their death beds. It was insisted that they should be buried with suicides and criminals in the corner set apart for them. The civil authorities overruled the clergy, however.

—The Jews are the holiest, heartiest, and longest-lived people in the world, but they never eat pork, but eat mutton and beef only after inspection, and when found to be free from every vestige of disease. Of all animals the pig is the most subject to disease, especially those of a scrofulous and cutaneous nature.

Trade with South America.

A correspondent of the Hamilton *Spectator* is of opinion that the trade of the Dominion with South America, might be considerably extended. He says:

There are many articles besides lumber that Canada might export with decided advantage, at the present moment at least, over the United States. I will mention a few: Sewing machines, the use of which is becoming general in South America; furniture, carriages, carts, waggons, agricultural implements, and machines of all kinds; carpenters' tools veneers, grass and garden seeds, butter, cheese, hams, lard, burning oils, of which an immense quantity is consumed in those countries; candles, soap, biscuits. The first might be considerably augmented, were it necessary for my object.

Vessels of 800 tons register burthen might be loaded in the Bay of Hamilton, and dispatched by the way of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the River Platte, Montevideo, or Buenos Ayres, the cargo sold, and a return cargo made up, half in the latter places, with hides, and the other half in Brazil, with sugar, coffee, cigars, etc. Should this return cargo require too large a capital at the disposal of the consigner, the vessel can be partly filled up with wood or hides on freight to Boston or New York.

The round voyage can be made in six, seven or eight months, according to the luck of the vessel in encountering favorable or adverse winds. The route itself is one of the safest of the great highways of the ocean.

The States I have alluded to have already a very large trade with England, France, Germany, and the United States; and an immense European capital is already invested in them, in commerce, railroads, steamboats and banks. It would not be initiating a new trade with unknown countries. The Anglo Saxon race is already busy in those regions opening up and developing their wonderful natural wealth.

In is summary of commercial news the *European Mail* says:—

The activity in the Sugar market, which we announced in our last, has been revived. At the commencement of the week there was a partial lull, without any giving way of prices, however; but the receipt within the last few days of further unfavorable news from Cuba, and the serious view that is generally entertained of the course affairs are likely to take in that island, has revived the excitement, and sugar has gone up during the week from 1s to 1s 6d. Little or no Havana sugar is to be had, but the operations have been large in the lower class Manilas.

The cotton market is thus referred to by the same journal:—

We learn by letter from Bombay, dated January 23, that previous estimates of the crops are confirmed, with one important exception, viz., that of Dharwar, from which a considerable increase had up to that time been anticipated, which excess was to have made up for the deficiency from other districts, and thus to have brought the whole quantity to a par with the growth of the previous year. But now we are told that a species of blight has appeared in two forms; the one causes the juice to exude from the stem, until the plant withers, the other causes the leaves to turn yellow, and the flowers to dry up and tumble off without coming to seed, and the plants appear as if burnt up. The damage done is variously estimated at 25 to 50 per cent. The estimated deficiency of old cotton in Bombay at the commencement of this year as compared with last year is 150,000 to 200,000 bales. Telegrams from Bombay to Feb. 17 quote new Oomrawattee cotton at 265 rupees, equal to 9½d; from Kurrachee on Feb. 16, new Scinde is quoted at 8½d; and from Calcutta on Feb. 18, new Bengal is quoted at 7½d per lb., cost and freight. From all these places a considerable advance is quoted in the value of shirtings, bringing prices there nearly if not quiet on a par with present Manchester value.

Military Preparations in Europe.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives a picture of the present actual stage of military preparation in Europe, which shows that it is "without parallel in the world." Five continental nations have five and a half millions of men either ready to march to-morrow, or to follow at short intervals. Those are the *forces* of the first class continental powers, and do not include Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, Belgium, Holland, or the Scandinavian nations. This immense number, moreover, only embraces the more active elements, and not the outsiders, who, it is considered, would be pretty certain to be called on if war should last two or three years, a contingency that would swell the sum, according to the estimate of the *Times*, to ten millions armed men. Five millions armed men. Five millions and a half of men already withdrawn from the work of productive industry, with the possibility, in the event of war, of the horde of consumers being swollen to ten millions. The imagination is staggered at this stupendous enumeration; but the numbers, vast as they are, are practically multiplied at least five fold in their capacity for destruction by the wonderful inventions and improvements which have been made in musketry, artillery, and all kinds of arms, in carriage, in facilities of transportation and other points formerly unknown. It has been a favorite delusion of the idolaters of material progress that civilization is steam, gas, railroads, and electricity; but side by side with the triumphs of peaceful invention or rather far ahead of them, is the "art of human destruction," which the *Times* truly says "has for many years been allowed to take precedence over all other arts. It has been studied with greater skill and made the subject of the most costly experiments." Here, then, in the heart of Europe, the centre and capital of the world's civilization, stand five millions and a half of men armed with weapons made to carry as far and as accurately, and to fire as rapidly as possible, and thus to produce the utmost attainable destruction of human life. What an inconsistent being is man! What an anomaly in the whole animated creation! The fruits of his creative energies are blasted, ere they have fully ripened, by his appetite for destruction! With one hand he rears the temple of civilization, and with the other he pulls it down. Unlike the animals, he is involved in deadly struggles with those who are not his natural enemies, and whose slaughter is not demanded by any of his appetites. These five and a half million of European soldiers, who are now standing ready to rend each other at the word of command, have no hatred at each other; no interest except in peace; do not desire to be where they are. Even their monarchs profess to wish for peace, and probably are sincere in their profession; but mutual jealousies have induced them all to arm, and thus Europe is covered all over with enormous heaps of combustibles, which any stray spark may set on fire, and involve the Old World in the horrors of a universal conflagration. Alas! why will the many thus allow the few to dispose of them for life and for death!

Correspondence.

Mining Lands.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR,—Knowing your willingness at all times to publish anything relating to mining, I would beg a small corner in your paper for the following:—I would not have troubled you with this, only we are tired waiting for the settlement of this much talked of No. 9, in the 9th concession of Marmora. We expected a commissioner here long ago to investigate the matter, but we are still in the same fix. I must say that the selfish views expressed by some of our hon. members of selling the lot by auction has disappointed not only me, but all the old miners whom I talked to on the subject; they must surely forget that the working man's time is money, and the only capital he possesses is his hard labor. I don't say this because I am interested in the above lot, but wherever there is a good claim discovered on Crown land, we will have No. 9 acted over and over again. Any amount of applicants and humbugs who would never come to see us unless they should hear of somebody who got gold, then you may expect lots of company the next fine day that comes, (these fellows likes fine weather) then you will hear of the scientific names of rocks, the vast mineral resources of our back country, the rich deposits, the leguite and the dolomite, the dog rock and the magnetic rock, the felspar and bitter spar, and all the other rocks and spars too numerous to mention.—They can show you exactly where to sink to strike the main lede, that you are only working on a spur. Now I believe scientific men are useful members of Society, and their work looks well on paper. I should like to be posted in geology myself, and have a good Government appointment, I guess it would pay better than prospecting in Marmora. With all due respect for the above gentlemen, I would like to ask them one question.—Was it that class of men that found out California, British Columbia, Australia, New Zealand, or any of the known gold fields? Was it scientific men that found these places? I say, no; it was the pick and-shovel-man; the hard working miner, who went in and dug, and explored, and endured all the privations, and finally succeeded in finding the hidden treasure. And now, these very men, who are able and willing to do all this, are to be driven out of the county; the land that they have explored and made valuable by their hard labor, is to be put up and sold by auction to the highest bidder. This was what I heard some men say was the most liberal mining law in the world; but these men could not have seen the Mining Act of New Zealand or Australia. In the Province of Otago, New Zealand, in 1862, the Government had offered, in addition to a double claim (which the prospector was entitled to), one thousand pounds sterling to any party who would discover a payable gold field ten miles distance from any of the known fields then working. And in the colony of Victoria, Australia, in 1847–8, that Government voted fifty thousand pounds for prospecting purposes, in fitting out companies. I was in one of these exploring companies myself at that time.

I don't wish to find any fault with our new Mining Bill, it may work well, and I hope it will. The only thing I see wrong, is this auction business; but then, perhaps, the Ontario funds are getting low; the Treasurer may want a few more toad skins. If this is the case, I say, for one, go in boys, sell to the highest bidder; and if that don't supply their wants I have some things left, such as a shovel, three picks, a prospecting pan, a frying pan, a billy, a rocker or cradle, a pair of blankets, and two three-legged stools; all these, with my shanty, I am willing to give, as I am going to a warm climate and won't want them, and some of the Honorable members might like to try their hands at prospecting when they see how well it pays. I forgot to state above, with regard to the license in New Zealand and Australia; they are the same as ours—five dollars, or one pound sterling a year—and after a mining district is proclaimed all lands in that district to be withdrawn from sale.

As far as I can ascertain from the men working on No. 9, they are willing to take their claims; that is, the man who made the first payable discovery, to have a prospecting claim, and the others to take theirs in rotation, as they are staked. I am sure this would be satisfactory, and meet with the general approbation of all concerned. By inserting the above you will greatly oblige

AN OLD MINER.

Malone, March 5th, 1869.

Nova Scotia Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR,—I fear you will be putting me down as a person not sufficiently conscientious in the matter of keeping promises. But the fact is I am extremely busy, and have been so for some time back, so that I didn't find time to write you. I have, however, tried to keep you posted in the leading *troubles* down here, by sending you a bundle or two of papers of all shades of politics. If you have read them carefully, you will be able to comprehend the situation about as well as anybody down here, and, perhaps, better than the Editors themselves. Of course, politics form the subject of conversation just now among wise men and fools, drunk men and sober. Only the other evening I met a man so far gone with politics, or something else, that, though he had never seen me before, he accosted me with the question "Don't you think Howe will go in?" Of course I *hoped* so, and, perhaps, the wish being father of the thought, *believed so*, and answered accordingly, to the great gratification of my interrogator, who turning round to his friend to convey the glad tidings that "here was another gentleman who believed as he did," gave me an opportunity to escape. The Hon. Joseph Howe is now up in Hants County among his constituents. The first movement on the political chess board took place about a week or ten days ago. A number of vigorous lunged Presidents and *Vices* of the redoubtable Repeal League followed the grey headed old sinner up to Hants, with the avowed purpose, so far as actions can show a purpose, of crushing their single-handed opponent by mere force of numbers. But they haven't done it so far. "There is life in the old dog yet," and it will require an unlimited number of yelping curs to silence the old Nova Scotian Mastiff. The opposition to his election will be powerful, well organized, determined and unscrupulous. Fifty thousand dollars of "secret service" money was voted to the Government during the last session of our Local Legislature, and I have no doubt but a large portion of the same will find its way into Hants County the next month or so. It is most abominable that this system of bribery should prevail so extensively at our elections. It is, I believe, one of the grand causes of corruption and dishonesty among 'regular politicians.'—Elections cost them so much that they very naturally, though very dishonorably, endeavor to repay themselves whenever a good opportunity offers itself. It is very probable that, notwithstanding the fierce opposition, the immense personal influence of Howe may carry him through the contest in triumph. There is no denying this fact, that he led the public opinion of Nova Scotia against Confederation, and turned many strong unionists against the measure, besides a large number of careless persons who would have fallen into line if Howe had not called them into the opposition camp. One of his present most influential political enemies, Dr. McLean, of Shubenacadie, Hants County, is a perverted unionist, whose perversion was the work of Joe. Even the opposition candidate, Goudge, was a unionist a year or two ago, and stands among the number of the great orator's proselytes. The charge is brought against Howe, in the most bitterly vituperative manner imaginable, that he has "*deserted the ship.*"—This is the cant phrase among the Repealers for his last somersault. But, Joe, with that air of innocent sarcasm, with which he sometimes cuts so deeply, has propounded this very pertinent question. "Who is the best judge of the proper time to desert the sinking ship, the captain, or the cook and other under-strappers?" The point of this question is pretty broad one way, but it is extremely sharp in the other direction. There has been brought to light since the Hants campaign began, a fact that ran a great risk of being forgotten, if the occasion for bringing it again to light did not procure that effect, viz: That the whole Repeal party have changed their policy by one of those gradual and imperceptible transitions which sometimes take place in public opinion. The present Local Government and the members for Ottawa were elected by the people to give the Union a fair trial, if a Repeal could not be secured; and one or two violent cities, who would have Union upon no consideration, were defeated by more moderate men. But how stands the matter now? The Repeal League, which assumes to be the concentrated essence of the wisdom of Bluenose *Anti-ism* won't have Union upon any terms. No! the sun may stand still in his course; the fog may depart for a whole week from the harbor of Halifax, and no cloud appear for a whole day in the sky, but the accursed yoke of Canadian tyranny must no longer gall the necks of Nova Scotian freemen. This is how matters now stand, and if Joseph doesn't whip up the poor anti nags, it will be something unprecedented in the history of our Eastern politicians. Of course, there is no certainty how matters may go on election day. There are any amount of rumors reaching us regarding public opinion in the County of Hants, but they are so contradictory that much faith cannot be put in them. One of Howe's great fortes is his imperturbable good humor. He never looses his temper. An example I would hold up as worthy of imitation by some other politicians with whom I am acquainted. Our political giant goes to the contest with the determination not to loose his temper, even though he may loose his election. If electors exhibited a like philosophy there would be fewer broken heads about polling booths than are to be seen sometimes.

I had purposed taking up one or two other points, but this communication is already, I fear, more lengthy than interesting. I shall therefore wind up for the present, while I remain

Yours very truly,
VOX.

Halifax, March 3rd, 1869.

News from Europe.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Suley moved for a committee on Mall contracts with the United States.

The Marquis of Hartington, Post Master General, said the contracts was completed by the late Government, and to break it would be a breach of faith. He added, that the present service was satisfactory.

Mr. Lowe deprecated, and Mr. Hunt supported the contact.

The House divided, and the motion was adopted by the following vote. For a committee, 115; against, 86.

LONDON, March 13.—The news to-day is meagre. Mr. Miall, liberal, has been elected member of the House of Commons from Bedford in place of Mr. Ripley.

MADRID, March 14.—In the Constituent Cortes last week Minister Sagosta asked for power to raise 25,000 recruits, which he said was necessary to complete the army. After a long debate the majority of the Cortes voted in favor of granting the power to the ministry, but resolutions were passed declaring that in the future military conscription should be discontinued.

A demonstration was made to-day by the people of this city against conscription.

Another insurrectionary attempt is reported. No particulars received.

BERLIN, March 14.—A motion was made in the North German Parliament that departments of war, marine, foreign affairs and commerce, with a ministers at the head of each, be established for the Confederation.

LONDON, March 15.—A deputation, with the Mayor of Dublin at its head, proceeded to Windsor Castle this p. m., and presented to the Queen a petition praying for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

A despatch from Lisbon reports that the ship 'Harpswell,' which sailed from Havre on November 29th, for New York, was abandoned at sea. Her captain and crew were saved and landed at Lisbon.

LONDON, March 15.—The Duke of Montspensier declares that he does not seek the Spanish throne, that should he be chosen King he will accept the crown, but he wishes that the question of this election may not be made a pretext for a civil war.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons last night, a bill was introduced by the Solicitor General to repeal certain tests and alter certain statutes affecting the constitution of the Ministers of Oxford and Cambridge, was debated at length, and after much opposition was read for a second time.

LONDON, March 16.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in the eastern part of Lancashire this morning. No damage was done.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the Mayor of Dublin appeared at the bar and presented petitions praying for the establishment of religious equality in Ireland, and that amnesty and pardon be granted to all Fenians.

In reply to a question from Mr. Torrens, the House was informed by Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of Foreign Department that the Government would soon bring in a bill establishing a uniform and permanent law of extradition.

LONDON, March 16.—By orders received from Paris, all soldiers and sailors, who were recruited in the year 1862, have been discharged from the military and naval departments.

VIENA, March 16.—The Riechsrath is strongly in favor of the proposal recently made by the Goverument, to subject the Landwehr to the regular military authorities.

MADRID, March 16.—In the Constitutional Cortes yesterday, a motion was made by a Republican member, that the Cortes take ground in favor of legalizing civil marriages, and several Republicans spoke in support of the motion. At the conclusion of the debate it was announced that the Government intended to introduce a bill on that subject.

A discussion arose concerning conscriptions and the recent popular demonstrations against it. Ministers Sagosta, Topete, and Prim, accused Orense and Pierrad of making speeches to the people on Sunday last, subversive of the Government. Orense was charged with inciting the people to oppose the authority of the Cortes, and Pierrad wasa cused of exhorting soldiers to disobey the orders of their officers.

A violent scene ensued in the Cortes. The exasperation of both parties rendered discussion impracticable, and after a few words from Deputy Figuras, pledging the Republican party, whatever its political desires might be, to submit to the decision of the Constituent Cortes, the subject was dropped, and soon afterwards the sitting was adjourned.

LONDON, March 17, 1:20 p. m.—Bonds quiet at 83⅜; Stocks steady; I C 97; Erie 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 17, 1:20 p. m.—Cotton quiet; Uplands 12 to 12¼; Orleans 12¼ to 12⅝; Lard firm at 75s 6d; Pork firm at 100s; Bacon 62s 6d; Clover seed 46s.

American Despatches.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President to-day, nominated to the Senate, and they were immediately confirmed, George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, as Secretary of Treasury; Hamilton Fish, of New York, as Secretary of State; Gen. John A. Rowlins, Secretary of War; E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, Minister to France.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The *Times* special says: Among the nominations for prominent foreign missions that have been virtually decided upon, are the following:—Major General Daniel E. Sickles, Minister to Mexico; Horace Rubler, of Wisconsin, Minister to Switzerland; Gen. Palmers, of New York, Minister to Sweden and Germany. Information has been received that Hamilton Fish accepts the office of Secretary of State. Among important subjects in which action will be taken by the Senate before its final adjournment, is the treaty in reference to the 'Alabama' claims, which is now on the table of that body.

President Grant has already indicated his views on this question and the treaty will of course be unanimously rejected.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—General Butler to-day introduced to Secretary Boutwell a colored man from New Orleans, named Janbert, and recommended him for appointment as assessor of internal revenue in that city. Janbert said he did not desire the office from pecuniary considerations, but merely to test the disposition of the party in power as to the rights of his race.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Fla., March 13.—The insurgent leaders propose concentrating their forces and establishing a seat of government at Mayari or some town in the jurisdiction of Santiago.

Aid is soon expected from Yucatan and other places.

Advices from Neuvitas to the 9th inst. have been received.

The insurgent representatives in the Assembly of the Central department have decreed the absolute abolition of slavery. All patriots are however, to be indemnified for losses of slaves. The freedom may become soldiers or remain in the country and cultivate the land.

An iron-clad with Armstrong guns on board for the insurgents had been slighted off Green Key, and Spanish cruisers leave immediately.

AUGUSTA, 14.—Dr. Dorden, who killed Charles Wallace, editor of the *Clipper*, was taken from jail at Warrentin last night by a party of disguised men, who took him some distance from the town when they shot and killed him.

HAVANA, 14.—Official despatches report that a battle had taken place at Mayoro, the headquarters of the rebellious in the Eastern Department. The Government accounts state that a column of 500 regulars, supported by heavy artillery, have carried the fortifications of Lacani and captured the town, which was defended by 2,000 insurgents. No rebel version of the affair has yet been received.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—A report from Fort Lyon states that Gen. Custar was captured about eight days since while out on a scouting expedition. No particulars.

HAVANA, March 15.—Mexican advices state that a church in Zacatecas was struck by lightning on the 9th inst. and destroyed; one hundred persons were buried in the ruins.

The *Sun's* special says:—Indications now are the Senate will repeal the Tenure of Office Law absolutely, by probably five majority.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Miss Van Lerr, the loyal woman of Richmond, who rendered inestimable service to our army during its operations before that city, was yesterday appointed Post Mistress of that place by order of the President.

The nomination of Gen. Longstreet as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, has not yet been fully considered in Committee, but very considerable opposition to it is organizing in the Senate.

HAVANA, March, 16.—The insurgents in the neighborhood of Lagua la Grande, number 1,500, and are under command of an American, named Rudolphe Pale, formerly in the Confederate service, and lately a clerk in the mercantile house of Bishop, in Calbarlew.

Skirmishes have taken place at Bace, near Neuvitas, and at Polririla. Two fights occured within forty-eight hours; in one of which according to Government accounts, 176 insurgents were killed. No report of these engagements have been received from the Cuban side.

Forty rebel prisoners have arrived here from Bernedias. The rebels who were defeated at Mayari, are moving towards Holguin.

The *Diario* says that wealthy planters and merchants are dissatisfied with the abolition proclamation issued by the insurgents in the Central Department.

A steam transport has arrived from Barcelona with 1,000 Spanish troops. There is great military activity in the central and eastern departments. Skirmishes between the troops and the rebels are reported in various quarters of the Island; but no serious engagement seems to have taken place.

NEW YORK, March 17.—South American news is as follows:—

By a junction of the Liberals and Conservatives, Mosqueras chance of election in Colombia are better than ever.

Heavy earthquake shocks continue along the Peruvian coast and interior.

Yellow fever prevails in Peru, and is very severe in Arica.

Earthquake shocks occur very frequently in Chili.

President Miltgerejoz' murder was recently attempted, and he has made it the pretext for suspending the constitution of Bolivia, and declaring himself Dictator.

HAVANA, March 16.—The following has been received from Mexico:—Col. Meyer, formerly of the United States army, was arrested on a charge of attempting to carry over his regiment to the rebel General Negrete. Many officers who acted under Negrete have been captured and shot. Frequent arrests are made in the City of Mexico of persons alleged to be implicated in revolutionary plots. Wealthy capitalists, representing millions of property, are emigrating from the country.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION

Morning Express going West,	8.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West,	7.25 P. M.
Mixed Train going West,	11.20 A. M.
Morning Express going East,	11.20 A. M.
Night Express going East,	11.40 P. M.
Mixed Train going East,	10.30 P. M.

Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday at 8.00 A. M.

Montreal Time.

New Advertisements.

Sugar for Sale—W. H. & I. B. Graham.
A Good Chance for Investment—Wm. Judd.
Non-Resident Lands for Sale—Robt M. Roy.
Lost—J. Garner.
Farm for Sale—Geo. H. Labey.
Fishery Notice—Chas. Wilkins.
Insolvent Notice—Geo. D. Dickson.
Insolvent Notice—J. Parker Thomas.
Ontario College, Picton.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
JANUARY, 1869.

MR. SHEPARD is now on a collecting tour through the County, and it is expected that all persons in any way indebted to this establishment will be prepared to pay their accounts when presented. The Publisher hopes that as many as can will either call and pay or send by mail the amount of their indebtedness, so as to avoid the expense of a personal call.

IMMIGRATION.—Hon. Mr. Chapais, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. M. C. Cameron, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, are in Ottawa. The Immigration Conference consists of these gentlemen.

DEATH OF W. J. CROKE, M. P.—Telegrams has been received in Ottawa announcing the death of W. J. Croke, M. P. for Richmond, Nova Scotia, on the 10th instant, at his residence, Arichat. He was disposed to support the Government, but belonged to the Repeal party.

GOOD ADVICE.—The New York *Times* says:—"It is not so easy to say how the *Alabama* claims should be settled as it is to say how they should *not* be settled. For instance, we should certainly *not fight* over them. And again, for example, we should not indulge in *threats* on their account."

MILITIA CLOTHING.—The *Volunteer Review* says:—After the stock of Militia clothing and appointments at present in Government stores is exhausted, no more will be obtained, so that members of the force will in future have to apply to private parties for articles of outfit.

CRIMINAL LUNACY.—A man named Thos. Long, from 3rd concession of Tyendinaga, set fire to his barn last night and burned it down, with a quantity of hay and fifteen sheep, not one of the poor animals having escaped. He has been for the last three years labouring under mental derangement, but was committed as a dangerous lunatic to-day by the Police Magistrate.

LIBEL SUITS.—Our friend Summerville, of the Dundas *True Banner*, is likely to have his hands full for some time. In addition to getting a thrashing from a Town Councillor of that ambitious little town, he is now sued for $500 damages by the Mayor of Dundas, for reflections on his conduct as a magistrate, with regard to a decision on a "Toll-gate-Penny case."

DIVISION COURT.—The Division Court held to day in Belleville, is supposed to be unprecedented in the number of cases that came up for trial, and in the number of the legal fraternity present. There were no less than 162 cases besides confessions, and 25 lawyers to attend to them. This gives about 6½ cases to each lawyer, which, from a legal stand point, is considered a very healthy average.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.—A statement of the Post Office Saving Bank account for February, published in the *Gazette* on the 13th inst., shows that the amount on deposit has increased during the month from $581,000 to $628,000, or the sum of over forty-seven thousand dollars. The amount withdrawn from deposit in February was about twenty thousand dollars.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.—An extra *Gazette* published on Saturday last, contains a proclamation calling the Parliament for the Dominion together for the despatch of business, on Thursday, the 15th day of April next. The delay in calling the Parliament together has been caused by the prolonged negotiations in reference to the North West, and no doubt the settlement of the Nova Scotia difficulty. Reasons sufficient to satisfy the country.

THE QUEBEC SHOOTING.—The Coroner's Jury empanelled to investigate the cause of the death of Ensign Whittaker, of the 53rd Regiment, stationed in Quebec, returned the following verdict: "That Frederick Charles Whittaker came to his death on the 10th March inst., from a pistol shot wound on the left temple from the hands of John Henry Chaloner." A telegram from Quebec says: "The verdict meets with general approval, as showing the dislike of the public here to stigmatize the action of young Chaloner as a wilful murderer. It is reported, although little is known on the subject, that Miss Chaloner, is in a very precarious condition—laid up with brain fever."

THIEVING.—The Trenton *Courier* says: "Mr. Graham, Chief constable, has been making a raid on the premises of Lyman and Simon Palmyteer in Sidney. He found nine bags bearing the mark of several farmers and on a second visit found another lot. These parties have been suspected of visiting the barns of Sidney farmers and helping themselves to grain, &c. They managed to clear out, and were traced from Belleville to the neighborhood of Port Hope."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Bigelow, wife of Mr. Geo. Bigelow, of Millbridge, died very suddenly on Friday evening, the 5th inst.—After performing her daily labor, she remarked that she did not feel so well as she had for sometime past. Immediately after, Dr. Knight, of ElDorado, was sent for; but before he arrived she expired. On the Doctor's arrival, after explanation, he pronounced the case Apoplexy, caused from Hypertrophy of the left Ventrical of the heart.

CLERK OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The Toronto papers announce the appointment of JAMES ROSS, Esq., of Belleville, as Clerk of the Executive Council, in place of John Shuter Smith, Esq., resigned. The Ministry has made choice of a gentleman well qualified for the position; and though a matter of regret that the appointment will necessitate the removal of Mr. Ross from this town, we congratulate him upon having been appointed to so responsible a position, and trust that he may be long spared to fulfil its duties.

IMPORTANT LAW SUIT.—Intelligence arrived in Quebec on the 15th inst., by cable, of a decision by Privy Council, of the celebrated Evanturel will case. The case had occupied the law courts here for a number of years, the grounds of the dispute being the omission of certain formalities in drawing up the will of the late Mrs. Evanturel, leaving some £12,000 to her son, Hon. F. Evanturel, and £1,000 to each of his sisters. The latter contested the will, and the Privy Council has decided in favor of the brother.

TRAINS DELAYED.—We understand the mixed train from the East due here at 11 o'clock a. m., went off the track near Tyendinaga Station this morning. The morning express which was a short distance behind, had to lay up at Napanee until the track is cleared, and the express going east is delayed at Shannonville for the same cause. It was expected that the track would be clear about five o'clock this afternoon.

CHANCERY SITTINGS.—The following is a list of the Chancery Spring Sittings for 1869, as finally settled and agreed upon by the Judges:—

The Hon. Vice-Chancellor Mowat,

Ottawa	Tuesday	April	27
Cornwall	Friday	"	30
Brockville	Friday	May	7
Kingston	Tuesday	"	18
Belleville	Friday	"	21
Peterboro	Friday	"	28
Lindsay	Monday	"	31

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A lad named Peter Elevier, says the *Mercury*, about eleven years of age, who lived with Mr. John Bateman, of Rawdon, was found lying dead, head downwards in the well on the premises, on Monday, the 7th inst. It is supposed he fell in while endeavouring to recover the pail, as it was found to have slipped off the hook of the pole used to dip water from the well. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts returned. He was buried in Tuller's grave-yard, Madoc, on Wednesday, 10th inst.

STEAM YACHT.—We understand that C. J. Starling, Esq., has now in course of building, a steam yacht, which is expected to be ready for use about the middle of May. It is to be 35 feet in length, 8 foot beam, propelled by feathering paddles, and will have a tasteful awning. The engine is six horse power, with oscillating cylinders. It is being built at Toronto, under the superintendence of Herbert Roberts, Esq., late of the Royal Navy, and will combine comfort with neatness and safety with speed. It will be a great acquisition to the craft of our beautiful bay. We understand it will be named after its enterprising owner, "The Starling."

ROUGE EXCLUSIVENESS.—A cotemporary says: *Le Canadien*, of Quebec, makes it a matter of bitter reproach to Sir George E. Cartier that, while in London, he has occupied himself with the promotion of emigration so that through his instrumentality the Province of Quebec may expect to be favoured with a phalanx of English, Irish, and Scotch, who, profiting by the railway works about to be undertaken, will settle upon the Crown lands and fix themselves permanently in the country. For these, and other similarly good reasons, *Le Canadien* thinks that an explosion of popular indignation—he calls it sarcastical "satisfaction"—will not be very far away in the future. Is it a rebellion that our contemporary contemplates? It sounds something like it.

COLLEGE EXHIBITIONS.—Hilary Term of Albert College will close on the 31st instant. Tuesday Evening, the 30th, the Matriculating class will speak original essays. Wednesday, the 31st, the Gownsmen will deliver articles of their own composition, controversial and independent. As usual, music will be supplied by the ladies of Alexandra College, under the direction of Prof. Crozier. To aid Prof. Bell in procuring apparatus for analysis and tests in his department. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged each evening. This is an enterprise that we trust will have the hearty support of our townsmen, and we have no doubt they will feel well paid for their attendance at the exhibitions.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869.—We have received this Annual, and have perused it with much pleasure. It contains a beautiful frontispiece of colored flowers, and is full of illustrations of the most choice flowers. We recommend all who admire a garden and wish to cultivate the most choice and rare flowers to send for seeds to Mr. James Vick, the celebrated florist, of Rochester, N. Y., who annually publishes an illustrated catalogue of his bulbs, seeds, roots, &c., with prices attached, which is enough to gratify the amateur horticulturist. Mr. Vick imports only the finest quality of plants, and grows whole acres of very superior flowers. He thus enables you to produce, at a trifling cost, a garden that becomes of necessity your honest pride and the envy of the neighborhood. Send ten cents to Vick for his catalogue, with its full directions for planting, &c., and our word for it you will be charmed with the result.

FIRE AT NAPANEE.—A fire occurred at Napanee on Monday, March 16th, about half past ten o'clock, by which a frame building on Dundas Street, belonging to Messrs. Webster & Boyes, carriage makers, was consumed. Part of the building was occupied by them as a store-room for unfinished work, a large quantity of which being stored in the garret was burned. They were insured in the British American Insurance Company—on the stock $100, and on the building $200—which will not cover their loss. The upper story was occupied by the Misses Wales, as a dwelling and milliner shop. They lost nearly all their clothing, jewellery, &c., $70 in cash and only escaped in their night clothes. Insured for $200 on goods. Mrs. Howes occupied the ground floor as a grocery. Her goods and effects were nearly all saved.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.—A gentleman famous as awriter, was recently caught in a shower of rain, without an umbrella, and took refuge under a portico of a handsome dwelling. Immediately after he had taken the position, a window was opened, and a lovely female face appeared, which seemed to beam with sympathy and anxiety. She soon retired and sent him an umbrella by a servant. He fell desperately in love, and thinking from her anxious looks that the feeling was reciprocated, he called on her next morning, sent up his card, and gave into her own hand a very costly umbrella he had purchased in place of the old and shabby one he had borrowed, and then wound up all by making a profession of love. The young lady, without noticing the exchange that had been made, perceiving how her act had been misinterpreted, naively replied, 'I feel it to be my duty to undeceive you, sir. At the time of the shower I was anxiously expecting a gentleman, who is very dear to me, who wished to see me in private, and my only motive in sending you the umbrella was to get you off the steps.'

DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE?—To business men of every class this is a question of no little importance; as total failure or perfect success is often the issue. A young man just emancipated from parental control, is about to embark in business on his own account. He has a good stock of merchandise on hand for sale, but being only a beginner he has little patronage. What should he do? Why, advertise. If nobody knows him let him make himself known. A newspaper advertisement judiciously drawn up, and if necessary, neatly illustrated, and given to a proper medium, will often suffice to make success almost certain. A good advertisement will ring louder than any bell, and is the staff of life in trade, just as bread is the staff of human life. Advertising enables the business man to place his goods before the eyes of thousands who otherwise would never know of their existence or that of the owner. It is well known to most of our successful merchants that liberal advertising not only pays, but is indispensible to the economical and successful working of their establishments. There are innumerable living instances amongst us where colossal fortunes have been realized by timely and judicious appeals for patronage through the newspaper and periodical press, whilst it would be difficult to find an instance in which it failed to pay.

Important Legal Decision.

HON. ROBT. READ vs. A. L. SMITH.—In this case it will be remembered the title to a very valuable property on Taylor's Hill, in this town, was in litigation. At the Chancery Sitting here some time ago, a decree was made in favor of the Plaintiff, from this decision the Defendant appealed, which appeal has been dismissed by the Court of Error and Appeal with costs; thus confirming the titles held under the Hon. Robt. Read, and the late C. G. LeVesconte, Esq.

—$3,000 was missing from the store of a Mr. Hudgins, in Guelph, a few days since. His creditors suspected something wrong, and sent Hudgins to jail; while there his wife who had the money ran away with one of the clerks.

Crown Land Policy.

The Kingston *News* says:—

"The Crown Land Policy in the Province of Quebec is so much behind the age, that the journals take the opportunity to institute comparisons between Upper and Lower Canada in this respect, in order to spur the government to a more liberal land policy. It is somewhat flattering to the Legislature of Ontario, and to the public spirit animating the people of this province to find that the Lower Canadians award the palm of superior practicability to the land legislation of Upper Canada. In Lower Canada, notwithstanding the professions of the administration for the encouragement of colonization on the wild lands, a price of forty cents an acre is charged for lands, in the most inaccessible parts of the province, and the purchase is hampered with conditions, and an absurd uncertainty as to title. Vast tracts of land in Lower Canada are yet unoccupied and are likely to be, except in the vicinity of the Intercolonial Railway, unless the Government enter upon a more liberal policy. The interests of the Dominion, with which the interests of Upper Canada are so intimately bound up, require a rapid extension of the cultivable area in all the provinces, and it is to be hoped that something efficient will speedily be done in Lower Canada to promote immigration and settlement."

We should like to see that liberal policy referred to by the *News*, extended to other parts of Canada, than that of the Muskoka territory; unless the Commissioner of Crown Lands runs away with the idea that there is no land fit for settlement in any other part of Canada. Take our own County for example. The lands have been out of the market ever since the Commissioner assumed the responsibilities of office; and when a dispute arises, it is with difficulty that he can be got to decide. In short, we are not aware that he has decided any disputed point that has come before him for some time past; and unless he displays more promptitude, we fear he will be buried in his own official documents, for business accumulates amazingly fast in an office like that of the Crown Lands.

There is land in Hastings that should be placed in the market upon as liberal terms as that in Muskoka, when it would not be long ere a large quantity would be located; but there should be no restrictions as to the locality. The running of roads through a wilderness, and then confining the free grants to that line of road, is a mistake. Main roads should be opened and then the whole Township thrown open to settlers, without any reservation. We hope ere long to see this policy adopted and acted upon.

We cannot but come to the conclusion that the Commissioner of Crown Lands is too timid in his policy. He evidently fears that if the lands are sold in the mineral districts, somebody may secure a rich spot and the country lose a few hundred dollars; forgetting that the extra labor created by the proper development of a mine, and the consequent consumption of all kinds of articles, thus enriching the Province much more than the few dollars which might be secured by the present policy of procrastination, which causes so much annoyance and troublesome vexation among prospectors.

Another fear is that settlers may take possession of land which is only fit for lumbering purposes, and the Treasury of the country suffer thereby. This is absurd. Any person who has ever visited the unsettled portions of our back country, must come to the conclusion that those lands which are fit for settlement, are not those which the lumberman desires to obtain and preserve by a long lease. Even if there was some timber upon the land, surely regulations might be established to prevent pretended settlements for the mere purpose of securing timber; and the sooner a policy is adopted by which the available lands now unsettled are thrown into the market, the sooner we shall add to our population. This stand-still policy is becoming irksome, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Richards will move, and give every section of Ontario an opportunity to receive the hard working industrious man, who desires a home in the country.

The Picton Times and Greeley.

In noticing the School Convention held in Picton, Greeley as Editor of the *Times*, says: "We recollect that the Belleville *Intelli-* "*gencer* was very much exercised respecting "Mr. Greeley's views upon this question; "but now when his constituents have en- "dorsed them, we trust our contemporary "will feel easier." It matters little to us what Mr. Greeley's constituents think of him. Their endorsation of his conduct could not affect our position, that he a "brawling liberal," while laying great stress upon his reform principles, did not hesitate to vote power out of the hand of the people, and concentrate it in that of the Government. Don't flatter yourself, Mr. Greeley, that your actions either in Parliament or in the editorial chair, ever gave us any uneasiness, though it shall be our province in connection with other journalists to look after supercilious and egotistical men, like him of Prince Edward, in order that the country may see that professions and practice do not always agree.

Railway Matters.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have had almost insurmountable obstacles to contend with during the last few weeks. Its resources have been severely taxed, and indeed, when we take into consideration the immense quantity of snow which has fallen, the huge drifts which have filled up the cuttings, the frequency and severity of the storms, altogether unexampled since Railways were built in Canada, and we only wonder that the Company has been able to keep the Road open at all. But they have fought the battle well, and have succeeded far beyond what could have been expected. The week just closed has been probably as severe upon the Road as any during the winter. The storm which prevailed here on the 10th was the heaviest and worst experienced on the eastern portion of the line this season. In many places the track was covered to a depth of ten and twelve feet, through which it was impossible for an engine to force it way. To give an idea of the depth of snow, and the obstacles to surmount, it may be mentioned that on the 11th a snow plough with five engines, and one hundred and fifty men, left Point St. Charles to relieve the train which was snowed up near Point St. Clare, and after battling with the snow for four hours, only succeeded in reaching the Lachine Junction, a distance of two miles. The Company in order to assist in keeping the line open, have been obliged to keep special engines with snow-ploughs on the track; these have been constantly employed during the past week, and have rendered good service. On Friday, the 12th, two engines with a van left Cobourg, and cleared the track to Belleville, returning in the afternoon. Another engine with a snow plough left for the east the same day, for a similar purpose.

The morning express coming east from Toronto on the 11th, met with a series of mishaps, and only reached Belleville on the 13th. She had two engines, the leading one having a snow plough. At Duffin's Creek the train encountered a heavy snow bank, and was detained some hours. She left Colborne about six o'clock in the evening, and when about three miles east of that station, while ploughing through the snow in a deep cutting, an axle of the tender of the leading engine broke, throwing the engine off the south side of the track; the engine following was also thrown off, but on the opposite side, and when the train stopped both engines, strange to say, were abreast of each other, with scarcely space between them to admit a man. The track was badly torn up, and some of the cars damaged, but the engines sustained very little injury. The train was going at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, and strange to say, with the exception of one of the firemen being slightly scalded, no one was injured. No. 3 express train, which left Toronto on Thursday, the 11th, overtook the disabled train about midnight, and Nos. 2 and 4, from the east, came upon the ground shortly before morning, making four trains at the scene of the wreck. As the track could not be cleared for some time, the passengers and baggage were transhipped, and there being about four hundred passengers and a large quantity of baggage, the transhipment necessarily occupied considerable time. Mr. Teal, Locomotive Superintendent, Belleville, and Mr. Murphy, Track Superintendent, with an auxiliary car and a gang of men, went up as soon as they heard of the accident, and rendered valuable assistance. They returned on the evening of the of the 12th, having got the disabled engines on the road, and repaired the track.

The Quebec Tragedy.

There are important lessons taught in the Quebec tragedy, which it were well society would learn and profit by. The libertine, who boasts of his easy conquests, and hugs to himself the delusion that seduction is but a pleasant vice, may ply his hellish business successfully for a time, but in the face of that tragedy, and of other similar tragedies which have occurred in Canada within the last few years, he must know that the swift hand of the avenger will be upon him in an hour he knows not of. If he learns the lesson aright, he must know he cannot escape. In the cup which contains the sweetest draught may lurk the deadliest poison. He sows the wind and must reap the whirlwind. Let him understand that he is liable to be tracked like a beast of prey and shot down like a dog, and, perchance, the cultivated libertine may not be so ready to trifle with the affections of those whose purity and spotless fame are of far more account than life itself. Let him know that while the law is inadequate to punish such a dark crime as Whittaker was guilty of, he is liable to be sent into the presence of his Maker without a moment's warning, by the hands of those whom he has wronged, and the lesson taught in the Qeebec tragedy may not wholly be lost upon him.

There is another lesson taught by this sanguinary drama, which we would fain hope will not be lost sight of. Society has too long tolerated these cultivated libertines. Though their character be well known they find ready ingress to the most polished circles. They have no difficulty in obtaining introductions to the fairest and best and purest daughters of the land. They are invited to balls and to parties, to boat-rides and to pic-nics, and are admitted into the privacy of the domestic circle without the slightest hesitation. They walk the streets with proud and defiant air, boasting of their conquests, and gloating over their future prospects, and Madam bows low and condescendingly as they pass her by. Society, by tolerating these polished scoundrels, by the protection which it throws around them, invites rather than repels their advances. Will this tragedy convey no warning to mothers and fathers? Will they not be more watchful over the innocent and trusting hearts given them to guard and protect? Will they not put up such a barrier between them and the seducer, as will shut the latter out from Society altogether? Give them a wide sweep when you pass them by, bar your doors against them, spurn them from your presence as you would the most poisonous reptile that crawls, and society will be purer for it, your daughters will be safer, and there will be fewer tragedies like that of Quebec to record.

Another lesson we learn is this, that the law is inadequate to the punishment of seduction. To set a money value upon woman's virtue is an utter absurdity; to ask a father or mother to accept pecuniary compensation for an outrage which is worse than death itself, is solemn mockery. Let the law be so altered as to make seduction a crime of the most heinous character, as it virtually is, and let the seducer know that for indulgence in his "pleasant vices," he subjects himself to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for ten years or a lifetime, and he will not be so ready to place himself within the power of the law.

The crime of which Whittaker was guilty was of the most aggravated character, and although we cannot justify the act of the wronged brother, there can be no sympathy felt for the libertine. The universal public verdict is, "served him right," and while we cannot find fault with that verdict, we cannot justify a man taking the law into his own hands. Let the crime of seduction be made a penal one, and let society put its ban upon the libertine, and there will be little cause for such terrible tragedies as Quebec witnessed a few days ago.

Demand for more Grit Journals.

It has often been a source of disappointment and vexation to young Grit politicians, particularly in towns and villages, on finding that the press did not put so high an estimate upon their talent and worth as they did upon themselves. To punish such audacity is the next thought that suggests itself, and an opposition journal is threatened; money is invested, the concern runs for a time as the mere mouth-piece of a few who try to control and lead a party, then sinks into a third rate country paper. This feeling is not confined to men in local communities, but extends itself to the great men of the party, when they find they can no longer lead and control the country journal. As an evidence we have the great *Globe* attempting to drill the faithful into harness, by calling upon them to establish opposition papers in towns and counties where the Reform journal dares to play upon any other string, than that provided by the man who holds the helm in the *Globe* office. It is amusing to read the *Globe's* lament over the fact that it no longer is director in chief of the Reform press of Canada. After reading its patrons a homily upon their duty to the local press which faithfully support the *Globe*, it whines out a lament that "in a "few counties, which might be named, "where there ought to be ample support "for a good Reform paper, nothing of the "kind is to be found. At some important "points there is only a nominal Reform "paper under the control of some man with "an office from either the Federal or the "Local Government, and that paper "is doing its little best to carry a few "Reformers over to the Coalition camp." This simply means that there are Reform journals which prefer their country to the constant cry of party, when that cry is as meaningless as at present. Parties are combined for a great purpose; and it does not follow that because one man thought proper to separate himself from that combination that the whole should be overturned to gratify this one man's vanity and ambition. Still the *Globe* has its followers and admirers in every town. Our own is not an exception, for it has been in contemplation ever since the last election to establish another paper, to play the part of the great agitator, in a small way, for a smaller people. Large bonuses have been offered; but whether the parties declined to become puppets in the hands of this few, or feared to run amuck against the present establishment, we know not. This much we do know, it has not yet made its appearance; though after the order which has been issued and promulgated, we shall see another, and perhaps more determined effort made to secure a British paper to speak for the faithful in our midst. Not to follow the dictator's advice and instructions is treason to his cause, and if no steps be taken to establish a new journal, they too will be read out of the party. Apart from this, is it not lamentable that the moment a show of independence is exhibited by any portion of the Reform press, and a desire manifested to work for the good of the country, irrespective of the *Globe*, the cry is raised that the paper is sold, and not reliable? Adhere with blindness to whatever the *Globe's* editor dictates, and the smiles of the great Mogul and his slaves are upon you.

From Halifax.

Telegrams from Halifax on the 16th state that Mr. Howe is rapidly recovering from his illness, and will soon resume the canvass.

The following is the resolution adopted at the late meeting in Yarmouth:—

"*Resolved*—That this meeting views with satisfaction the success of the Repeal agitation, as evinced in the statement of Mr. Rose, to the effect that Nova Scotia was justly entitled to a much larger sum than she was allowed by the provisions of the British North American Act, and that by the acceptance by our Government if such be the case, of the additional sum of $160,000, to which, by the admission of the Dominion authorities, Nova Scotia is justly entitled, we by no means admit our acceptance of the situation, but will still determinedly persevere in our efforts for the Repeal of the said Act so far as Nova Scotia is concerned."

A meeting at Mahone, County of Lunenburg, approved of Mr. McDonald's course. He has returned home and says the people of Lunenburg supports him and Mr. Howe.

In announcing the dismissal of Mr. E. M. McDonald, M. P., from the office of Queen's Printer of Nova Scotia, that gentleman says in his paper, the *Citizen*:—

"Mr. McDonald has no fault to find, either with his dismissal or with the choice of his successor. When he decided to take his stand against the Government in the Hants election contest, he acted with a full knowledge of the responsibility he incurred, and of the inevitable consequences to himself. He knew, however, that the conduct of members of the Government in that matter was unprincipled and insincere to the last degree, and that their action, if successful, was calculated to imperil the substantial interests of the country; and he, therefore, had to choose between his office on the one hand, and a sense of duty and self-respect on the other. Mr. McDonald never made the prospect of winning or holding an office, the guage of his political opinions; and this is not the first time that he has suffered removal from a post of emolument, at the hands of a venal Government, rather than suppress the independent expression of his conscientious convictions. In the present instance he has shown a ready willingness to risk his office in defence of his opinions. If the men who have now taken their revenge on him for doing so, had exhibited an equal readiness to risk their offices in defence of their principles last August, it might have been better for their own good name, for the hopes of the repeal party, and for the welfare of the Province to-day."

New Assessment Act.

The *Globe* says the Act which "An Assessor" has asked our advice of is a new one and we are therefore unenlightened by decisions of the Courts upon it, you had better protect yourself by acting under the advice of your town solicitor. We however, give you our opinion on the question you ask.

1st, As to section 9, sub-sections 15 and 23, of the new Assessment Act we think that interest on mortgages is not exempt, but that the principal invested in mortgages is. The money owed a man for land of which he is yet the legal owner but which he has agreed to sell, is exempt. Debentures of the Province, or municipal debentures, and money inserted in them are exempt.

Section 20. Apparently, the Council could compel the Assessor to enter the names alphabetically. The powers given are very wide, though, from the marginal note, it might be argued that their regulations ought only to be made regarding the limits assigned to each Assessor.

Sec. 21, sec. 1, sec. 26. We cannot see any conflict. All taxable parties include both owners and occupants.

Secs. 49 and 80. Persons having neither real or personal property should not be entered on the assessment roll. We suppose the class mentioned in 49 should be separately returned.

Column 18. Sec. 21, snb-sec. 4, does not, we suppose, apply to towns.

Fearful Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway at Napanee.

NAPANEE, March 15.—A dreadful accident occurred near Napanee on Saturday evening, March 13th. A man named Wm. Farrell, while walking on the railway track about 11 o'clock at night, was run over by the express train, No. 2, going West, and his body was mangled in a shocking manner and strewed along the track for some 400 yards. It was impossible to recognize the body only by the hat which he wore, and a book which was found on his person with his name in it, and containing one dollar and five cents.

A jury was summoned before Dr. Chamberlain, Coroner, and a verdict returned "that the deceased came to his death by being run over by the cars, while he was in a state of intoxication, on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Napanee bridge."

The friends of the deceased live at Tyendinaga, and he has resided at Onandaga, N. Y., for the past six years, and was unmarried. His remains were taken to Tyendinaga for interment.

School Trustees.

TUESDAY, March 16th. 1868.

PRESENT.—F. McAnnany, Chairman, and Messrs. Sawyer, Shepard, Robertson, Tennant, Sisson and Coleman.

The Chairman stated that he had called this meeting for the purpose of consulting together with respect to the disposal of the Blacklock lot. He had been unable to find a purchaser as anticipated. Mr. Northrup, the gentleman who it was said wanted the lot, when applied to, informed him that he had invested his money in another way. The other gentleman who, it was reported, was so anxious for the lot, it appeared, was also Mr. Northrup. The suit was coming on at the Assizes, next week, and there being a probability of Chancery litigation, if the present suit was not withdrawn, he had called the Board together to see if some action could not be taken to avoid costs.

Mr. Sisson said if the Committee had been allowed to act, the lot would have been sold, and the money in the hands of the Treasurer. There were parties ready and willing to purchase the lot. Only three or four hours ago a party had said to him that he would purchase it at the price paid by the Board.

Mr. Shepard asked who the party was, so that the Chairman could communicate with him.

Mr. Sisson refused to give the name.

Some discussion took place, after which a motion made by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Sawyer, That the Chairman be authorised to advertise the Blacklock lot for sale to the first applicant, at the price of $1,657 06, was carried. Mr. Sisson voting nay. His objection being that the resolution was not worded so as to include Mr. Smith with the Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Shepard, seconded by Mr. Coleman, "That in order to save additional costs in the suit now pending between the Assignee of the Blacklock estate and the purchaser of the lot, the Treasurer of the Board be authorised to pay the instalment now due on said lot, and have the suit withdrawn."

Considerable discussion took place. Messrs. Sawyer, Shepard and Coleman, argued that in order to save costs, and in justice to Mr. Smith, who was the agent of this Board, and who should not be allowed to appear at Court in the case, the payment should be made.

Mr. Sisson protested against any action being taken, and got up and went outside the bar, when after continuing the discussion for some time left the room.

The Chairman said in matters like this it was very important that there should be unanimity, and unless all were agreeable to the motion, he would not feel justified in carrying it out. He then asked the various members of the Board present if they would vote for it.

Messrs. Robertson and Tennant would vote nay.

Messrs. Sawyer, Coleman and Shepard, would vote yea.

The Chairman in that case would not feel justified in acting.

Mr. Shepard—Then let the responsibility of additional costs, and the insult offered to Mr. Smith, in allowing the case to go to Court, fall upon the proper shoulders. With the consent of the seconder he would withdraw the motion.

The Chairman said, it must be recollected that the suit which comes off next week is not the end of it. If that suit is allowed to go on we will probably have a Chancery suit, and who could blame Mr. Smith if he instituted it. In that case the costs would amount to as much as the lot is worth.

Mr. Sawyer said, then let it be understood who were responsible for these costs. It was not acting honorably to Mr. Smith to allow the case to go to Court; and in justice to the tax payers of the town we should not incur more costs.

Mr. Coleman took the same view. It was not doing to others as we would have them do unto us. Let those gentlemen who oppose this motion take the responsibility.

Mr. Tennant moved an adjournment, which was carried.

Town Council.

MONDAY, March 15, 1869.

PRESENT—Messrs. Henderson, Kelso, Starling, Flint, Vandusen, Foster, Watters, Robertson, Tannahill.

In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. Geo. E. Henderson was called to the chair.

Minutes of former meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS.

John Cline applied for relief, being blind.

D. Pitceathly applied for a shop licence.

Andrew Snider applied for a tavern licence.

Peter Fahey stated in a petition that he had been applied to for taxes upon a lot, which had been paid, and asked to have the matter enquired into.

A letter was read from the Hon. Billa Flint, stating that he had been living in Belleville for forty years, and had regularly paid all taxes, but he found in the advertised list a number of lots belonging to him, advertised for back taxes. Upon these lots there had been property to seize if the taxes had not been paid, and that certain houses had been occupied during the whole time, for which taxes are now demanded. He also stated that he had paid over $40 in taxes for a lot he never owned, and asked to have it credited against any back taxes that may be legally due by him.

Mr. Carscallen applied for permission to sell liquor in less quantities than allowed by a shop license, in his house called the Ferry House, as there was no tavern at that end of the town. Referred to the Inspector.

A letter from John Redner was read, complaining of A. L. Bogart for putting up a house on the street near the ferry landing.

The petitions were referred to their proper Committees.

OPENING OF GEORGE STREET.

A Report from the Solicitor, Mr. L. H. Henderson, was read, stating that Mr. John Kerr held the land which should form part of the street at the head of George street, on Taylor's Hill, and that until that could be secured there would be no use in opening the other parts of the street.

HOSE FOR ENGINE.

Mr. Foster presented a Report recommending the purchase of 850 feet of composition hose for the steam fire engine.

FINANCE REPORT.

Mr. Holden presented a Report, recommending the payment of a number of accounts, among them one for $999 60 for printing the sale of lands in the Ontario *Gazette*.

TOWN PROPERTY.

Mr. Tannahill presented a Report, stating that what was known as the Pretty Lot, had been leased to Mr. Geo. Simpson, at £30 per annum.

RETURNS.

Mr. Holden asked if certain returns had been made by the Treasurer, for which he had moved some time since.

The Clerk said the Treasurer had told him he had not had time to do so.

Mr. Holden—Well, I wish he'd make time.

THE TAX SALE.

On the motion to pay the $999 60 to Mr. Hartney, Queen's Printer, for advertising sale of lands for back taxes, Mr. Holden stated that the Queen's Printer had written to him that if the amount were not paid the advertisement would be withdrawn from the *Gazette*.

THE HOSE.

On motion of Mr. Foster for the adoption of the Report on Fire, Water and Gas, Mr. Starling objected to the Report, as he had not been notified. He had been shown a canvas hose in Montreal at thirty cents per foot, which they would guarantee to resist a pressure of seventy-five feet to the inch without the water oozing through the hose.

Mr. Holden stated that it was absolutely necessary to have hose at once, that the leather hose had been useless, comparatively, and though the composition hose would cost $1 60 per foot, in American money, it must be obtained; and asked if it would not be economy to purchase the best that could be procured.

Mr. Flint agreed as to the necessity of procuring hose, but if the hose referred to by Mr. Starling were as good, it would be well to consider the matter before purchasing.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. John Taylor, was asked to give his opinion, which he did, by stating that any hose which would allow the water to ooze out would freeze and become useless. The composition hose would stand a pressure of over two hundred feet to the inch, and could be used at all seasons of the year, as it would not allow the water to escape, while the leather hose would burst at a steam pressure of fifty pounds.

Mr. Starling asked the Engineer if five hundred feet would not do, by attaching the leather hose the farthest from the Engine.

The Chief said that that was what was intended to be done, and that if necessary he would have the composition hose tested by hydraulic power.

Mr. Robertson stated that he had witnessed the test which had been given of the new hose, and was satisfied.

Mr. Kelso thought it was no use delaying the purchase of the hose, for fear a fire should occur, and if off the front street, it could not be reached by the hose now used by the Fire Company.

The Report was then adopted.

CLEARING A CHANNEL.

Mr. Robertson called the attention of the Council to the necessity of clearing the channel above the Upper Bridge. He thought there would be no difficulty in sawing the ice, so as to open the channel from the Upper Bridge to the dam, by which the ice and logs would be enabled to pass away.

Mr. Watters also called attention to the necessity of doing something in this matter. The street committee, had had the subject under consideration, but decided to leave it to the Council.

Mr. Kelso stated that one reason why the committee had felt a delicacy in doing anything in cutting the ice above the bridge, was the fear that the floating ice would pass under the ice, and jam up the channel near the mouth of the harbor, and thereby overflow the lower part of the town, by which the town would be responsible for the damage done.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. Starling, That power be given to the street committee, to take such steps as they may deem advisable to secure the bridges and other property from the effects of freshets.

MOTION FOR TENDERS.

Mr. Henderson asked to have his motion asking for tenders for printing the town accounts in pamphlet form, laid over, as there might be some discussion upon the Auditors' Report.—Laid over.

SUITS AGAINST THE TOWN.

Mr. Holden said the Solicitor had called attention to the necessity of procuring evidence in reference to two actions now pending against the town, arising out of the building of the Upper Bridge. One by Mr. Wallace for falling off the scaffolding; and the other by Mr. Horrigan, out of building the pier.

The Solicitor stated that he had endeavored to obtain the evidence of Councillors and ascertain what they knew about it; but they appeared to be reticient in giving the information, so he would have to subpœna the whole of them. Other facts were stated as to what evidence could be produced, which had better not have been told. The matter was then left in the hands of the Solicitor.

Mr. Holden moved, seconded by Mr. Kelso, that an advertisement be published in each paper, asking persons who hold receipts for taxes upon lots now advertised, to furnish the same to the Council.—Carried.

The Council adjourned till next Friday evening.

—The Central Pacific Railroad Company find it exceedingly difficult to keep their employees from deserting, on account of the White Pine gold excitement. They ship car loads of workmen, who get their ride for nothing, and strike for the gold region when they get as near as the road can carry them.

—In pegging boots by steam, twenty cases, or 240 pairs of boots, are a usual day's work. One man in Hopkinton, Mass., it is said, pegged eighty-three cases, 1,992 boots, in two days. He once pegged 48 boots, twice round, in fourteen minutes, and did one boot, in a trial of speed, in thirteen seconds.

—A case of remarkable glass poisoning recently excited a town in Illinois. Thousands of pieces of glass exuded from a young lady's body, and she was tremendously dosed for her malady. Subsequent developments makes it appear even more strange, as it is said not to be glass at all, but small crystallized particles, the result of some mineral medicine she has taken.

Editorial Summary.

—A Repeal League has been formed at Annapolis, N. S.

—The Provincial Savings Bank in Halifax had on deposit $7,052 59 on the 20th Feb. 1869.

—The Skating Rink in Ottawa is to be converted into a Velocipede School.

—How to thaw snow on the sidewalks—get a policeman to live on your street.

—The Cuban insurgents have been receiving reinforcements from the United States.

—$1,227 have been subscribed in Brockville, towards the endowment of Queen's College.

—New music—the first utterances of a bran new baby.

—Every bird pleases us with its lay—especially the hen.

—The sea is the Quaker persuasion—it has a broad brim.

—Why is a boot-black like the sun? Because he shines for all.

—Common sense is valuable in all kinds of business except love-making.

—What is that which ties two persons, and only touches one? A wedding-ring.

—Why cannot a medical man ever be "wide awake!"—Because he's always "dosing!"

—The reason why the map of Turkey-in-Europe is like a dripping-pan is because there is Greece at the bottom.

—A railroad was sold in Texas the other day for $500, the purchaser having made his wealth as Gianelli's Agent in Boston.

—Pretty girls are a great blessing to themselves, but they promote a great deal of foolishness among the sterner sex.

—A woman named Wilson was found dead in her bed in Montreal on the 13th inst. She was over 70.

—Young Beeson who, with his father, was arrested in Ottawa on a charge of arson, has confessed his guilt.

—There is some talk of roofing portions of the Grand Trunk, where the heavy drifts take place.

—A company is now being formed in Toronto to establish direct communication with Fort Garry, Red River.

—The investigation before the Judge of the Sessions in the Chaloner-Whittaker case commenced on Monday the 15th inst.

—Mr. James Webster, son of the late occupant of the office, has been appointed Registrar of the County of Wellington.

—Smythe & Edminson, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, Montreal, have failed. Liabilities, $108,000.

—The snow storm on the 14th, at Ottawa, again blockaded the trains from Prescott, which are not likely to reach here to-day.

—A young man shot himself lately in Kincardine, but did not succeed in killing himself. Cause, was jilted.

—Four hundred and eighty thousand persons exist, but do not live, in 15,000 New York tenement houses.

[illegible]

Obituary.

MR. THOMAS GAMBLE, OF FRANKFORD.—The subject of this brief memoir was born on the 15th Nov., 1822, and died on the 28th March, 1868.

About 22 years ago our dear brother found the Saviour, but through circumstances, which reflected no dishonour upon him, was for some years, while living at Frankford, unconnected with the Church. But when he was brought back into church-fellowship he boldly avowed the principles of true religion, which he had never really renounced, and by which, till the day of his death, he was not afraid or ashamed to stand.

He was not of course without fault, but there are few who can bear the test of closest scrutiny for a long time, and at the close leave behind them an untarnished reputation. But when he died, all who new him bore witness that his was an unstained character.

He was a loving husband, an affectionate father, a thoroughly reliable man. He was always, and often at a great sacrifice, trying to do good. For days after his death, the good which his right hand did not let his left hand know, kept coming to light, for those whom he had blessed delighted now to recount the sweet deeds of kindness he had done.

He was always ready with good cheer to do any duty the Church might impose. Joy was duty and love was law. He loved the habitation of God's house and the various means of grace, and when it was possible for him to be in the social means of grace we always heard his voice.

The secret of his fresh and active life was an unfeigned love to Christ. It accounts for the spirit and burthen of his conversation, for his ardent desires for the salvation of the young, for his cheerfulness in trial or his self sacrifice, for his large influence, and for his triumphant death.

He died from home in Madoc. In a letter from the Rev. Mr. Sing who visited him four times during his illness, the following passages occur:—

"He always gave evidence of a submissive spirit. The third time I visited him I thought he was dying, I asked him 'is all well?' He raised both hands in token of victory. A few moments after he raised them again and said, 'O, to be with Jesus!' And in many similar expressions gave evidence of the preciousness of his communion with God. He prayed fervently that the affliction might be for the glory of God in this neighborhood, that the outcasts might be gathered in.

"The last time I visited him he was near the dark waters. His mind appeared to wander for a few moments, but in speaking to him he told us that Jesus was still precious, and exclaimed, 'Jesus, lover of my soul!' I believe if a man live to love God in his youth he will not be abandoned in his last days. After a little pause he summoned his remaining strength and exclaimed, 'O the strength, the majesty, the power, the love! It is higher than the heavens, deeper than the sea. The earth cannot contain him. Praise the Lord, O my soul.' His last words were, 'Jesus is mine and I am his.'"

Thus fell asleep our dear brother, in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection.

G. M. MEACHAM.

Montreal, 1868

BRIGGS' ALLEVANTOR, the great catarrh, headache, neuralgia, and rheumatic remedy, is unquestionably the most agreeable and efficacious remedy known to modern science. Sold by Charter & Webster Agent Belleville, and Druggists everywhere.

CERTIFICATE.—*Spectator* Office, Hamilton, Ontario, Dec. 28, 1868. Messrs. C. H. Wright & Co. Gentlemen: Knowing that it will gratify you, it gives me great pleasure to let you know that I have recently derived much benefit from the use of your "Allevantor," which has entirely relieved me from a very painful attack of "Catarrh." I am gentlemen, yours very truly, GEORGE SPRAIGHT, *Spectator* Office.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

[illegible]

MONTREAL MARKETS

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

CHRIST CHURCH,

NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, M.A., INCUMBENT.

[illegible]

ACROSTIC.

[illegible]

The Evils of Constipation.

[illegible]

The most Genial of Tonics.

[illegible]

Great Condition Medicine.

[illegible]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year: few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in Wistar's Balsam to an extent not found in any other remedy: however severe the suffering, the application of the soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Mr. JOHN BUNTO,

OF BALDWIN, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y., writes:

"I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practice evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what the physicians termed SEATED CONSUMPTION as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing constantly and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operation that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up. The fifth bottle entirely restored her to health, doing that which several Physicians had tried to do but had failed."

Gardner's Baking Powder.

Unrivalled for purity and cheapness.

In 1 lb. packets............1s. 3d each.

In 5 oz. packets............ 6d "

For sale at WESLEY BULLEN'S and JOHN COOK'S, Grocers.

Gardner's "Domestic Cough Remedy."

(TRADE MARK SECURED.)

IN BOTTLES AT 1s 3d AND 2s 6d EACH.

A trial is all that is necessary to prove its value as a "Cough Remedy." For sale at R. HOLDEN & Co's., and of JAMES H. HAMBLY, Apothecaries' Hall, Belleville.

The above truly useful and valuable articles can be procured from Grocers, Druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion. Sole proprietor,

J. GARDINER,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

d158w38-6m Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS,

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue or slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics. These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full direction in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free of the Agent.

[illegible]

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

[illegible]

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

ITS EFFECT IS

MIRACULOUS!

[illegible]

Ontario College, Picton.

[illegible]

LOST.

[illegible]

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

[illegible]

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, 1865.

[illegible]

Fresh Lime.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

[illegible]

A Good Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber being about leaving the country will sell his farm at a bargain. It is located on the Stirling road, eight miles from Belleville, being W ½ of lot No. 31, 100 acres, in the 6th concession of Sidney, beautifully situated; 75 acre are under good cultivation, the balance in good rail timber. There are good buildings and good water upon the farm. For further particulars apply to A. H. WALLBRIDGE, Esq., or to

GEORGE H. LABEY,

At Mr. Wm. Powell's, Blacksmith, Belleville.

Belleville, 17th March, 1869. 5 4t

For Sale.

75 Barrels SUGAR,

AT

REFINERY PRICES.

W. H. & I. B. GRAHAM.

Belleville, March 12, 1869. 267-5y1

A Good Chance for Investment.

THE subscriber having made up his mind to retire from the mercantile business, will dispose of his Stock upon reasonable terms, and will also lease the premises he at present occupies (one of the best stands in the place), for a term of years.

WM. JUDD.

Stirling, March 15, 1869. 270-6t 5-2w

Advertised Non-Resident Lands

FOR THE

TOWN OF BELLEVILLE.

[illegible]

FISHERY NOTICE.

[illegible]

Dissolution.

[illegible]

HARDWARE.

[illegible]

F. VAN NORMAN,

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

THE BEST SHOP IN TOWN

FOR

SAP PANS,

SAP BUCKETS,

SAP SPILES,

And all kinds of Tinware, is

GEO. ADAMS',

Near the Market.

Belleville, March 10th, 1869. 4-2t

SEEDS & SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE.

Small Red Clover,	Large Red Clover.
All Size Clover.	Timothy Seed.
Hungarian Grass.	Red Top Flax Seed.
Fife and China Wheat.	Barley.
Early Kent Pease.	Golden Vine Pease.
Buckwheat.	Black Poland Oats.
White Poland Oats.	

ALSO

Liverpool Salt in Bags. American Salt in bbls.

A. FLETCHER & Co.

"Corner Store," Front and Bridge Sts.

Belleville, March 10th, 1869. 4-4t

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings, will meet in the SHIRE HALL, in Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., for despatch of general business.

THOS. WILLS,

County Clerk.

Belleville, March 10th, 1869. 4-2-266-3

School Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of School Section No. 8, Hungerford, are in want of a Common School Teacher. None need apply unless holding a first class County or Normal School Certificate.

JAMES REID.

JOHN M. McCAMON.

JAMES WALLER.

Trustees.

Tweed, March 4th, 1869. 4-3

NEW GOODS

AT THE

BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE.

[illegible]

G. C. HOLTON & Co.,

HOLTON & CO

[illegible]

DRY GOODS!

Dress Goods,

DRESS TRIMMINGS

JACKET CLOTHS,

FELT SKIRT!

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

$50,000.00

[illegible]

DRAG SAWS.

[illegible]

FARM FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Cheese Maker Wanted.

[illegible]

To School Trustees.

[illegible]

WHITE COTTON,

Just received ex S. S. "Hibernian."

2 CASES WHITE COTTON

Having been bought in Manchester, when Cotton touched the lowest point,

THEY ARE SUPERIOR VALUE.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

Belleville, February 18th, 1869. 1w

NEW DOMINION STORE.

T. ELLIOTT.

Gentlemen Purchasing Clothing at

THE NEW DOMINION STORE

WILL HAVE IT

CUT by a FIRST CLASS TAILOR FREE OF CHARGE.

NEW DOMINION STORE.

SPLENDID FRENCH MERINOS

AT 2s. 6d.

DOLLAR KID GLOVES FOR 4 Shillings.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN OF

CLOUDS & BREAKFAST SHAWLS

AT THE

NEW DOMINION STORE,

T. ELLIOTT.

Belleville, Oct. 29, 1868. 37

A. & J. McFEE,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS, &c., &c.,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,

DIRECT attention to their Late Importations of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES,

Particular attention is paid to their LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Which for Exactness, Durability, and Cheapness, are unsurpassed. The following justly celebrated Watches always on hand:—

The Sewell Watch, the American Waltham Watch, Leman's Self-Winding Watch.

☞ CLOCKS FROM $1.50 TO $100! ☜

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL AGES.—Fine Brazilian Pebble.

[illegible]

QUERY?

[illegible]

Dr. Thompson's Blood Purifier

[illegible]

DR. THOMPSON'S Stomachic Bitters.

[illegible]

Dr. Thompson's No. 6.

[illegible]

HOOP SKIRTS SELLING OFF AT COST,

AT

M. LAFERTE'S,

LIVERPOOL HOUSE

[illegible]

ALSO,

A LARGE LOT OF DRESS GOODS

To be cleared out

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

M. LAFERTE,

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

Front Street, Belleville.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Sale of Insolvent Stock

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Farms for Sale.

[illegible]

Lands for Sale.

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

[illegible]

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

[illegible]

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

[illegible]

Insolvent Act of 1864.

[illegible]

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

[illegible]

SALE OF FARM PROPERTY IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SIDNEY.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP!

[illegible]

GET YOUR SUPPLIES

AT

N. McARTHUR'S,

GROCERY,

Provision and Liquor Store,

Front Street, opposite the Commercial Buildings.

NEIL McARTHUR

HAS JUST opened out a fresh stock of Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, in the above stand, and guarantees to sell as good Goods and as cheap as any other establishment in the town.

☞ Call and see an old friend.

N. McARTHUR.

Belleville, April 16, 1868. w10

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed

£1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,

v81n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

THE PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - PICTON, ONT.

PRESIDENT,—L. B. STINSON.
VICE-PRESIDENT—WM. A. RICHARDS.
DIRECTORS—H. A. McFAUL, JAS. CAVAN, WM. DELONG, N. S. DEMILL, JAMES JOHNSTON,
DAVID BARKER, TREASURER.
JOHN TWIGG, SECRETARY.
JOHN HOWELL and A. SPAFFORD, TRAVELLING AGENTS.
R. J. FITZGERALD, SOLICITOR.

THIS COMPANY is established upon strictly Mutual principles, insuring farming and isolated property (not hazardous), in Townships only, and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for five years, without the expense of a renewal.

This Company has existed 12 years, during which period it has adjusted all losses to a satisfactory manner. It is managed with strict economy, and affords an opportunity of insuring with safety and reliance, and very little expense which accounts for its long standing and the successful business which it has been and is now doing.

Picton, Dec. 8 1868. 42-1y

FLINDALL'S

Dominion Pale Ale,

Manufactured at his improved and enlarged Brewery, Trenton.

J. F. FLINDALL

Finding the want of a first-class Ale Brewery in this section of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish as good a quality of

PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER,

as any other Brewery in the Dominion, manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted PURE from all adulteration.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Trenton, Nov. 19, 1868. 89wly

For Dundas Cotton Yarn,

COTTON BAGS,

SOLE LEATHER,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c.,

GO TO

GEORGE COBURN'S,

Next door to Holden's Drug Store.

Belleville, Oct. 13th, 1868. n35

GEO. GIBSON'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

FRONT STREET. - - - BELLEVILLE

Opposite Patterson's Office

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Belleville, Oct. 25th, 1864. 86

REMOVAL.

Belleville Temple of Fashion.

T. WALTERS.

Having Removed his place of business to the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past 7 years, and now having removed to a more commodious store, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.

You will find a good assortment of

TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS,

Doeskins, Vestings, &c.

ALSO

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Also, a cheap assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand.

Ordered work promptly attended to.—Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

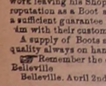
You will find
My stock is good, my price is just,
I deal quite fair, but fear to trust;
Whoever will may deal with me,
Their humble servant I will be.

T. WALTERS.

Belleville, June 13, 1867. 17wtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville

Belleville. April 2nd. 1868. 6

FOR SALE.

UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $260 half cash. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD, Barrister.

Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 50 tf.

Notice to the Public.

THE Teas of the India and China Tea Company have now been before the public of Canada for nearly two years, and despite the opposition of interested parties, their *distinctive qualities and superiority* are generally admitted, they are

Pure, Wholesome, and of Great Strength and Flavor.

Prices 70 cents and $1 per pound, either Black, Green or Mixed, (Black and Green).

☞ Sold by Agents in every town in the Dominion. Observe the Trade Mark on each package.

Agent for Belleville, J. H. HAMBLY, APOTHECARIES HALL.

☞ Agents will be appointed at all places where the Company is not yet represented Apply to the Canada Depot, 23 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

w46&d207-1y

Public Notice!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,

6 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

OUR TEAS, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. THEY ARE UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOR. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb. boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb. boxes, two 12 lb. boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb. box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb. box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb. boxes or two 12 lb. boxes. We send them to one address, carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own tea. We warrant all the Teas we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.—English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, strong Tea, 45c., 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do. 55c 60c. and 65c.; Very Best Full Flavored do. 75c; Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do. 60c.; Very Fine do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c., 55c., Fine 60c., Very Fine 65c., Finest 75c.

GREEN TEA.—Twankay 50c., 55c., 65c.; Young Hyson 50c., 60c., 65c., 70c.; Fine do. 75c.; Very Fine 85c.; Superfine and Very Choice $1; Fine Gunpowder 85c.; Extra Superfine do. $1.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

☞ An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c. and 70c.; very good for common purposes 50c.

Out of over one thousand testimonials we insert the following:

A YEAR'S TRIAL.

MONTREAL, 1868.

To Montreal Tea Company:

GENTS.—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap.

Yours very truly, F. DENNIE.

Montreal Tea Co:

GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heartburn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer.

Yours respectfully, FRANCIS T. GRENE, 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street. Montreal; We notice with pleasure the large amount of tea forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand, was sent through a mistake.

G. CHENEY. Manager Canadian Express Company.

HOUSE OF SENATE, OTTAWA.

Montreal Tea Company:

GENTLEMEN.—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future orders. Yours, &c., S. SKINNER.

☞ Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattle sold.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—The Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

☞ Silver taken at par. For notes and Post Office orders the Company will add the premium in Tea to the order. 41w 17ed-1y

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the Trade with

ANY QUANTITY OF COAL OIL

of the BEST QUALITY, and in

SPLENDID ORDER.

AT REFINERS' PRICES.

J. C. HOLDEN & Co.

Belleville, Sept. 5, 1868. d108.

TO THE TRADE.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

WE have pleasure in announcing to the Trade that we are now receiving a very large stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

PERFUMERY

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.,

which have been

BOUGHT FOR CASH,

in the

BEST MARKETS OF EUROPE!

and will be sold as low as any house in Canada.

J. C. HOLDEN & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Corner Front and Hotel Sts., Belleville.

Belleville, September, 3rd, 1868. 29

W. H. VERMILYEA,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

Plain & Fancy Carriages, Cutters, &c,

Pinnacle Street, Belleville.

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed a portion of his Manufactory of Carriages, &c., to the extensive premises formerly known as JONES' CARRIAGE SHOP, a few doors South of the Daloe House, and he is now prepared to manufacture for sale or to order, in the highest style of the art, all descriptions of

CARRIAGES, CUTTERS, &c., &c.

Having now one of the largest and most extensive manufactories between Montreal and Toronto, he feels confident that all orders entrusted to his care will be executed in a style to give the fullest satisfaction. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Lumber Work, Jobbing, &c., carried on at the old stand, Ross' Corners. vol37 37-1y

MACHINE CARDS.

Dundas Card Clothing Works!

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS CAN now obtain EVERY DESCRIPTION of

CARD CLOTHING!

Warranted equal to any, either English or American, by sending their orders direct to the subscribers, who have a large and well selected stock, made expressly for Canadian Wool from the very best material by experienced workmen.

☞ Prompt attention given to all communications. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to suit the times.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY!

FORSYTH & CO. Dundas, Ont.

Dundas, Feb. 21, 1868. 1-tf

For Sale.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

IN the Village of Trenton, Lots No. 9 & 10, North King Street, containing two-fifths of an acre, on which are situated two snug Dwellings in good repair.

The lots are situated on the corner opposite the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and is considered one of the pleasantest and healthiest situations in the Village. The fences are new; the garden is in fine order, and contains 12 choice fruit trees just commencing to bear, together with a fine well of never failing water. The premises are under a rental of $180 per year. This offers a rare chance for any person wanting a pleasant residence or having money to invest.

Apply to GEO. J. FLINDALL, Murray.
Or to W. H. DELANEY, Trenton.

Trenton, Jan. 19th, 1869. d222-6t-w49tf

Moira Sash, Door & Blind Factory,

REDDICK & THOMPSON

HAVING purchased the Sash and Blind Manufactory of Mr. Thos. Wills, and rebuilt the premises, and added new and improved machinery, are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Sash, Doors, and Blinds, in a style not surpassed by any other Factory in the Province. A large stock of these articles always kept on hand, and for sale at very low prices.

Dressed flooring always on hand, and Planing of all kinds done to order.

Factory next to Upper Bridge, Coleman's Dam, West Belleville.

JAS. N. REDDICK,
H. A. THOMPSON.

Belleville, Nov. 26. d178-6t w41-tf

$700 REWARD.

WHEREAS, JOHN WATERHOUSE, of the Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, was, on the twenty-second day of April, 1868, murdered in the Town of Belleville, by some person or persons unknown; and whereas it is desirable to bring the murderer or murderers to justice, the undersigned will pay the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of said murderer or murderers.

RICHARD WATERHOUSE,
H. K. WATERHOUSE.
JOHN McLAREN.

Hungerford, July 15, 1868. 22w-tf

NEW DOMINION

GALLERY OF ART.

Neilson's Hall, Belleville.

HAS now been furnished with the latest styles of Scenery and Furniture. Arrangements have been made in Europe to receive from this date, all the new and latest styles of Scenery, &c., for Photographic purposes, every month from Paris, &c. A First Class Artist has been engaged to color Photographs in all the Fashionable Styles. The Gallery will also be superintended from this time by one of the best Photographers in America, so that parties wishing to get Photographs in the latest styles and of the very best quality, can rely upon them having all that they are represented to be.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS, in all the latest styles, that cannot be surpassed either in quality or cheapness. Life size Photographs have become very fashionable for the heads of families, in fact no family should be without them. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

The very best quality of CARD PHOTOGRAPHS only $1 25 per dozen, and other sizes in proportion.

☞ Remember the New Dominion Gallery of Art, Neilson's Hall, Belleville. Only $1 25 per dozen, just as good and better than you will pay two or three dollars per dozen in other galleries.

Belleville, Dec 21, 1868. 46

LANDS IN MARMORA

FOR SALE.

EAST half Lot No. 15, 10th con. Marmora.
West half Lot No. 1, 9th " "

Apply to JOHN L. MORRIS, Montreal, or AND'W THOMSON, Belleville

October 5, 1868. 138-3t 85tf

PRINTING.

FOR cheap printing go to "The Intelligencer" Office, Belleville,

Don't Slop Over.

"Don't slop over," the old man said,
As he placed his hand on the young man's head;
"Go it by all means, go it fast,
Go it while leather and horse shoes last;
Go it while hide and hair on horse
Will hold together. Oh, go it of course—
Go it as fast as ever you can,
But don't slop over, my dear young man.

"Don't slop over. You'll find some day
That keeping an eye to the windward will pay.
A horse may run a little too long,
A preacher may preach just a fraction too strong;
A poet who pleases the world with rhymes
May write and regret it in after times,
Keep the end of the effort in view,
And don't slop over whatever you do.

"Don't slop over. The wisest men
Are bound to slop over now and then;
At yet the wisest at work or feast
Are the very ones that blunder the least.
Those who for spilt milk never wail
Are the ones who carry the steadiest pail.
Whenever you go, go in for the fat;
But don't slot over—and freeze to that!

"Don't slop over. Great Soloman
Once went a little too far with his fun.
Louis Napoleon, as we know,
Slopped over on Max in Mexico.
Horace Greeley and Jefferson D.,
And Hinton Helper, and old J. B.,
And Andrew Johnsing, the great "I wont,"
All slopped over—take care you don't.

"Don't slop over, distrust yourself,
Nor always reach to the highest shelf.
The next to the highest will generally do,
And answer the need of such as you.
Climb, of course, but always stop,
To take breath, this side of the top;
And so you will reach it in wind and strong,
Without slopping over. Thus ends my song!"

The Farm.

Fat Calves.

A correspondent of the New England *Farmer* says he has a pair of half-blood Durham steers, ten months old, which weigh 1,400 pounds. They were fed the milk of one cow and forty five pounds of oil meal, and received nothing else but hay and grass to the second day of December, since which time, in addition to hay, they have been fed one quart of corn meal for each animal.

This is not better than two calves recently sold in Utica, by Mr. H. T. C. REESE, of Earlville, Madison county, and butchered by one of our leading firms. Their ages were seven and eight months, they being late spring calves. The older one was a full-blood Durham, raised by Mr. OSCAR CALKINS, of Sherburne, Chenago county, and fed on nothing but sour milk, uncooked corn meal and hay, not being allowed to taste a mouthful of grass or anything else to vitiate its appetite. The younger was raised by Mr. Joseph Sheffield, of the same place, and fed scalded meal and milk, hay, grass, and whatever else came handy. It was seven-eights Durham, and appeared on foot much the fattest of the two. Both were derived from the choice stock of Mr. Truman Baker, of Leabanon, Madison county, who is a thorough cattle breeder and takes great pains to properly feed and shelter his stock so as to secure the best results. When dressed, the older one weighed 570 pounds, the leaf was equal to that of any hog, and the tallow was almost as white as snow. The younger one dressed 540 pounds, but was not nearly so fat, and the tallow had a creamy hue—whether the result of a strain of other blood or of the different mode of feeding, we cannot say. It is thought however, that the promiscuous diet somewhat injured the appetite, and prevented the accumulation of tallow to the degree found in the older one. Both, however, were exceedingly fine calves, the two weighing, when dressed, 1,110 pounds. They sold for twelve cents a pound, dressed weight, realizing the handsome sum of $133 20. It is not easy to beat this.

Painting Farm Implements.

The better way for people who have but little painting to do, is to procure a small pail of paint, and purchase boiled oil, rather than raw or unboiled oil. A genuine article of either paint or oil can be selected only by experts. A small tin pail of white lead, ground in oil, will be sufficient to paint a great many tools. Should it not be all used, let the surface be covered with oil, and the lid kept on, and the paint will not become hard for ten years, so long as the pail is kept in he cellar.

During the warm days of winter, was waggons, ploughs, harrows, and other implements, with clean water. If there is no available clean apartment within doors, let a waggon rest on pieces of plank, on the sunny side of some building. Apply a coat of paint, working it thoroughly into cracks and holes. After the first coat is dry, fill every open joint, crack and hole with putty, and paint again. Putty will not adhere well to wood, or to any surface that has not been painted.

Let a quantity of white lead be prepared, as for painting white. Now, put in either blue paint, yellow paint, or black, red, or any other, color adding also, more oil and liquid-drier, until the desired color has been formed. It is best to use white lead for the purpose of forming more of a *body*, or impervious covering on the wood, than other paint will make. Paint may also be made by simply stirring Venetian red or Brandon yellow, both of which are very cheap, into boiled oil and liquid-drier, until the mass is of the consistence of thin cream. A half pint of drier mingled with two quarts of boiled oil will cause good paint to dry in twenty-four hours.

Cold Frames.

Cold frames in gardens, if they have been attended to during the early part of the season, and the cabbage and other plants in them properly hardened off may now be more exposed than heretofore. By this time the plants should be so tough that hardly any amount will injure them.

The most that is necessary is to prevent their being covered with snow.

On this account and chiefly on this account it is not safe to leave the sashes up or off, even during the mildest nights, lest a sudden change of weather should do damage, but during all sunny days, no matter how cold, unless the wind is blowing violently, it will be of advantage to the plants to strip the sashes off entirely. Even yet, and until the first of March, they should be kept covered in the morning, until after the frost is thawed off from the under side of the glass.

Plants which have been treated as we direct, may be set out in the field as early in March as it is possible to prepare the ground for them; and although, as during last spring, the whole of April and a part of May may be so cold and wet that they will not grow at all, they will be in no way injured, and so much of the heavy work of the Spring will be done and out of the way. To use the sashes with the greatest economy, there should be another set of frames ready to receive them as soon as they are removed from over the cabbages. Lettuce plants taken from the cold frames may be rapidly forward in these as soon as the sashes can be used to cover them; and after the lettuce is out they may be used for the early crop of cucumber.

A HINT ON CURING CORN FODDER.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives an account of his experience in curing sowed corn. He commenced cutting it with a corn knife, (for the stalks were from eight to twelve feet in height,) laid it in swaths on the ground, and after a day or two of clear weather, commenced to tie up and stack the small quantity he had cut for experiment. This tying and stacking being tedious, he concluded to stack it loosely, without tying, each side of a horizontal pole supported at the proper height by forks. Against this pole he stacked all his corn fodder except the two or three stacks tied in bundles. By the excessively wet weather during the time of harvesting it, he was unable to get any of it cured on the ground. The result was an entire success. Not the least mould or fermentation occurred. In the beginning of winter he hauled into the barn as much as a mow, 12 by 30 feet, would hold by standing the fodder up compactly one tier deep or in height. It kept in a perfect state of preservation, and was eaten by his stock with avidity, with healthful effects and without waste. The bundles tied up and stacked, moulded where compressed by the bands, and were quite inferior.

A CEMENT, made by dissolving rubber cut fine in benzine, may be used to mend rubber boots and shoes. This cement will firmly fasten on the rubber patch.

PREPARATION OF GLYCERINE.—Four parts, by weight, of yolk of egg, to be rubbed in a mortar with five parts of glycerine. This compound has the consistency of honey, is unctuous, like fatty substance, but is easily removed by water.—Applied to the skin, it forms a varnish, which effectually prevents the action of air. It allays the itching in cutaneous affections. It is unalterable, and can be exposed to the air for an indefinate period.

FUTURE OF WHEAT.—The Chicago *Tribune* assigns good reasons for arguing that the price of wheat will be much lower during the coming year. It concludes its article by saying: "The best thing that holders can do is to prepare to look their losses in the face as gracefully as may be, and decide to let go, lest the chance of selling be denied in toto. The supply is too abundant to admit of a scarcity, and sellers to the great world of consumers are too numerous to admit of the holders being able to dictate in the matter of prices."—*Oswego Com. Advertiser*, March 3.

ARTIFICIAL MINERALS.—The number of minerals made artificially is daily on the increase, and we shall probably be able at some time to prepare a majority of the stone found on the face of the earth. We have shown the practical bearing of this research in the manufacture of lapis lazuli. Recently Clanet has succeeded in making chrome iron by mixing concentrated solutions of sulphate of iron and chloride of chromium, so that the metals iron and chromium are in the same proportions as in the native ore, then adding a slight excess of ammonia, and fusing the precipitate with carbonate of ammonia is a platinum crucible. The product possesses all of the physical and chemical properties of the native stone; its specific gravity, insolubility is strong boiling acids, its color and metallic lustre bear the closest resemblance to chrome iron ore. By taking two equivalents of oxide of iron and one equivalent of chloride of chromium, and fusing with borax, beautiful octahedral crystals are obtained.

Late Dairy Markets.

LITTLE FALLS, March 8.

Prices tend strongly upward. Buyers offer an advance, but are not able to find sellers.

No sales of either butter or cheese have taken place.

For prime factory Cheese, 20½ to 21 cents are freely offered, and for first quality spring Butter, 50 cents is offered. Yet at this advance no sales are reported.

Our last advises from the London Market are from Samuel Page & Son, of 16 Water Lane. Their quotations for butter are 114s to 118s for fine; 98s to 104s for good, and 80s to 90s for low grades. Cheese, fine, 74s to 78s; good, 64s to 70s; lower grades, 50s to 58s.—*Utica Herald*.

An Affecting Scene.

KISSING A WIFE WHILE DYING OF HYDROPHOBIA.

From the Trenton (N.J.) American, 5th March.

Mr. Eckerson, who died of hydrophbia, at Saddle River, had to be held by five or six men, and during his lucid intervals begged to kiss his wife, who was very ill in another part of the house. Just before his last dreadful fit he pleaded so piteously to kiss her once more before he died, that, risking the consequences, they took her to his bed. The dying man carefully wiped the froth from his face, compressing his teeth tightly to prevent any of the poisonous saliva exuding from his mouth, kissed the lips which he had so often pressed in love and affection, and then resolutely turning away, after bidding her adieu forever, relapsed into a dreadful paroxysm and died. The man who kept the dog which bit Mr. Eckerson, after knowing that it had been bitten by another dog a week before Mr. Eckerson's death gave him fifty dollars as compensation for injuries sustained, and persuaded Mr. Eckerson, to sign a paper of release from further claims. The neighbours are very indignant, and talk about clubbing together to carry on a suit against the owner of the dog, on behalf of the widow and orphans. The neighbours think that the very least Mr. Hopper can do is to pay off a mortgage of $700 resting on the Eckerson place, and they threaten a lawsuit if he does not lift that mortgage.

HAMILTON ENROLMENT.—The Militia rolls have been completed in Hamilton, and shows unmarried men, between the ages of 18 and 30 years, 1,054; unmarried, between 30 and 45 years, 224; married, or widowers with children, between 18 and 45 years, 2,162; all over 46 and under 60 years, 961. Total, 4,401.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.—Official returns just published at Florence says the number of national schools in Italy in 1866 was 31,117, with 1,217,870 pupils. In 1864 there were 31,804 schools, with 1,178,743 pupils. The number of children under fourteen years of age is 7,750,000. In France and Belgium one out of nine of the population goes to school in Prussia one out of six, in the Neitherlands one out of eight, in Spain one out of thirteen and in Italy one out of eighteen.

PROTESTANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—The Protestants of the Province of Quebec, are pressing their claims for Separate Schools. A Convention of British Protestants, was held at Morin College, Quebec, on the 11th March, to adopt measures to obtain a Protestant School Act. Bishop Williams, A. T. Galt, and nearly all Protestant Ministers in the city were present. The Convention adjourned until the 12th, when the Hon. Messrs. Dunkin and Chauveau, were to be present to explain the course the Government intends to adopt upon the school question.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—This Company seems to meet with trouble in every quarter. The London *Prototype* states that at a meeting of the subscribers, in London, to the Dominion Telegraph Company, held on Saturday last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the subscribers in this city jointly agree to resist payment of the second call of stock, until the representations made by the directors' agent, when soliciting subscriptions for stock be carried out, and until further and more satisfactory explanations be given by the directors of the present position of the company, financially and otherwise, more than the subscribers here, up to the present time, have been put in possession of."

A QUEER PLACE TO STOW MONEY.—The Kingston *News* says: "Not many days ago gatherer of ashes called at a house in the country, where he had been accustomed to call, and not finding anybody at home quietly emptied a barrel of ashes into his sleigh, left its value in soap, and came away. On coming home, the good housewife found her ashes gone, and became at once wonderfully excited. No one knew what was the matter until she started off post haste, to overtake her ashes. This being done, she seized a shovel and overhauled the load, and at last rescued a stocking therefrom. The mystery was explained when she opened the stocking, and counted $300 in gold which she had hid there, no doubt believing the money safer in that way than in the house."

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following batch of new Insolvents are gazetted this day, 13th March: Zophar Locke, Goderich; George Brown, do; W. J. Percy, Kingston; Lewis Houck, Whitby; John Glassford, Barrie; J. G. Beard & Sons, Toronto, and J. G. Beard & Co., Montreal; Edwin R. Turner, Montreal; Wm. Moss, do; D. Campbell, Eldon; R. and H. Janulson, Ravenshoe; Godfrey Gingras, Quebec; H. J. Lawton, Montreal; A. and M. McDonell, Cornwall; Wm. Hill, do; W. T. Hunter, Hespeler; Irving and Hogg, Paisley; W. Ennis, Montreal; Robert Walker, Hamilton; R. H. Hudgin, Guelph; Andrew Morris, Montreal; J. C. Fitzgerald, Fenelon Falls; R. Scanes & Co., Montreal; W. R. Brown and W. C. Chewett, Toronto; J. J. Marshall, Ingersoll; David Henderson, London; Richard Pigeon, Napanee; R. Armstrong, London; John M. Bowen, Napanee; Thomas McWilliams, Brougham; George Church, Chatham; W. G. Woodman, Lenwood; A. Warner, Guelph; C. Holmes, Chatham; J. Crighton, Prescott; J. S. Wilde, Napanee; A. W. & J. C. Stickle, Watford. Attachments have been issued against Jas. Armstrong, Toronto; Souter & Trent, do; Wm. Howe, Guelph; A. F. Martin, Whitby.

D. ACKERILL'S GENUINE HORSE MEDICINES

I HEREBY notify the public that I have appointed R. HOLDEN & Co., sole agents for the sale of my justly celebrated preparations, from whom they can be obtained upon the same terms as from myself.

DANIEL ACKERILL.

Belleville, Nov. 30, 1868.

To Farmers, Lumberers, Horse Dealers, &c.

IN connection with the above, the subscribers give notice that they have now on hand a full supply of the following truly valuable medicines:—

ACKERILL'S ECLIPSE CONDITION POWDER.
ACKERILL'S ROMAN SPECIFIC.
ACKERILL'S BALSAMIC LINIMENT
ACKERILL'S UNIVERSAL CURE.—A certain remedy for Spavins, &c

AND

ACKERILL'S BLISTERING ESSENCE.

For full particulars about each, call at "HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE," and get a Circular.

J. C. HOLDEN & CO.

Belleville, Nov 30, 1868. 181

NEW GOODS

IN

Boots and Shoes

AND

Ready-Made Clothing.

Fashionable Cloths for Gents Suits.

Garments made to measure.
Cutting done neatly.
All work warranted.

W. MEREDITH & Co.

STAND—Cronk's Block, Watt's old stand, two doors South of Holden & Co's, Druggists, Front Street, Belleville.

Sept 28th, 1868.

REMOVAL

TO THE

NEW BLOCK.

Henry Rosenberg,

BEGS to announce that he has removed to the NEW BLOCK, on the site of the

OLD STAND,

opposite the Wood Market, where he will be happy to see all his old customers and the public generally, and exhibit to them one of the finest and best assorted stocks of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

CHAINS, JEWELLRY,

Clocks, Electro-Plated Spoons,

&c., &c., ever brought to Belleville.

All goods warranted what they are represented to be.

All kinds of jobbing and repairing done promptly and at moderate rates.

Call and inspect the Stock before purchasing.

H. ROSENBERG.

Belleville, Sep. 1868. 122-tf 32 tf

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS

OR TONICO REALE.

Del Dottore F. P. Verri, Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Padua, Italy.

THIS Celebrated Preparation—for which a Certificate of Merit was awarded to the original preparer at the National Exposition at Torino, Italy, by whose favor Mr. Gianelli obtained the Recipe, and was also awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition of Canada, held at Montreal in September, 1865, is without exception, the most Genuine, Salubrious and agreeable Tonic ever introduced to public notice either in Europe or America.

For seventeen years it has, in Italy, been a universal favorite among the *elite* of society, being generally served in the Drawing Room immediately before dinner, in preference to Vermouth.

☞ The ingredients of its composition have been imparted to the leading Physicians of Montreal, and have received their unqualified approval on every account.

The Proprietor has no idea of parading or puffing it before the public, but merely asks a sound and unprejudiced trial.

Kept by the principal Wine Merchants, Druggists, and Grocers in Canada.

Prepared and sold wholesale by the Proprietor,

A. M. F. GIANELLI,

175d 41w 26 Hospital Street, Montreal.

JAMES S. MEUDELL,

(HAYMES' OLD STAND.)

BEGS to announce that he is now prepared to sell or take orders for FURS, HATS or CAPS, suitable for the custom trade of Belleville.

☞ A share of public patronage solicited.

A choice selection of Buffaloes on hand.

Belleville, Nov. 28, 1868. d180 w42

$2 Cheaper than Elsewhere.

BUFFALOES

MINK FURS

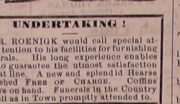
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Will Move to New Store

25th November, 1868.

GEO. H. HAYMES.

Belleville, Nov, 25, 1868. d177 w41



UNDERTAKING!

MR. ROENIGK would call special attention to his facilities for furnishing Funerals. His long experience enables him to guarantee the utmost satisfaction in that line. A new and splendid Hearse furnished FREE OF CHARGE. Coffins always on hand. Funerals in the Country as well as in Town promptly attended to.

LOUIS ROENIGK.

Belleville, July 2, 1868. d52-21v

BUY YOUR CLOTHES

AND

BUFFALO SKINS

AT

M. NULTY'S,

No. 88, FRONT STREET.

Opposite Neilson's Hall, Belleville.

Frock and Sack Over Coats,..	$8.50 to $20
Under Coats,..	2.50 to 15
Men and Boys' Pants,..	1.25 to 8
Vests,..	90 to 6
Fine Black Suits,..	10.00 to 30
Tweed Black Suits,..	7.50 to 16
Buffalo Skins,..	5.50 to 15

Dry Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

At a Great Sacrifice.

Blankets,
Railway Wrappers,
Tweeds, Full Cloths,
Pilots, Beavers,
Prints,

Factory Cotton, Cotton Yarn, &c.

M. NULTY, AUCTIONEER, And General Merchant.

Belleville Oct. 29, 1868. 153-10t 57-tf

THREE FIRST PRIZES

AND

Three Diplomas,

Awarded to

FORREST & LOZO,

On their

PHOTOGRAPHS

AT THE

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,

Hamilton, and all the PRINCIPAL PRIZES at the

County Fair, Belleville.

GALLERY—Front Street, Belleville.

Belleville, Nov. 5. 38 tf

FURS, FURS!

AT

GEO. ROCHE'S,

NEILSON'S BLOCK,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,

N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for Raw Furs.

Belleville, Dec. 4, 1868.

Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote,

WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DESIRE FOR TOBACCO. It is entirely vegetable and harmless. It purifies and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, is an excellent tonic and appetizer, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and chewers for sixty years cured. Price Fifty cents per box. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., SENT FREE. Agents wanted. Address DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

I feel it my duty to testify that Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote has given entire satisfaction. My father used tobacco thirty years, and I also have been a slave to the foul weed ten years, and we have both been permanently cured by using two boxes of Dr. Burton's Antidote. LU H. HURD.

FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the ANTIDOTE. The one received has done its work surely. O. T. EDGAR.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON.—Gentlemen: of influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution. JOSEPH MAYO, Warden of N. H. State Prison.

A BANKER'S TESTIMONY.—Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco has accomplished all claimed for it. W. MARY, 1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—ONE BOX OF ANTIDOTE cured my brother and myself. IT NEVER FAILS. Rev. L. W. SHOEMAKER, Kelley's Station, Pa.

FROM THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS, LYNN, MASS.—I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire for tobacco is removed. WM. L. WHITE, JR.

FROM THE SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL, BALTIMORE, MD.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. Y. SLATER, Editor.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

[Trademark × Copyrighted.]

CAUTION—Beware of imitations. 51-3m

JOSEPH HALL

Machine Works!

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co.,

PROPRIETORS,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO!

Manufacture **Leffel's celebrated American Double Turbine Water Wheels,** the most perfect and economical Water Wheel in use.

We are the only manufacturers who can furnish the genuine "Leffel Wheel" in Canada, as will be seen by the following certificate:

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 25th, 1868.

We take pleasure in informing the public of Canada, that we have sold and furnished Mr. F. W. GLEN, of Oshawa, Ontario, Patterns, Formers, Drawings, Gauges, and all other necessary information, to build our celebrated Double Turbine Water Wheel, invented by JAMES LEFFEL, and known as the "Leffel Wheel." We have also obligated ourselves to furnish the same facilities for manufacturing to no other parties in Canada. Without the information we have given Mr. GLEN, no one can successfully build our Wheels, and we advise parties in Canada to purchase our Wheels of no other manufacturer. Mr GLEN'S facilities are unsurpassed, and we feel sure that he will build a Wheel that will give perfect satisfaction. We therefore commend him to the public of Canada with entire confidence, feeling sure that he will manufacture a Wheel in all respects equal to our own.

(Signed) JAMES LEFFEL & CO.

WARRANTY.

Our wheels are warranted to work to entire satisfaction, if properly put up, run, and taken care of,—and then if they do not perform to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers after running them 60 days, they may return the wheels to us, and we will pay freight, both ways, and refund all payments made to us thereon. This guarantee will be strictly adhered to.

We call especial attention to our superior Gearing of all kinds for attaching our wheels, made light and adapted to the high speed at which the wheels run. We caution purchasers against using heavy shafting and gearing.

We also manufacture all kinds of *Saw and Flour Mill Machinery, including Steam Engines and Boilers, English and American Gangs, Hand-setting and self-setting, Circular Saw-Rigs, Upright and Oscillating Muley Saw-Rigs, Gearing, Shafting, Pullies and Hangers, &c., &c.*

Also Shingle Machines and Jointers, Leather-Splitting Machines, Knife-Grinders, Woolen Machinery, Washington Hand Printing Presses, Gordon's Power Press, Taylor's Cylinder Press and Blake's Patent Steam Pump.

Catalogues containing full information furnished free to all applicants. Address

F. W. GLEN, President, *OSHAWA, ONT.*

46-3m

Funds for Investment.

THE Trust and Loan Company have funds for investment, at their usual rates of interest, on the security of improved Real Estate.

Loans made for fixed periods, or repayable by annual instalments.

Further and full information can be had by letter addressed to the Commissioners at Kingston, or

R. L. INNES.

Belleville, Sept. 14, 1868. 115-tf

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, OCULIST AND AURIST.

GRADUATE of Eclectic College of Pennsylvania, and Licentiate of the Eclectic Medical Board Toronto, would respectfully state to the people of Belleville, and the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, that he has resumed his practice among them, and is now treating successfully the following diseases; Epilepsy, or Falling Fits, in their worst form; Consumption, in its varied stages—with Eclectic remedies. Consumption is no longer an incurable disease; Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Gravel, Dropsey of the chest, Abdominal Dropsy, General Dropsy, &c., patients who have been tapped several times are curable under Dr. James' treatment; diseases of the Heart, Diseases of the Eye and Ear; Dyspepsia, and Liver diseases, and diseases of women and children, errors of Youth, Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of indiscretion of youth—a sure cure is guaranteed in every case. Also, Cancers cured without cutting, and little pain. Diseases which have hitherto been thought incurable, are now rapidly yielding to his treatment as his grateful patients are willing to testify. No Calomel, no Mercury, no Mineral Poisons will be administered in any form, in any disease. Paralysis cured by a new treatment.

These Fits, even after they have been pronounced by the medical profession of ten and twenty years' standing, incurable, and when patients are partially insane, are now being restored to sound health by Dr. James

With Dr. James' remedies Consumption is no longer an incurable disease. When patients have lost the use of one entire Lung they can be restored to good health, so that such persons can attend to their occupations with great comfort to themselves for many years, and ultimately die of other diseases.

OFFICE.—In Neilsons Hall, Front Street Belleville Office hours from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. No charge for consultation. 47

LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP.

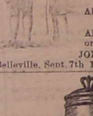
THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to ROBT. P. JELLETT.

Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

JOHN W. BROWN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 97½ Front St., Belleville.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention

GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN.

Belleville, Sept. 7th 1865. 29

BELL FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers are still manufacturing Steel Amalgum Bells, at one third the cost of the Brass Composition Bells, and warranted to stand for one year. As there are about 1,000 of our home manufactured Bells now in use, some of which have been used for over seven years, they are well known, and wherever they have been introduced, our patrons will certify that for cheapness, durability, and force of tone, they cannot be surpassed.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

JONES & CO., Markham, P. O., Ont.

41-tf

STOP AND SEE!

THE following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada, by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY. They are stern undeniable and incontestable facts, sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the Great Medicinal Compound yearned after for ages is now accessible in the

Great Shoshonees Remedy!

For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Digestive Organs, Kidneys, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, we boldly state that this Great Remedy has never been equalled. Where was there ever such a cure as that in the person of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Peter C. V. Miller, of Earnestown, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont., of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint; or that of John Hosey, of Napanee, Ont., of Rheumatism, in spite of all treatment heretofore, and is now well. Scores of such cases might be mentioned had we space.

☞ Call at the Drug Store and get a Circular of unquestionable certificates on the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, and satisfy yourselves.

Price of the Remedy in Large Pints, $1.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine. Agents for Belleville, R. Holden & Co., J. H. Hambly Apothecaries Hall, M. Sawyer, E. Chandler, and Chartiers & Webster. 30-1y

Another Wonderful Cure of Consumption in Canada.

MESSRS. YOUNG & CHAMBERLAIN,—Sirs, I feel it a duty I owe to you, as well as to the public, to inform you of the most wonderful cure of Consumption accomplished in my person by the use of the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills. I coughed a great deal day and night, expectorating large quantities of matter, and had a great pain about my left lung. I had cold chills every day, and severe night sweats every night, and between the raking cough and great sweating, I was almost deprived of sleep; by these miseries as well as the loss of appetite I was so reduced that I could hardly stand alone. I was under the care of a physician for a length of time, but finding no relief, I tried different receipts, but all without any good effect. Squire Paterson of Bath, recommended me to use the Great Shoshonees Remedy; I procured three bottles at once, with the pills; so soon as I commenced using it I began to get better and when I had finished this complement the Cough, expectoration of matter, pain about the lungs, chills, sweating, &c., left me; and by continuing its use I became strong and healthy. It is now over two months since I quit the Remedy, and there have been no symptoms of the disease returning, and I have been, and am now, healthier and better than I have been for many years. I trust you will make this known to the public, that they may be aware of the peculiar virtues of this truly wonderful Indian Remedy.

PETER C. V. MILLER.

Ernestown, County of Lennox and Addington, C. W.

To all whom it may come,—This is to certify that I have been acquainted with the above mentioned gentleman, Peter C. V. Miller, Esq., for many years, and have known him always to be of the very highest respectability, and a very candid and creditable person—and I am confident that I can safely vouch for the truth of the above, or any other statement made by him.

REV W. F. S. HARPER. Rector of Bath, C. W.

30-1y

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A ROLL OR LIST OF ALL LANDS, &c., Continued from 2nd Page.

Map No.	Number of lot by Survey.	Quantity of land.	Name of Street.	Ward.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	Total.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
647	28 "	¼	"	Coleman			3 00	1 14												4 14
230	19 Grove plan.	¼	E. Pierre.	"					2 25											2 25
231	20 "	¼	"	"							3 90									3 90
448	7 McNab's pl., Wharf & Warehouse, Steam Saw Mill.		S. Water.	"	19 17															19 17
564 & 565	10 and 11		"	"	1 15															1 15
115	12 Gleab.	1/5 ac	E. Geddes.	"				3 90												3 90
279	4 "	1/5	E. Front.	"						3 90										3 90
265	18 "	1/5	"	"						1 85		0 90								2 75
264	19 "	1/5	"	"						1 85		0 90								2 75
263	20 "	1/5	"	"						1 85		0 90								2 75
262	21 "	1/5	"	"						1 85		0 90								2 75
253	22 Grove plan	1/5	"	"							3 90							5 60		9 50
786	7 Greenshields plan.	¼	E. John.	"					7 80											7 80
167	2	¼	W. Grove.	"							7 57									7 57
295	Mill privilege occup'd by E. P. Russell		E. Moira.	"					3 60											3 60
703	52	Gore	W. Octavia.	"																
98	4 Hunt and Row's plan.	1/5	S. 2nd Con. Road.	"							1 22									1 22
96	6 "	1/5	"	"							1 22									1 22
94	8 "	1/5	"	"							1 22									1 22
92	10 "	1/5	"	"							1 22									1 22
569	8 McNab's pl.	¼	S. Dundas.	"																
158	1		"	"											2 94					2 94
758	7 Coml. Bk. pl.	¼	"	"																
317	1 McNab's pl.	¼	N. Water.	"			2 44	3 14												5 58
560	6 "	¼	"	"	0 32		2 44	3 14												5 90
562	8 "	¼	S. "	"	0 54															0 54
563	9 "	¼	S. Dundas.	"	0 54															0 54
851	38 Murney's pl.	1	E. Wellington.	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 61									15 37
843	43 "	1	"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 61									15 37
744	13 Willard's pl.	¼	N. Willard.	"				0 69												0 69
745	14 "	¼	"	"					0 72	2 40										3 12
735	4 "	¼	S. Toronto Road.	"					0 72	2 40										3 12
728	Com. Bank pl.	¼	"	"							0 98									0 98
776	32 " Bulls, Brick build's		W. "	"					35 75	35 10			35 04	31 92		25 20			3 72	166 73
1026	2 W. Murney's plan.	1	E. Town line.	"							3 90									3 90
909	11 Yoemans' pl.	¼	N. Benjamin.	"					0 72											0 72
153	21 Grove "	1/5	S. Grove.	"	0 95															0 95
832	17	1/5	E. Yoemans.	"						3 32										3 32
623	S. ½ 12 Murneyville.	1/5	E. Murney.	"						3 17										3 17
544			N. Bridge.	"									2 00				2 10			4 10
52	41	¼	E. Baldwin.	"									0 90							0 90
795	15	¼	"	"											2 77					2 77
904	6	1/5	S. Benjamin.	"												2 48				2 48
289	6	½	N. William.	"									0 84	0 84	0 69					2 37
375	5		W. Coleman.	"													7 50		17 67	25 17
302	part Hawley lot. 228 ft.		E. "	"											1 84					1 84
432	50 ft.		"	"												2 80				2 80
496	2		W. Albert.	"															1 86	1 86
780	14		N. Dundas.	"									14 00		8 40					22 40
880	19		N. Bridge.	"									2 00	2 60	2 48	2 36	2 00			11 44
426	25		W. Everitt.	"											1 84					1 84
856	36		S. Charlotte.	"											3 85					3 85
193	8		S. Lewis.	"												2 52				2 52
920	16	⅓ ac	W. Franck.	"											3 36					3 36
122			W. Coleman.	"											7 30					7 30
765	30	1	N. Commercial.	"											5 54					5 54
766	31	¼	"	"											25 00		2 25		5 12	32 37
779 & 780	14		"	"											3 69					3 69
160	29	¼	E. Grove.	"												0 63				0 63
827	4	¼	"	"									0 82		1 19					2 01
788	18	¼	W. John.	"											1 68	1 68				3 36
1			"	"									0 92		0 92					1 84
806	16	1/5	E. Henry.	"											0 46					0 46
839	16	¼	E. Wellington.	"											2 77					2 77
846	45	¼	"	"											3 23					3 23
849	44	1	"	"											3 23					3 23
850	37	1	"	"									5 04	1 68					1 01	7 73
1035	23	¼	N. Bridge.	"																
797	22, 23, 24, 25, 26 Moodie's plan		"	"															25 11	25 11
207	18	1/5	N. Grier.	"															3 10	3 10
805			"	"															0 47	0 47
1		½	"	"										2 52					2 79	5 31
372	2			"															0 70	0 70
224	1	¼	E. Grier.	"								4 20								4 20
353	"A" 354 5, 6	2/5	W. Coleman.	"								2 40								2 40
943	"C" S. RailRd near 2		N. Elemer.	"									2 00	2 48	2 48	2 48	2 00		2 36	13 80
930	"B"	A R per 2,1,22	S. "	"									2 00	4 66	2 41	2 80	6 20	3 36		21 43
770, 771 & 772	4, 5, and 6	2½	S. Dundas.	"								2 70	2 70	3 78	4 15	3 78	2 70	2 60	5 58	27 99
790	10 and 11	¼	N. "	"											11 13					11 13
1066	5	½	N. Lewis.	"										0 84	1 25	1 35	2 00			5 44
985	4	½	"	"									5 00							5 00
626	15 E. Murneyville	¼	E. Murney.	"									3 00							3 00
617	6 E. "	¼	"	"									3 00							3 00
558	5		S. Dundas.	"									3 00							3 00
260	23		E. Front.	"										5 60	2 59					8 19
944	8		W. "	"											2 42					2 42
979	Estate of Shanks		S. Mill.	"											2 52	2 94	2 52			7 98
988	1	½	N. Lewis.	"											3 36	2 94	3 36			9 66
610	1	1/5	W. Cedar.	"												2 48				2 48
601	9	1/5	"	"												4 20				4 20
526	10	1/5	E. "	"												2 18	2 00		0 93	5 11
430	11	1/5	E. James.	"													2 31			2 31
469	25	1/5	E. Everitt.	"								1 50								1 50
982	4	½	S. Moira.	"													2 72			2 72
340	19	¼	W. Coleman.	"													1 44		1 86	3 30
341	18	¼	"	"													1 44		1 86	3 30
376	6	¼	"	"									0 84	0 84						1 68
174	10	¼	W. Grove.	"															3 26	3 26
226		1/10	E. Strand.	"															1 63	1 63
227	15	1/5	"	"															1 63	1 63
420	19	¼	E. Everitt.	"													2 16		1 40	3 56
213	12	¼	E. Grier.	"															0 70	0 70
214	11	¼	"	"															0 70	0 70
827	4	¼	E. Wellington.	"										0 63						0 63
498	4	1/5	W. Albert.	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
499	5	1/5	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
500	6	1/5	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
501	7	1/5	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
502	8	1/5	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
503	9	1/5	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
281	6	¼	N. Benjamin.	"										2 72						2 72
508	9	¼	E. Victoria.	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
509	8	¼	E. Victoria.	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
510	7	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
511	6	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
512	5	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
513	4	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
514	3	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
515	2	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
516	1	¼	"	"													0 56		0 70	1 26
778	34	¼	N. Dundas.	"														8 40		8 40
329		¼	W. Coleman.	"														21 84		21 84
208	15	¼	E. Front.	"														3 36		3 36
799, 800, 801	57, 58, 59	½	S. George.	"														6 00	9 30	15 30
764	Vet. tany., Campbell.		E. Moira.	"														56 00		66 00
419	18	¼	E. Veritt.	"															1 40	1 40
940	6	¼	"	"															2 33	2 33
496	2	¼	W. Albert.	"															0 70	0 70
665	46	¼	E. Octavia.	"															8 37	8 37
821	2 Henderson and lot.	1/10	N. Dundas.	"															0 47	0 47
823	4	1/10	E. Wellington.	"															0 47	0 47
824	1	1/10	"	"															0 47	0 47
825	2	1/10	"	"															0 47	0 47
828	5	1/10	"	"															0 47	0 47
637	19	¼	W. Murneyville.	"															7 44	7 44
387	2	¼	E. Albert.	"															0 69	0 69
497		¼	"	"															0 69	0 69
778	34	¼	N. Dundas.	"															5 12	5 12
781	3	¼	"	"															1 86	1 86
659	40	1/5	E. Octavia.	"															3 36	3 36
568	7	¼	S. Dundas.	"									2 00							2 00
135	3	¼	W. Maria.	"									2 40							2 40
502	9	¼	W. Cedar.	"									2 00							2 00
173	7	¼	E. John.	"									0 84							0 84
1028	7	¼	W. Yoemans.	"									3 00							3 00
301			E. Coleman.	"									4 20							4 20
1012	3		N. Herchmir.	"									3 36							3 36
280	2		E. Front.	"									3 00							3 00
11	60		W. Front.	Ketcheson						1 95			6 00							6 95
23	49	39 ft. fr	"	"						38 04										38 04
30	42		"	"																
44 & 45	pt. 27 and 28	89 ft. fr	E. Front.	"					18 72	86 79	69 42									174 93
98 & 99	pt. Town lot 27 and 28	172 ft / 88 ft	Campbell Pinnacle.	"						63 95										63 95
100	pt. of 26	99 ft	W. "	"					2 40	63 96										66 35
76			"	"			1 20	1 95	2 00											5 15
77	pt. of 36		"	"	1 25		4 80	1 80												7 85
79	" 35		"	"				1 14												1 14
86	Kerwin's lot, pt. of 32		"	"	3 45		9 40	1 14	2 00	2 40			2 00							20 30
87	pt. of lot 32		"	"	2 30			2 49												4 70
106	" 24		"	"	13 40															13 40
58	" 32		Cor. Hotel and Front.	"						7 14										7 14
59	" 33		E. Front.	"	24 25															24 25
74	" 40		"	"			1 00	2 00												3 00
29	" 43		"	"				7 80												7 80
28	" 44		"	"	2 25															2 25
22	" 50		"	"	1 25															1 25
18	54		"	"	7 67				15 00	15 00										37 67
9 & 10	61		"	"	4 02															4 02
7	63		"	"					13 00											13 00
4	64		"	"	29 72															29 72
3	65		E. Pinnacle.	"	9 44												40 00			49 44
47	29	22 feet	"	"	13 42										20 32		16 62			50 36
83	8		"	"	0 05		2 50	2 50												5 05
94	pt. of 30		"	"				3 50												3 50
47			N. Hotel.	"						16 25										16 25
67	pt. of 35	40 ft. fr	W. Front.	"									12 00							12 00
2	66	40 feet	"	"													13 50			13 50
75	pt. of 39		E. "	"														73 48	70 50	143 98
21	" 51		W. "	"														5 60		5 60
21	" 51		"	"														8 40		8 40
21	" 51		"	"															6 20	6 20
381	2	¼ ac	W. Ann.	Samson.						3 90	3 90									7 00
382	3	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
383	4	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
384	5	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
385	5 "A"	¼	"	"						2 00										2 00
386	6	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
387	7	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
388	8	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
389	9	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
390	10	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
391	11	¼	"	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
400	4	¼	E. "	"							2 44									2 44
393	10	¼	"	"							2 44									2 44
392	11	¼	"	"							2 48									2 48
pt. of 76.	pt. of 23	¼	E. Front.	"									10 00							10 00
414	5 and 6	¼	S. Bridge.	"						4 90										4 90
507	2	¼	S. Bay.	"										2 18						2 18
513	7	¼	"	"													0 45			0 45
504	10	¼	"	"													0 30			0 30
467	15	¼	"	"											1 05		0 60			1 65
466	16	¼	"	"											0 84		0 60			1 44
465	17	¼	"	"										1 26	1 26	1 26				3 78
430	18	¼	"	"										1 68	1 26	1 26				4 20
431	1	¼	"	"																
463	22	¼	"	"										3 36			1 05			4 41
509	4	¼	N. "	"													0 60			0 60
516		¼	S. "	"										3 78		3 36	2 40			9 54
		1½	"																	
160	3	½	W. Church.	Samson.			2 00				6 82							2 00		10 83
153	9	½	"	"	0 56											5 88	4 20			10 64
136 & 137	S. ½ 22	½	"	"			4 80	6 84	6 83		23 40									41 87
164	2	½	E. "	"			2 40	3 12	3 12											8 64
166	4	½	"	"	0 92		3 60													4 52
167	5	⅓ ac	E. Church.	"				1 80			7 80									9 60
183	10	½	"	"	1 50															1 50
430	53	¼	W. Centre.	"										1 80		1 80				3 60
370	2	¼	N. Dundas.	"					7 80		6 82									14 62
375	3	¼	"	"					7 80		6 82									14 62
347	6	¼	"	"					7 80		6 82									14 62
346	7	¼	"	"					7 80		6 82									14 62
402	23	¼	N. Bay.	"													1 06			1 06
159	4	½	W. Church.	"	0 20						6 82									7 02
203		1/5	S. Dundas.	"							2 92									2 92
341	pt. of 5	1/5	"	"	2 20															2 20
33	7	66 foot	W. Front.	"	2 25										7 00					9 25
32	8	66 "	"	"	2 25															2 25
30	pt. of 10	66 "	"	"	0 29											7 00				7 29
26	14 Vac't lot.	30 "	"	"	0 23															0 23
25	15 Water lot.	66 "	"	"	2 25									4 44	4 20	3 36	2 40			16 65
11	27 Vacant house & lot.		"	"	2 94															2 94
Cor5	32	83 "	"	"	0 90															
57	14	⅓ ac	E. "	"						18 00	23 40						4 50			45 90
64	17		"	"						25 99										25 99
70	20		"	"									3 00		5 04	5 10			4 50	17 64
309	1	¼	W. George.	"						19 50										19 50
308	10	1/10	"	"							5 85									5 85
310	2	¼	"	"						1 90										1 90
311	3	¼	"	"						7 80	5 85									13 65
312	4	¼	"	"						7 80	5 85									13 65
313	5	¼	"	"						7 80	5 85									13 65
337	1	¼	E. "	"						7 80	5 85									13 65
326	2	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
335	3	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
334	4	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
333	5	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
331	6	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
326	10	¼	"	"						5 85										5 85
325	11	¼	"	"						5 85	2 92									8 77
408	34	¼	W. Henry.	"						5 85	2 92									8 77
409	35	¼	"	"													1 00			1 00
425	50	¼	E. "	"									5 14	3 48	4 20	4 20				17 02
230	8	¼	E. John.	"													0 60			0 60
243		1/5	"	"														2 00		2 00
252	pt. of 10		"	"			2 40													2 40
486	87	¼	E. Matilda.	"	1 74		2 40	2 25					3 00							9 39
487	88	¼	"	"										1 83	4 86					6 68
488	89	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 40				4 55
489	90	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 40	1 00			5 55
490	91	¼	"	"											1 47	1 26	0 90			3 63
491	92	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 40	1 00			5 55
492	93	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 26	0 90			5 31
493	94	¼	"	"										1 68	1 47	1 26	2 00			6 41
494	95	¼	"	"													2 40			2 40
496	96	¼	E. Matilda.	"										1 82	2 50	1 68	2 10			8 10
498	98	¼	"	"													2 10			2 10
271	13	¼	W. Moira.	"													1 00			1 00
276	18	¼	"	"	3 84															3 84
298	11 and 12	¼	E. "	"	0 19															0 19
298	13	¼	"	"	0 76									4 20	2 40	3 36	2 40		3 00	17 91
290	21	¼	"	"	0 30															0 30
289	22	¼	"	"			0 32													0 32
288	23	¼	"	"			0 32													0 32
287	24	¼	"	"	0 70															0 70
80	4	1/10	W. Pinnacle.	"			0 32													0 32
100	pt. of 15	⅛	"	"												11 20				11 20
101	" 15	⅛	"	"				3 90												3 90
102	" 15	⅛	"	"				3 90												3 90
103	14	½	"	"				3 90												3 90
348	1	¼	W. William.	"	13 42															13 42
349	2	¼	"	"						5 86	5 86									11 70
350	3	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
351	4	¼	"	"						5 85	5 86									11 70
352	5	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
354	6	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
360	11	¼	"	"						5 85										5 85
370	3	¼	E. "	"						5 85	5 86									11 70
369	4	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
368	5	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
364	8	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
363	9	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
361	11	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
362	10	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
365	7	¼	"	"						5 85	5 85									11 70
340	8	¼	N. Dundas.	"							5 85									5 85
146	E. ½ 15	¼	S. "	"						5 27										5 27
204	1/5	¼	Cor. John and Dundas	"					4 69	4 69										9 38
260	1 Maybee's pl.	¼	" "	"				9 00	9 00	9 00			10 08	8 40	16 66	6 72				68 86
261	2	¼	S. Dundas.	"						32 50										32 50
262	4	¼	"	"						0 90										0 90
37	4		W. Front.	"						0 90										0 90
29	11		"	"					20 00											20 00
27	13		"	"				10 64	40 64											51 28
20	20		"	"					2 40				2 40							4 80
21	19		"	"						1 47										1 47
13	S. ½ 20	22 foot	"	"						1 47										1 47
9	29		"	"	2 40								2 40	3 36	3 36	3 36	2 10			16 98
3	pt. of 35		"	"	5 27															5 27
49	" 10		E. "	"	13 42															13 42
68	" 20		"	"	5 76															5 76
73	" 22		"	"	11 55		3 60													15 15
75	" 23		S. Bridge and E.	"	1 13		3 00		6 00											10 13
			Pinnacle.	"	1 65					3 90										5 55
134	23		"	"	19 17															19 17
135	23		S. Bridge & W. Church	"	23 77															23 77
401	3		E. Ann.	"							2 44									2 44
394	9		"	"							2 44									2 44
380	1		W. "	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
140	20	⅓ ac	W. Church.	"	2 87			15 00	6 25											24 72
141	19	¼	"	"	5 75															5 75
143	17	¼	"	"	1 15															1 15
147 & 148.	14	¼	"	"	4 03															4 03
149	13	¼	"	"	8 33		4 80	6 84	6 83		23 40		15 80	15 40	2 24	5 00	6 00	6 50	2 25	103 99
154	pt. of 8	¼	Cor. Wharf & Church.	"				6 55	4 00	17 94			13 00							41 49
156	6	¼	W. Church.	"				2 00	4 85			3 00								9 85
161	2	¼	"	"			4 00	4 50					2 00							10 50
168	pt. of 6	¼	E. "	"	0 57				2 00											2 57
169	7	¼	"	"				6 50	5 00	2 25			2 94	3 34	2 24	4 76	9 20	3 60	3 75	43 58
174 & 175.	10	¼	"	"				6 00	6 00	4 50										16 50
179 & 180.	13	¼	"	"	6 47		2 00	5 65	9 25	11 00			7 36	12 80	6 16	4 20	3 00	3 00	2 00	72 89
194	23	¼	"	"	5 75															5 75
304	6 Maybee's pl.		N. Edmond.	"				2 00												2 00
305	7 "		"	"				2 00												2 00
263 & 264	5 "		"	"				2 00											6 40	8 40
208	between 4 & 5		St. John.	"				1 56	1 56											3 12
241	10	¼	E. "	"	0 58															0 58
244	16	¼	"	"	1 73			1 35					1 88	2 80	2 94					10 70
245	15	¼	"	"	1 73			1 34					1 88	2 80		8 12				15 86
348	12	¼	"	"	0 59		0 97													1 56
269	11	¼	W. Maria.	"	1 21		2 00													3 21
373	14	¼	"	"			2 15													2 15
291	20	¼	E. "	"			1 20													1 20
297	14	¼	"	"	0 58															0 58
83	pt. of 22	¼	W. Pinnacle.	"	1 15															1 15
83	" 22	¼	"	"	13 42															13 42
133	22	¼	"	"										20 16	16 80	15 96	12 00			64 92
106	1	¼	E. "	"			4 00			1 20										5 20
115	9	¼	"	"					3 25											3 25
116	10	¼	E. Pinnacle.	"					3 25											3 25
120 & 121.	14	¼	"	"	3 45														4 40	7 85
175	9	¼	E. Church.	"						3 90										3 90
96	3	¼	N. Dundas.	"						7 80	7 80									15 60
122	W. ½ 15	¼	S. "	"				2 40												2 40
55	13	¼	W. Pinnacle.	"	2 30		0 80	0 90												4 00
118	12	¼	E. "	"			3 60													3 60
40	1		W. Front.	"						16 25			11 00	17 06	15 68				5 25	65 86
39 & 40.	1 and 2		"	"				3 60	3 60	9 75							10 20			26 15
40 & 41.	1 and 2		"	"						22 75										22 75
N. of 37.	pt. of 4		"	"						2 25										2 25
35	5		"	"						2 25										2 25
31	9		"	"			2 40	3 90	3 90	3 00										13 20
14	25		"	"				15 00	17 50	15 00										47 50
22	18		"	"	2 72						1 45									4 17
16	23		"	"	4 00		4 25													8 25
110	5		E. Pinnacle.	"	2 30															2 30
124	16		"	"	4 08		3 60													7 68
123	E. ½ 15		"	"	0 75															0 75
125	17		"	"	1 13															1 13
107	2		"	"			2 00													2 00
127	S. ½ 18	¼	"	"			3 45	3 25												6 70
109	4		"	"			2 40													2 40
96	3		N. Dundas.	"	2 04		3 60													5 64
219	pt. of 8		W. John.	"	0 30		2 00	2 45												4 75
265	7		W. Maria.	"	0 67		1 20	2 37	2 37											6 61
266	8		"	"	6 00															6 00
280	7		"	"					1 75											1 75
267	9		"	"	0 68			1 95	1 95	1 50										6 08
268	10		"	"	0 69			1 95	1 95	1 50										6 09
130	S. ½ 21	¼	W. Church.	"				4 80												4 80
223	pt. of 7		W. John.	"	0 30		2 00	2 45					3 36	6 44						14 55
224	pt. of 8		"	"	0 30		2 00	2 45					3 36							8 11
177	N. ½ 11		E. Church.	"									4 20	4 02	3 36	4 76				16 52
511 & 512.	83		E. Foster.	"									1 68	3 48	1 26	1 26	0 90			8 58
270	12		W. Maria.	"														2 00		2 00
176	11	¼	W. Church.	"											4 65		4 80			9 45
212	9	1/5	W. John.	"									1 88	2 80			2 00			6 68
222	14		"	"									2 52	2 52		2 99	2 00		2 33	12 36
293	18	¼	E. Maria.	"											2 48					2 48
144	16		N. Dundas.	"															6 00	6 00
193	22		E. Church.	"									1 20						4 80	6 00
105			W. Pinnacle.	"									2 50	3 50						6 00
481 & 482.	82 & 83		W. Matilda.	"										3 36						3 36
77	23		S. Bridge.	"									2 40							2 40
186			E. Church.	"									2 40							2 40
17	22		W. Front.	"									2 40							2 40
190	17		E. Turnbull.	"									2 40							2 40
270	9		W. Maria.	"									2 00							2 00
108	3		E. Pinnacle.	"									3 40							3 40
171	8		W. Church.	"									2 00							2 00

TAKE NOTICE, That all persons who are interested in the above lands and premises are hereby called upon to pay the several amounts respectively so in arrear on or before the expiration or period of two months from the date hereof, or otherwise that the said lands respectively or such of them as shall remain in arrear at the expiration of the said period of two months, will be sold for the sums so in arrear, as above mentioned, in pursuance of the said Act.

ROBT. M. ROY,
Clerk of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Belleville.

Dated at Belleville this twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1869.

I, ROBERT MAITLAND ROY, Clerk of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Belleville, do hereby certify that the foregoing Roll or List contains a true and correct statement of all lands entered upon the Collectors' Roll of the Town of Belleville from the year 1852 to 1866 both inclusive, the same having been informally made up, and on which the taxes made up in said Rolls are for one or more years in arrear, and that in said Roll or List there is charged against each of the said lots the sum so charged against them respectively on said Collectors' Rolls, and the said Roll or List also shows the years respectively for which said lands are so charged as being in arrear, and this certificate is given in accordance with the Statutes of the Province of Ontario, 1868, chap. 49, sec. 2.

ROBT. M. ROY,
Clerk of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Belleville.

Dated at Belleville this twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1869.

A ROLL OR LIST

OF all Lands entered upon the Collectors' Rolls for the Town of Belleville, from the years 1852 to 1866, both years inclusive, respectively informally made up, and on which the taxes so made up in said Rolls respectively, are for one or more years in arrears, and which said taxes so accrued are altogether irrespective of land assessed directly on the Non-Resident land roll, and which said Roll or List is made up in pursuance of and in accordance with an Act of the Provincial Legislature Province of Ontario passed on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1868, and chaptered 49.

Map No.	Number of lot by Survey.	Quantity of land.	Name of Street.	Ward.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	Total.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
620	1	1/3	E. Albert.	Baldwin										1 26	1 59	1 20				4 05
624	2	1/3	"	"										0 98	1 24	1 36				3 58
624	5	1/3	"	"											3 19	3 11				6 29
626	8	1/3	"	"										2 28		0 84	0 60			3 72
641	22	1/3	"	"										2 28	2 46	1 00				5 74
627	7	1/6	"	"										1 02						1 02
456	23 Murney's pl.	¼	"	"						1 95										1 95
455	24	¼	"	"						1 95										1 95
451	32	¼	"	"						1 95										1 95
203	12 Taylor's pl.	¼	W. Ann.	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
202	13 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
201	14 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
200	15 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
199	16 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
198	17 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 58
197	18 "	¼	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
196	19 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
195	20 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
194	21 (S. half)	¼	"	"						2 66										2 66
189	25 Taylor's pl.	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
188	26 "	¼	"	"						2 66	3 90									6 56
204	13 "	¼	E. Ann.	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
205	13 "	¼	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 01
206	14 "	¼	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
207	15 "	¼	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 01
208	16 "	¼	"	"						2 66	1 95									4 61
209	17 "	¼	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
210	18 "	¼	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
211	19 "	¼	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
212	20	¼	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 61
213	21	¼	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 01
218	25	¼	"	"						2 26	1 95									4 01
222		30 feet	"	"											1 26					1 26
187	27	¼ac	W. Ann.	"						2 26	3 90									8 56
531	16 and 17	½	W. Charles.	"													0 63½			0 64
539	7	1/5	"	"										2 10						2 10
538	8	1/3	"	"										2 10						2 10
241	Part of 8	2	W. Canniff Road.	"	2 87		2 00			2 87								0 60		10 34
409	43	¼	E. "	"											10 92	15 40	28 65	3 60	5 25	68 82
371		½	"	"																
374 & 375			"	"					2 93										7 44	10 37
370	Old house		"	"	2 87															2 87
372 & 380	Gore Owned	800 ft. front	"	"				5 60	15 60	35 10							4 80		1 86	60 96
381	By G. N. Reynolds.		"	"																
127	16	¼ac	W. George.	"					2 53	10 72	5 85									19 10
121	S. ½ 21	¼	"	"																
120	N. ½ 21	1/12	"	"									2 40		1 26					3 66
135	15	¼	E. "	"							5 85									2 85
107	22 and 23	¼	S. Hotel.	"							5 85				4 20					10 05
86	19 and 20	¼	W. John.	"						11 50	5 85									17 35
83	23		"	"																
81	25	¼	"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	4 55					2 52					15 71
80	26	¼	"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	4 56					2 52					15 72
79	27	¼	"	"			1 20	1 56	1 56	2 17					2 52					9 01
97	15	¼	E. "	"				1 45	5 25	7 80										14 50
381	12 Teals plan. Below the hill	¼	W. James.	"						2 36										2 36
280	14 "	½	"	"						5 85										5 85
278	14 "Gore	1/9	E. "	"						0 72										0 72
317	Ross & Robertson's Saw Mill.		W. Mill.	"																
250	2 Teal's Plan on the hill.		Meyers orchard.	"				1 05	4 50	4 50										10 17
253	5 "	¼	"	"	1 65													2 40		4 05
248	S. ½ 6 "	½	"	"	1 65															1 65
524	7	¼	"	"				1 05	4 50	4 50										10 17
234	22 Teal Plan. on the hill.	¼	"	"	1 65															1 65
236	25 "	¼	"	"							4 90									4 90
262 & 263	26 "	½ ¼	"	"				1 14	1 50		3 90									6 54
266	front of 20 ft.	¼	"	"	0 30															0 30
235	3 Gore.	½	Meyers Orchard.	"						0 72										0 72
76	Long lot, near Hospital.	¼	N. Hotel.	"							4 90									4 90
5	pt. lot 25		E. Pinnacle.	"																
9	pt. of Town lt 30	¼	"	"																
26	East half of Town lot 39.	¼	"	"				7 80												7 80
124	pt. lot 17 and 18	¼	S. Queen.	"						2 91										2 91
73	S. ½ 35	2/10	G. Grier.	"							2 43									2 43
223	12	½	S. Road.	"	1 69				1 08	4 68										7 36
320	15	¼	"	"	1 60				1 08	4 68										7 36
327	17	¼	N. "	"	1 60				1 09	4 68		0 60								7 96
694	2	1/6	W. "	"											3 02	3 02				6 04
692	3	1/6	"	"											0 73	0 70				1 43
691	4	1/6	"	"											0 73	0 70				1 43
690	5	1/6	"	"											0 73	1 00				1 73
689	6	1/6	"	"										3 19	3 86	1 00	0 61			8 67
669 & 670	24 and 25	2/6	"	"											4 46					4 46
688	7	1/6	"	"										1 32		0 94	0 62			2 88
687	8	1/6	"	"										1 85	0 62	0 84				3 31
469	33	¼	W. Victoria.	"	2 40		3 20													5 60
471	37	¼	"	"	1 30															1 30
165	14	¼	W. William.	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
164	15	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
160	19	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
157	N. ½ 21	¼	"	"				0 72	2 12	3 12										6 96
168	12	¼	E. "	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
169	13	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
172	16	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90				0 62½					11 38
173	17	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
174	18	¼	"	"						2 93	2 44									5 37
175	19	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
176	20	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
177	S. ½ 21	¼	"	"						2 93	2 44									5 37
182	25	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
183	26	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
184	27	¼	"	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
229	long lot 16		Meyers Orchard.	"							11 70						2 36			14 06
804	long lot East of Foster farm	7		"						15 00										15 00
445	G. E. Murney's plan, Gore.		W. Albion.	"																
31	88	1/5	W. Church.	"	1 89		2 00													3 89
56	38	1/5	E. "	"	1 74															1 74
57	39	1/5	"	"			2 40	2 00												4 40
101	19	¼	E. John.	"						5 20										5 20
102	20	¼	"	"						5 20										5 20
103	S. ½ 21	¼	"	"						5 20										5 20
104	N. ½ 21	¼	"	"	0 40															0 40
105	22	¼	"	"	0 41															0 41
130	13	¼	W. George.	"	3 45			1 45	6 24	7 80										18 94
128	15	¼	"	"	0 92															0 92
140	20	¼	E. "	"						10 72										10 72
141	S. ½ 21 Taylor's plan.	¼	"	"							2 44									2 44
142	N. ½ 21 "	¼	"	"						18 22										18 22
163	16 "	¼	W. William.	"						5 85	4 90									10 75
158	S. ½ 21 "	¼	"	"				0 50												0 50
153	21 "	¼	"	"						5 86	4 90									10 75
24	38 "	¼	E. Pinnacle.	"	4 20															4 20
25	W. ½ 39 "	¼	"	"																
68	"		Great St. James.	"			1 80	3 94	3 94				2 40		5 60		14 00			31 68
308	"		N. Mill.	"	6 00															6 00
316	1 "		"	"	2 87		11 40													14 27
318	pt.		"	"				1 50												1 50
61	"		S. "	"						3 20										3 20
291	pt. of 1 "	¼	"	"	3 20															3 20
271	front of 7 Teal's plan, Meyer's Orchard.			"							1 29									1 29
231	13 " on the hill		S. Great St. James.	"	1 45															1 45
256	11		"	"	1 15															1 15
257	14		"	"	1 15															1 15
331	25		W. Gilbert.	"						5 45										5 45
342	27 Gore.		W. Canniff.	"	3 90															3 90
348	3		"	"				13 20	6 00	7 20				11 76	4 60	4 48	10 20			57 44
376	pt. of 6		"	"					0 90											0 90
446	43		E. Station Road.	"	2 40								3 60				2 60	4 80		14 46
472	38		W. Victoria.	"			1 50	1 95	1 95											5 40
477	46 Murney's pl.		"	"	3 92								15 10							19 02
481	50 "		E. "	"			2 00			9 75										11 75
484	53 "		"	"			1 50	2 95	2 45	2 00										8 90
489	58 "		"	"	1 75															1 75
490	59 "		"	"	0 20															0 20
491	60		E. Victoria.	"			2 00	2 45	2 45	2 45										9 36
492	61		"	"			1 50	1 50	1 50	1 95										6 45
372	pt. of 6	¼	E. Canniff.	"			1 50	1 50	1 50	1 95										6 45
378		36 ft.	"	"	4 02															4 02
359			"	"					2 93									1 80		4 73
263			"	"				1 80	1 80											3 60
60			E. Mill.	"	3 44			3 75												7 19
362	16		E. Canniff.	"						2 40										2 40
306			S. "	"			9 00			6 25						4 20				19 45
65	pt. of 37		E. Church.	"				1 80	2 50	2 00										6 30
22	" "		E. Pinnacle.	"	2 66															2 66
303	31		E. Station Road.	"			1 80	2 94	2 25											6 99
412			N. "	"			4 90	4 00					5 82							14 72
244	10		Meyers Orchard.	"						13 00										13 00
241	13	¼ac	On the hill.	"	3 13															3 13
259	S. ½ 20	¼	"	"							5 85									5 85
265	pt. of 20	¼	"	"					3 90	2 25							1 80		2 79	10 74
245	pt. of 10	¼	"	"						2 35										2 35
33	N. ½ 36	¼	W. Church.	"			1 54													1 54
242	N. ½ 4	¼	"	"											3 36					3 36
288	10	¼	W. Great St. James.	"											2 86	2 60	2 00			7 46
314	3	¼	W. Mill.	"											2 77					2 77
435	S. ½ 4	¼	E. Station Road.	"												5 88		4 80		10 68
414 & 416	15 and 16	¼	N. "	"									1 09			0 90				0 90
													1 92	2 77	2 72	2 72	4 00			14 13
396	6	¼	"	"																
301	15	¼	E. Mill.	"										2 24	2 24	2 24	2 00		2 00	10 72
27	32	¼	N. Hotel.	"															4 50	4 50
478	47	¼	N. Elizabeth.	"											4 20					4 20
557	36	¼	N. Pine.	"									2 00							2 00
689 & 690	5 and 6	¼	W. Road.	"									2 00	2 48	2 72	2 48			3 00	11 68
620															1 47					1 47
687 & 688	pt. of 7 and 8		Queen.	"																
349			W. Canniff.	"											2 77					2 77
351			"	"												2 48				2 48
352	7												3 00			2 80				4 80
353	8		"	"																
354																				
355	10																			
356	11		"																	
530	11	¼	E. Albert.	"									8 10			10 92			10 13	29 15
670	24	¼	W. Road.	"													1 17			1 17
669	25	¼	"	"									0 89	1 64						2 53
683	11	¼	"	"									1 78	1 64	4 06					7 48
[illegible]	[illegible]	¼	W. John.	"														0 60		0 60
																	2 60			2 00

Map No.	Number of lot by Survey.	Quantity of land.	Name of Street.	Ward.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	Total.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
340	14	¼	E. "	Baldwin									2 80	2 80					1 25	6 85
211	8	¼	W. "	"															1 13	1 13
15	30	¼	E. Pinnacle.	"													3 00			3 00
305		¼	N. Station Road.	"														1 80		1 80
382		¼	"	"														2 00	5 58	7 58
631	12	¼ac	E. Albert.	"													0 90		1 50	2 40
622	13	¼	"	"													0 90		1 50	2 40
219	26	½	E. Ann.	"										2 48						2 48
296	9	¼	E. Mill.	"													2 36			2 36
717	23	¼	E. Road.	"													2 00			2 00
136	11	¼	E. George.	"													2 00			2 00
269	Teal's plan.		"	"													2 40			2 40
591	29	1/6	W. Albert.	"														2 00		2 40
486	55	1/6	S. Emely.	"														2 40		2 40
373	11	1/6	E. Canniff Road.	"														4 20		4 20
67		¼	S. Mill.	"														1 20		1 20
304		¾	E. Station Road.	"														3 00	1 68	4 68
436		½	"	"										5 04				4 80		9 84
32	32		W. Church.	"									2 00							2 00
361	4 Coleman's blk	½	W. Coleman.	Coleman							1 22									1 22
370	13 "		"	"							1 17									1 17
14	1 Hunt & Row's plan	½	E. Mill.	"							1 29									1 29
88	"M" "	1/10	W. "	"							1 63									1 63
138	6 Grove and lot.	1/6	W. Moira.	"						7 04	4 87									11 91
146	15 "	1/6	"	"						5 47	4 39									9 86
401	26 E. H. Coleman & lot.	½	N. "	"							2 60									2 60
178	14 "	Gore	W. "	"					0 36	1 56										1 92
177	13 "	½	"	"					0 36	1 56										1 92
867	10 Tossell & lot.	½	N. William.	"																
373	3 Easton blck.	½	W. Coleman.	"															0 70	0 70
374	4 " lot op. Brittons	½	"	"															0 70	0 70
330	"A" Stone h'se		"	"												2 42				2 42
294 & 295	"A" pt. blck 11	4	W. Moira.	"							18 00						2 25		3 72	23 97
385	4 H. Easton's bl.	½	E. Albert.	"													0 90			0 90
752	10 Com. Bk. pl.		W. Ann, cor. Coleman	"													1 85	1 68	1 88	
1044	1 W. Murney's plan.	½	S. Bridge.	"							2 43									2 43
1043	2 "	½	"	"							2 43									2 33
1042	3 "	½	"	"							2 46									2 45
871	2 Tossell & lot.	½	"	"															1 40	1 40
718	Vac. house & lot	¾	Cor. Bridge & Toronto Road.	"					3 37	15 00				19 32	16 80				11 16	65 65
1038	20 W. Murney's plan.		N. Bridge.	"	0 92		2 00	2 60	3 25	3 25	4 87									16 89
1037	21		"	"	0 92		2 00	2 60	3 25	3 25	4 87									16 89
1003	4 Yeomanville		S. Benjamin.	"							2 92									2 92
1004	5 "	½	"	"							2 92									2 93
434		30 ft. fr	N. Bridge.	"															1 86	1 86
996	3 "	¼ac	N. Benjamin.	"				2 55	3 32	2 55	3 40									11 82
995	4 "	½	"	"			2 00	3 32	3 32	3 27	3 40									15 31
994	5 "	¼	"	"											2 80					2 80
906	8 "	½	"	"							3 40									3 40
905	W. ½ 7 "	½	"	"							8 27									8 27
573	10 McNab's pl.		S. Coleman.	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
726	26 Com. Bk. pl.	1	N. Charlotte.	"							6 82									6 82
727	27	1	"	"							6 82									6 82
1056	29 W. Murney's plan.		S. "	"							13 65								25 50	39 15
731	19 Com. Bk. pl.	1	"	"							13 65								3 72	17 37
730	18 "	¾	"	"							13 65									13 65
759	11 "	1	N. Dundas.	"					1 80	6 00	4 88									12 68
760	12 "	1	"	"					1 80	6 00	4 88									12 68
782	3 Greenshields plan.	½	"	"			2 00	2 00	2 00	0 90	1 56									8 46
787	8 "	½	"	"				0 78			1 56									2 34
788	9 "	½	"	"					1 20	1 57	1 56									4 33
822	3 G. E. H's. pl.	½	"	"											0 63				0 47	1 10
820	1 "	½	"	"															0 47	0 47
1078	72 W. Murney's plan.	9	S. "	"													20 00	23 90		43 90
843	54 "	½	N. George.	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 81									15 57
844	55 "	½	"	"			1 50	1 96	1 95	1 95	2 43									9 79
842	53 "	½	"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 81									15 57
1067	pt. 49	¼	"	"							6 96									0 96
841	5 Henderson's plan.		S. "	"				0 37	1 57	1 57	1 46									4 97
840	6 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
814	8 "		E. Henry.	"							1 46									1 46
810	12 "		"	"							1 46				2 18					3 64
808	14 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
807	15 "		"	"			2 00	2 37	2 37	2 37	1 46									10 57
815	7 "		"	"									0 60	2 18						2 78
813	9 "		"	"															0 62	0 62
812	10 "		"	"															0 62	0 62
811	11 "		"	"															0 62	0 62
1010, 1019 & 1020	1 and Gore.	1¼	S. Herchmir.	"			3 69	5 85	5 85	5 85	1 46									22 61
1011, 1018 & 1021	2 and Rear and Gore.	1¼	"	"			3 60	5 85	5 85	5 85	1 46									22 61
1017	Rear of 3	½	"	"										0 42	2 10					2 52
1014 & 1015	5 and Gore.	½	"	"							2 92			2 44	2 41	2 40	2 00			12 17
785	6 Greenshields plan.	½	E. John.	"				0 78			1 56									2 34
784	5 "	½	"	"				0 78			1 56									2 34
793	13 "	½	W. John.	"					1 20	1 57	1 56									4 33
796	16 Greenshields' plan.	½ac	"	"							1 56									1 56
797	17 "		"	"							1 56									1 56
461	2 McNab plan		E. James.	"	2 33		2 44	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				3 36	1 40				24 08
457	5 "		"	"			2 94	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				1 89	1 68				21 06
456	6 "		"	"			2 94	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				2 10	2 10				21 69
455	7 "		"	"			2 94	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				2 10	2 10				21 69
456	12 "		W. "	"			2 81	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90				2 52	2 52				22 40
546	2 "		"	"			3 17	3 14	3 61	3 90	4 77								3 72	22 31
552	8 "		"	"																
442	9 "		W. Kings.	"						3 90	3 90									7 80
913	7 Yeomanville		S. Lewis.	"							1 95									1 95
648	29 Murneyville.		W. Murney.	"							3 41									3 41
651	32 "		"	"	1 62															1 62
655	36 "		E. Octavia.	"	0 69		1 50	3 03	1 95		1 95			2 52						11 64
656	37 "		"	"	0 69		1 50	3 03	1 95		1 95			2 52						11 64
657	38 "		"	"	0 22						1 95									2 17
225	Rear of 11 Bleecker's Grove.		S. Strachan.	"												6 72				6 72
1027	8 W. Murney's plan.		N. Bridge, East Town line.	"						3 17										3 17
1030	9 "		"	"						3 17										3 17
1031	14 "		"	"						3 17										3 17
1057	40 "		"	"			1 50	0 45												1 95
852	33 "		E. Wellington.	"							3 62									3 62
847	46 "		"	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 60									15 36
829	6 G. E. H's. pl.		"	"							1 46								0 47	1 93
831	8 "		"	"			1 20	1 57	2 87	2 00					0 42					8 06
833	10 "		"	"				0 57	1 57	1 57	1 46									5 17
834	11 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
836	13 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
837	14 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
838	15 "		"	"							1 46									1 46
863	14 W. Mc's. plan		"	"															4 65	4 65
449	4 McN. plan		N. Water.	"			2 44	3 14			3 90									9 48
567	7 "		"	"			2 44	3 14												5 58
842	53 W. Mc's. plan	½	E. Wellington.	"			2 40	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 81									15 57
566	8 McN. plan	¾	N. Water.	"							5 88									5 85
313	1 "	1/10	S. "	"	0 19						2 92									3 11
314	2 "	¼	"	"	0 19						2 92									3 11
315	3 "	1/10	"	"	0 19						2 93									3 12
447	6 "	1/7	"	"							2 92									2 92
747	16 Willard pl.		Willard.	"					0 72	2 40	3 65	2 82								9 59
887	5 W. Murney's plan.		E. Yeomans.	"							3 90									3 90
886	6		"	"							3 90									3 90
885	11		"	"							3 90									3 90
1033	16		W. "	"	0 92		2 00	2 60	3 25	3 25	4 87									16 89
1025	16		"	"							3 90									3 90
1055	30		S. Charlotte.	"	0 37															0 37
1054	31		"	"			1 50	0 45												1 95
1053	32		"	"			1 50	0 45												1 95
384	5 H. Easton's block.		E. Albert.	"					0 60				0 84	0 84						2 28
383	6 "		"	"					0 60				0 84	0 84						2 28
47	26 Meyers, Hunt & Row's plan		E. Baldwin.	"				2 25												2 25
49	24 "		"	"							1 30									1 30
45	28 "		"	"							1 56									1 56
53	20 "		"	"							1 30									1 30
50	23 "		"	"							1 30									1 30
59	6 "		W. "	"			2 00													2 00
66	Gore.	Gore	"	"					1 20											1 20
308		100 + 90 ft.	N. Bridge & E. Coleman	"							8 87									8 87
1034 & 1036	15 and 22		N. Bridge.	"									9 24	7 04	7 43	7 43				31 12
1039	6 W. Murney's plan.		S. Bridge.	"							3 90									3 90
71	4 Hunt & Row's plan.		S. Cedar.	"						2 34										2 34
72	3 "		"	"					2 00											2 00
86	14 "		N. "	"							0 97									0 97
83	17 "		"	"							0 97									0 97
78	22 "		"	"							0 98									0 98
854	E. ½ 34, W. Murney's pl.		S. Charlotte.	"	1 30															1 30
855	35 "		"	"											2 45	2 48	2 48	2 48	3 72	13 61
75	25 Hunt & Row's plan.		E. Coleman.	"							1 46									1 46
113	12 Gleab.		W. Coleman.	"			2 00	1 57												3 57
110	15 "		"	"						0 90										0 90
109	16 "		"	"						0 90										0 90
668	1	1/6	South Catherine.	"						2 34										2 34
303	Old Brewery.	1/6	E. Coleman.	"											26 45					26 45
307	Bk of the River.		"	"				5 00												5 00
310		400 ft.	S. Bridge & E. Coleman	"	9 10															9 10
311	House near Phippen's ashery.		"	"	6 90															6 90
322	2 McNab's plan	1/6	W. Coleman.	"	70 0		2 44	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90									17 69
321	4						2 44		3 61	3 90										9 95
324	Large Gore.	1¾	"	"																
112	13 Gleab.	½	E. Geddes.	"			1 20													1 20
111	14 "	½	"	"			1 20													1 20
179	1 "		W. Geddes.	"																
181	3 "	½	"	"						1 17										1 17
182	4 "	½	"	"						1 17										1 17
183	5 "	½	"	"						1 17										1 17
191	13 "	½	"	"			2 00													2 00
845	15 Murney's pl.	½	N. George.	"																
239	3 Gleab.	½	W. Grier.	"					0 50	2 00										2 50
240	4 "	½	"	"					0 50											0 50
247	11 "	½	"	"			2 00						2 40							4 40
252	16 "	½	"	"			2 00													2 00
816	4 Henderson's block.	½	E. Henry.	"				1 57	1 57	1 57										4 71
462	1 McNab's pl.	1/10	E. James.	"	2 89		2 44	3 14	3 61	3 90	3 90		2 00							21 88
548	4 "	1/6	W. "	"	0 98															0 98
549	5 "	1/6	"	"						2 75										2 75
550	6 "	1/6	"	"	0 60		1 30													1 90
12	3 Hunt and Row's plan.	3/10	E. Mill.	"							1 32									1 33
11	4 "	3/10	"	"							1 32									1 32
6	9 "	½	"	"							1 33									1 33
3	12 "	½	"	"							1 32									1 32
38	1 "	½	W. "	"					1 80											1 80
35	4 "	1/6	"	"			0 40	3 75												4 15
33	6 "	1/6	"	"				2 30												2 30
28	E. pt. 9 & 10	½	"	"			2 00	1 25					2 00							5 25
25	13 Hunt and Row's plan.	1/6	"	"							2 10									2 10
21	17 "	1/6	"	"							2 10									2 10
18	"K" "	½	"	"							2 10									2 10
131	Stone Grist Mill		E. Moira.	"	18 40															18 40
130	"A" Saw Mill, house & lot, &c.		"	"	23 18															23 18
129		½	W. Moira and E. Park	"	3 83															3 83
127	"B" Grove pl.	½					2 40													2 40
140	8 "	½					2 40													2 40
620	9 Murneyville	½			1 02		1 00													2 02
621	10 "	½	E. Murney.	"	1 00		1 00						3 00						1 80	6 80
627	16 "	½	"	"			3 00	1 14												4 14
636	19 "	½	W. "	"			4 30													4 30
641	23 "	½	"	"				1 20												1 20
642	24 "	½	"	"																
645	26 "	½	"								3 41									3 41
Cor. lot on Henry St. & 646	27 "	½	"	"			3 00	1 14												4 14
Cor. lot on Henry St. &		½	"	"			2 00													2 00

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 35. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1869. NUMBER 6.

Things that Never Die.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth;
The impulse of a wordless prayer,
The dream of love and truth,
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things shall never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
That kindly word in grief's dark hour
That proves the friend indeed.
The plea of mercy softly breathed
When justice threatens nigh,
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles, sweet and frail,
That make up love's first bliss,
If with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped those lips have met—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word
That wounded as it fell,
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel but never tell.
The hard repulse that chills the heart
Whose hopes were bounding high,
In an unfading record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love,
Be firm, and just, and true;
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee,
These things shall never die.

The Lent Half-Dollar.

When Charles Gleason was about ten years old, a bright half dollar was given him by his grandfather, to buy anything he pleased for a New Year's present. The boy's mother had that morning taught him the verse, "he that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord and that which he hath given will pay him again." The words were running in the boy's mind on his way to the store to purchase a toy which he had seen in the window of the shop on the previous day.

Just before Charlie reached the store, he met a poor woman who had sometimes done washing for his mother, and she seemed to be in great distress.

"What is the matter Hanna?" said this kind hearted child.

"O, master Charlie, I've got to be turned into the street this cold morning, and my little Bill is sick too."

"Turned into the street, you and Bill, what for?"

"Because I can't raise my weekly rent.—I've just been to see my landlord, and he says it is three days overdue, and he'll not wait another hour. There go the men now to put my bed and stove and a few things on the sidewalk. O, what shall I do?"

"How much is your rent, Hanna?" asked the boy, with a choking voice.

"It's half a dollar," said the woman. "It will kill Bill to put him out in this cold; and sure I will die with him.

"No you won't; no you shan't said the tender hearted child; and feeling in his pocket he brought forth his treasured half-dollar, and placed it quickly in her hands.—Seeing she hesitated to keep it, notwithstanding her great need, Charlie told her it was all his own, to spend as he pleased, and that he would rather give it to her than have the nicest toy in the store. Then walking away swiftly from the shop windows, which were all full of tempting New Year's presents, he went bravely home to his mother, sure of her approbation.

The first person he met was grandfather. He had observed Charlie go down the street, and was waiting for his return, that he might see what he had brought. So his first salutation was, "well child, what have you done with your money?" Now Charlie's grandfather was not a religious man; and the boy knew that though he sometimes gave money to his relations, he seldom or never bestowed it upon the poor, so he rather disliked to tell him what he had done with his money; but what he had that morning learned came into his mind and helped him to an answer. Looking pleasantly into his grandfather's face said, "I've lent it sir."

"Lent your half-dollar foolish boy? You'll never get it again, I know."

"Oh yes I shall, grandpa, for I've got a promise to pay."

"You mean a note, I suppose; but it isn't worth a cent."

"Oh yes, grandpa, its perfectly good. I'm sure about it, for it's in the Bible."

"You mean you've put it there for safe keeping, eh? Let me see it."

Charlie brought the book and showed him the verse.—"He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath given will be paid him again."

"So you gave your money to some poor scamp. We'll you'll never see it again. Who has got it, pray?"

"I gave it to Hannah Green, sir," and Charlie told him the sad story.

"Oh, fudge!" said his grandfather, "you can't pay poor folks rent; its all nonsense. And now you've lost your New Year's present, or will, if I don't make it up to you.—Here," he added, as he threw him another half dollar, "seeing your money's gone where you'll never see it again, I must give you some more, I suppose."

"Oh, thank you," said Charlie heartily. "I knew the Lord would pay me again, grandpa, because the Bible says so; but I didn't expect to get it so quick."

"That boy's too much for me," said the old gentleman, as he walked quickly away, declaring that he had done right.

About Right.

Uncle Nick was a good old man, but he found a great deal of fault, and especially with the current religion of the day. "I want," says Uncle Nick, "and we all want, a religion that bears not only on the sinfulness of sin, but on the rascality of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from the cotton-bags, sand from sugar, chickory from the coffee, alum from bread, lard from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from the milk-cans. The religion that is to advance the world," says Uncle Nick, "will not put all the big strawberries and peaches on the top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced bottles. I tell you," says Uncle Nick, "the religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider forty cents returned for one hundred given according to gospel, even in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks upon a man who promises to pay, and who fails to pay on demand, with or without interest, as a liar." Is not Uncle Nick pretty nearly right?

Dressing for Church.

Very estimable and, we trust, very religious young women sometimes enter the House of God in a costume which makes the acts of devotion in service, seem almost burlesque. When a brisk little creature comes into a pew with her hair frizzled till it stands on end in a most startling manner, rattling strings of beads and bits of tinsel, she may look exceedingly pretty and *priquante*; and if she came there for a game of croquet, or a tableau party, it would be all in very good taste; but as she comes to confess that she is a miserable sinner, that she has done the things she ought not to have done, and left undone the things she ought to have done—as she takes upon her lips most solemn and tremendous words, whose meaning runs far beyond life into a sublime eternity—there is a discrepency which would be ludicrous if it were not melancholy.—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe.*

Our Planet—its Past and Future.

The above is the title of a very interesting little volume published by Wm. Denton, Boston. It is a series of eight lectures on geology, in the popular style now so much in vogue, and is well calculated to bring science down to the level of the masses. These lectures seem to do this very successfully. They abound in vivid description, and are as far as may be, freed from the technical character of more extended works. The following extracts intended to show that the resources of modern civilization will prove sufficient for the future necessities of mankind, is a good specimen of the style of the work:

"As long as the world exists, then, we may be assured that man's ingenuity will keep pace with his necessities, and the human race march on to the gaol that lies before them.

"Man is an important part of Nature; and his importance increases hourly. At first a helpless log, he floated on the stream, but now stems the current, or boldly directs it.

"If the land-surface of the globe should not increase naturally in the future, as we have anticipated, man's agency would, without doubt, bring it to pass, as is evident from what he has already accomplished.

"In Lincolnshire, England, four hundred thousand acres of fever-and-ague-breeding swamp land have been transformed into fields of wheat, barley and oats, and excellent meadows. In the Netherlands, lands still lying lower than the fens of Lincolnshire, and apparently much more hopelessly doomed, have been reclaimed, and become amongst the most productive. It has been calculated that nearly nine hundred thousand acres have been gained there by diking and draining. The Province of New Zealand consists of islands washed by the sea on their western coasts, and separated by the many channels through which the Scheide and other rivers find their way to the ocean. In the twelfth century, these islands were much smaller and more numerous than at present. They have been gradually enlarged, and, in several instances, at least, connected by the extension of their system of dikes. Walcheron is formed of ten islets united into one. At the middle of the fifteenth century, Gœree and Overflakhee consisted of separate islands, containing altogether about ten thousand acres. By means of about sixty successive advances of dikes, they have been brought to compose a single island, whose area is not less than sixty thousand acres.

A few years ago an English gentleman purchased for a trifling sum a small island which was covered by the sea every flood-tide, but left dry at the ebb. He enclosed it with a bank of earth thirty feet wide at the bottom, and seven feet high and four feet wide at the top, with a slope on the outside having two feet horizontal to one perpendicular. This wall, about two miles and a half long, encircled the island, except a gap seventy feet wide, through which the tide flowed in and out. Earth was at first used to close the gap; but the sea swept it away as fast as it was thrown in. Piles were then driven in a double row, and clay crammed in between them. This succeeded, and the little island was drained. In time excellent crops were raised upon it, a house and barn built, and nearly three hundred acres of land, by the energy of one man, won from the sea.

"The draining of Lake Haarlem is one of the best examples that we possess of man's disposition and power to change water-surfaces into dry land; and is at the same time a prophecy of what will be done in the future, when the earth shall be as densely populated over its whole extent as it is now in Holland.

"Here was a lake fifteen miles long, and seven broad in its greatest width. 'What fine farms we might have here,' said an enterprising Hollander, 'if this lake were only drained!'—'Yes; but it lies below the sea level, and it would be impossible to drain it.' 'Then we must pump it dry. 'Pump it dry! Who ever heard of such an absurdity?' But pump it dry they did. For the purpose, three large steam engines were employed, each pumping a million tons of water in twenty-five and a-half hours. They commenced pumping in May, 1848; and laid it dry it July, 1852. Where the boats sailed and the fishes swam are now comfortable cottages, fertile fields, and a population of five thousand thriving citizens. In the same country it is now proposed to drain the Zuyder Zee, which covers two thousand square miles. The time will come when the land under Lake Erie will be of more value than the water within it, and when that time comes, man will say to the waters, 'March!' and they will go, leaving the land for man's occupancy. Its greatest depth is but two hundred and seventy feet, and its drainage would be an easy matter. In like manner, the lands of Lake Michigan and Superior will be needed, demanded, and obtained, and the sea be made to give up a large portion of its shallow shores to supply man's constantly increasing demand for room."

The remarks of the author upon the climatic changes that have occurred within the historic period, and the remains of man in connection with those of extinct animals are interesting and instructive. Although we cannot endorse all the inferences and opinions contained in the book, we believe it to be a meritorious contribution to popular scientific literature.—*Scientific American.*

A Curious Instrument.

Some weeks ago we were startled by an announcement in the military and naval intelligence of the *Times* that an instrument which could measure the hundred-thousandth part of a second was employed by the authorities at Woolwich in experiments on gunpowder. At that time one might have thought that the leading journal was merely under one of those fits of inaccuracy to which we are all occasionally liable, but having since had an opportunity of examining the instrument in question, I am led to believe that its power were not overrated. This machine is used for measuring the velocity of a projectile within the bore of a gun, and, as far as we could judge, is quite capable of recording the time that a shot, travelling at the rate of one thousand feet a second, will take to pass over one inch. The apparatus consists of a system of toothed wheel-work, beautifully made, and driven by means of a descending weight. The velocity with which each wheel travels is progressive in the proportion of five to one; that is to say, each wheel travels five times as fast as the one in rear of it. The last wheel turns a spindle to which six brass discs are attached, each disc being thirty-six inches in circumference. When the machine is travelling at full speed these discs move at a rate of about twenty-eight revolutions a second, or in other words, about one thousand inches a second; an inch of disc, therefore, represents the thousandth part of a second. The passage of the projectile is recorded on the edge of the disc by means of a spark derived from a Rhumkorff's coil; thus the interval between two sparks denotes the time taken by the projectile in passing over a known distance in which it ruptures two galvanic circuits, and causes a corresponding number of sparks. Each disc has its own coil, marker, and a galvanic circuit, by which means the time of passing over five distinct spaces can be recorded. The actual rate at which the wheels are moving is ascertained by means of a stop-watch attached to one of the slowly moving wheels. As the thousandth part of a second is represented by an inch on the disc, we can easily understand that the hundredth part of an inch, which is by no means difficult to measure, will represent the hundredth thousandth part of a second.—*Once a Week.*

Life in the West.

HANGING A NEGRO IN ARKANSAS—HE RECOVERS AND ESCAPES—PURSUIT OF THE OUTLAWS—THE LEADER OF THE GANG KILLED.

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) *New Era*, of a recent date, contains the following narrative:

On the 27th ult., three colored men named Marshal Ponny, Aaron Milway and Hemmey, pounced upon Thomas Jackson, another coloured man, while hauling rails in the employ of Mr. James Bourland, some eight miles southeast of this place, and compelled him to drop his work and go with them. They accused Jackson of knowing of the whereabouts of a mule said to have been stolen from one of the parties. The self-constituted officers of Judge Lynch took their victim into Poteau Bottom, some five miles from where he had been at work, making him trot briskly between their horses, badly abusing him and bruising him with their revolvers on way. Arriving at what they considered a safe place to wreck their vengeance upon their helpless victim, they proceeded to hang him to extort a confession. Twice they hung him up, letting him down before life was extinct. They third time they suspended him till apparently dead. They then cut him down and Penney and Hemmey went off, probably with the view of obtaining implements to put their victim under ground, leaving Millway with the supposed dead man. Jackson, however, after some time, recovered consciousness, and perceiving put one of the murderous crew near him, and he entirely off his guard, suddenly jumped up and made a break for the thicket. Millway fired both barrels of his shot gun at Jackson, without hitting him, however. The firing brought the other two men back, and the trio jointly went in pursuit of their escaped victim. The latter, however, made good his escape, and came back to town about noon the next day. He forthwith made complaint to Constable Baer, and, having sworn out a warrant against his would-be murderers proceeded to put this efficient officer and his posse on their track.

The latter having been foiled in their bloodthirsty attempt on one of their own race proceeded to a thrifty coloured settlement near where they found Jackson, and laid hands on a coloured lad about sixteen years old, the only son of a widow, lately come here from Texas. They carried him off towards Sugar Loaf Valley, Midway, however, returning soon after to his place near the Haines farm, on the edge of the Mazard prairie. There the officers of the law surprised him on Friday evening. He on seeing them, accompanied by the man he had helped to hang, broke for the woods, without having time to seize his double barrelled shot-gun standing near the door. He was pursued, and Mr. Baer, the constable repeatedly called out to him to surrender himself to the lawful officers. Finding no heed was paid to his orders, and Milway fast getting the better of him in the woods, being on foot, the constable fired, and with fatal effect, the man paying with his life for his disregard of the laws of God and man.

The posse pushed to Sugar Loaf Valley to overtake the other two malefactors. In this they were unsuccessful, Penny and Hemmey having gained the Indian country. But Mr. Baer and his party found the coloured boy, taken from his mother the day before, in charge of two coloured men who guarded him with cocked revolvers under a shed, by order of Penny. The boy was, of course, immediately released, and it being ascertained that the men who had been guarding him had been compelled to do so through fear of Penny, they were not molested. This Penny had lately come from near Red River, and was known to be a desperate character, compelling the coloured people in Sugar Loaf Valley to look up to him as a sort of leader. He sought to impress them that they were not amenable to the laws of white men, and that they were to be governed by laws of their own. He was once an overseer, or slave-driver, and a very hard one at that, which accounts for his present reckless and lawless conduct. It is to be hoped that he and his associate in villainy will soon meet with their due reward.

Roman Catholic Advice to Ritualists.

In common with the rest of the Catholic body in England, we should feel greatly obliged—in fact, take it as a personal favour—if Anglican clergymen of the Ritualistic school would abstain from wearing the peculiar neckcloth known as the "Roman collar." They cannot plead that to do so is "Sarum use," for it is in every possible sense of the word of Rome, Romish. It was introduced into this country by the late Cardinal Wiseman, and was for several years the distinctive mark by which a Catholic priest was known when in plain clothes. But of late the Ritualists have aped us in this matter (as in many others), and often bring by their fantastic folly, not a little discredit upon what used to be called during the Crimean war, when soldiers were compared to "gents in uniform," the "real thing." The Roman collar is very well and very proper upon a real priest.—But when you add to it fantastic whiskers, and to the whiskers perhaps a fancy beard, and to the beard slate-coloured kid gloves, and to the gloves coquet-playing, and to croquet-playing a little flirtation, or a wife and a numerous offspring, the Roman collar is not, as an American would say, "according to the eternal fitness of things." Why can't they leave us alone? They—at least their numerous private popes—profess to hate us? They have lately committed a most barefaced piracy in printing what they call a *Vade Mecum* Prayerbook, for which Messrs. Burns and Oats ought to persecute Mr. Palmer. That, however, is their affair. But in the matter of the Roman collar they ought not to wear what is so purely Roman; and, on our side, we don't want to have every crack brained Ritualist put down by those who see his neckcloth as a priest of the old faith. We don't ape any of their peculiarities; cannot they let us alone? They chatter much about "the Sarum rite;" let them find out a Sarum collar and wear it. Why should they, who call us, "a new communion, founded in 1851," adopt what the very founder of that "new communion" introduced? And yet they get angry when we tell them that they are "to the real thing" what the monkey is to the man.—*Weekly Register (Catholic.)*

The "Alabama" Convention.

There is something more than ordinary significant in the unanimity which characterizes the remarks of the English press with respect to the "Alabama claims." We give below some extracts from three journals usually diametrically opposed to each other in their views of political affairs, but, as will be seen, agreed in thinking that England can never allow her right of recognizing the South as a belligerent to be called in question:

The *Saturday Review* contends that there is a limit to the concessions which might be preferable to a rupture. If the treaty is not ratified, there ought to be no hurry in recommencing negotiations. After approaching to the verge of humiliation in its anxiety for justice and conciliation, the English Government has thrown upon the United States the responsibility of deliberately keeping the quarrel open. A war gratuitously commenced for the purpose of avenging on England the recognition of belligerency which was simultaneously accorded by France, and two or three weeks later by every European power, including Russia, would be an outrage revolting to the moral sense of mankind; and ultimately it would not go unpunished.

The *Economist* supposes the case that on some point in which the right of recognition can be used as an argument the arbitrators disagree, and refer the matter to an umpire, say the King of Prussia; it would not be very easy for that sovereign to decide it in writing without any reference whatever to the right of recognition.—Doubtless, as English lawyers think, he would affirm it, but that is not the point, which is whether such a proceeding is one on which an independent State can accept any authoritative opinion at all. Clearly a very great, though not a formal concession, has here been made, and we cannot but think that our Foreign Office, in its eagerness to avoid war, has for the second time avoided it at the expense in some degree of the national reputation for straightforward dealing. This country does not intend to submit its right of acknowledging belligerents—that is, of pursuing its own policy and exercising its own judgment to anybody; yet it is made in this convention to appear as if it did intend to do so, so made that if it ultimately yields it will appear to have surrendered its own policy, or if it ultimately refuses will appear to be guilty either of treachery or caprice.

The *Spectator* thinks that in one important point the convention has been misunderstood. The right of England to acknowledge the South as a belligerent Power cannot itself be submitted to arbitration. The only thing which the convention empowers the Commissioners either to discuss themselves, or to refer to an umpire, is a claim for specific damages, and all the arguments going to support such a claim must be considered by the Commissioners or by their chosen umpire in a lump, without power to decide on the validity of this or that special argument, but only on the validity of the claim, supported by all the arguments of any kind which may have been submitted. This is a very different matter from admitting arbitration on the question of our right to acknowledge the South. The umpire will only give his decision, "Yes" or "No." "The claim is established," or "The claim is not established," perhaps with reasons, but he cannot decide, and if he even gave his own private opinion on the subject it would be no decision binding us, whether any particular argument is good or bad. We shall in no way be committed by the decision to any admission that we did wrong in recognizing the South as a belligerent, or that Mr. Seward's view on that head is anything but preposterous.

Trichinosis—A Fatal Case.

A young woman, daughter of Mr. Getz, watchmaker, on York Street, City of Hamilton, died on Sunday last from undeniable *trichinosis*. On Saturday, the 30th ult., Mr. Getz purchased a smoked ham, of which himself, wife and daughter, the latter a young woman eighteen years of age partook in an uncooked state. Fifteen hours after their repast, on the morning of the 1st instant, all three of the family were suddenly prostrated with severe illness the character of which was at first an uncontrollable diarrhœa, attended with great bodily pain. Dr. Crocker was called to attend the family, and finding the symptoms of an extraordinary nature, partially those of poisoning, made an enquiry concerning the food the patients had partaken of, and on learning that pork had been the component of their last meal, he at once pronounced their malady *trichinosis* caused by the presence of the microscopic insect *trichima spiralis*. After lingering until Sunday last, the daughter expired, and the physicians determined upon a microscopic examination, to ascertain positively whether the suspicion of trichinosis was correct. Last evening, a piece of muscle was taken from the calf of the leg of deceased and subjected to microscopic examination by Drs. Malloch and Henwood, and also by Drs. Ridley and McDonald. In both instances the intsruments exhibited the presence of the living worms in millions and the doubt was entirely removed that the case was one of *trichina spiralis*. Dr. Crocker also sent a piece of the muscle to Dr. Bovell, of Toronto, who is provided with a powerful microscopic, and the report of that professional gentlemen will no doubt contain detailed information as to the form, movements and general appearance of the worms. Both Mr. and Mrs. Getz are still prostrated and it is not expected that the latter will recover.

In reference to the above, we beg to state that Dr. Malloch, son of Judge Malloch of this town, was the first to discover the insect, he having procured a piece of the pork for microscopic examination. He also sent a small piece to Judge Malloch here, who placed it under his splendid and powerful microscopic. A small piece about the size of a pin head was taken off and placed under the instrument, when the insects were as plainly visible as anything could be, and which the following Gentlemen are willing to testify to—the editors of the Recorder, and Monitor, Drs. Gordon, and Morden, Messrs A. Turner and J. Hawkes, Druggists, and H. Abbot, Esq., of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad.—*Recorder.*

Railroads.

From a compilation before us made in 1868, Europe had then 50,000 miles of railway in operation. Great Britain had 13,900 miles of double railway, at a cost of 500 millions sterling; France had 9,624 miles at work; Germany, including Austria, 13,392 miles; Spain 3,161 miles; Sweden 1,100 miles; Belgium 1,073 miles; Switzerland 795 miles; Holland 617 miles; besides railways in other States. "These "have for the most part been constructed "and opened during the last ten years, "while a considerable length is still under "construction. Austria is actively engaged "in carrying out lines across the plains of "Hungary to the frontier of Turkey, which "Turkey is prepared to meet by lines carried up the valley of the Lower Danube; "and Russia, with 2,800 miles already at "work, is occupied with extensive schemes "for connecting Petersburg and Moscow "with her ports on the Black Sea on one "hand, and with the frontier towns of her "Asiatic Empire on the other." Italy is also rapidly opening lines. In 1866 she had 2,752 miles in operation and was opening more. Within ten years £88,000,000 sterling of British capital have been expended in India in the opening of railways, and about 6,000 miles are now open there. The Canadian railway system has sprung up within a few years, and we have in the old Province of Canada over 2,200 miles, besides the Intercolonial and the railways in the maratime provinces. The Australian colonies are rapidly making railways; the Cape of Good Hope has several lines open; France has 400 miles in Algeria; and the Pasha of Egypt has 360 miles in operation across the Egyptian desert. The United States have now in the neighbourhood of 40,000 miles of single track railway in operation.

News Condensed.

—Any person of good moral character, being a voter, may practice law in Indiana.

—A grist mill at Warrington, near Stayner, Ont., was burned down on the 18th March.

—Knife handles and fine-tooth combs are now mede from potato pulp by a chemical process.

—Coal, delivered by railway, is sold at the station in Halifax for $3 90 per ton of 2,240 lbs.

—The Hon. John Carling has so far recovered from his late illness that he contemplates a journey to Toronto in a day or two.

—Fenelon Falls will have in running order by June next, four first class saw mills, which will cut 40,000,000 feet of lumber per year.

—The Grand Jury at the Kingston Assizes, 17th March, returned "no bill," in the case of Dr. Fenwick, for rape.

—A volocipede race of a quarter of a mile was run in Montreal on the 18th. in 55 seconds.

—London, Ontario, has passed a by-law exempting for five years, manufacturers of woollen, cotton, glass and paper, from taxation.

—Mr. F. E. Ritchie, has been appointed Post Master in Hamilton, in place of his father, deceased.

The Hamilton *Spectator* says the work on the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway, is to be commenced at once.

—A man in Hamilton, named Turner, was fined $5 for equivocating to the City Assessor about the ownership of a dog.

—So many men are employed by the Corporation of Montreal in the removal of snow, that people find it difficult to get laborers.

—Much inconvenience is still experienced by merchants in Montreal through detention of spring goods, on account of the snow drifts.

—Mrs. Grant, it is said was the cause of Stewart the dry goods man, being selected by the President for Secretary of the Treasurer.

—Mr. Motley, a distinguished American historian, is spoken of as United States Minister to England.

—Advertising is said to be "the extension of one's shop front in the newspapers," and a capital extension it is.

—The book which has been used in the Toronto Police Court for years has been discovered to be a copy of Webster's Dictionary.

—What is the difference between a fisherman and a lazy school boy. One baits his hook, and the other hates his book.

—Chicago shipped 78 bushels of wheat in 1838. The amount shipped in 1868 was upwards of 40,000,000 bushels.

—The depth of snow in the Maine woods is almost unprecedented at this season of the year. In many places it lays seven feet deep on the level.

—Certain members of the British Parliament are making efforts to have the ticket-of-leave system destroyed. It is said to encourage rather than suppress crime.

—The Hamilton city Council are going to indict the Great Western Railway on account of the unsafety of a bridge over the Desjardin's Canal.

—W. M. Fulford, broker, and a Mr. Derenzy, dealer in boots and shoes, left Brockville between two days, on the 15th inst., leaving their creditors to mourn.

—An Irishman went to live in Scotland for a short time, but didn't like the country. "I was sick all the time I was there," said he, "and if I had lived there till this time I'd been dead a year ago."

—Mr. Johnston's motion in the Imperial Parliament, to repeal the party processions Act in Ireland was seconded by The O'Donaghue, one of the extreme "Irish national members."

—The Arabs allow a man to divorce himself from a wife who does not make good bread.

News from Europe.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church came up for its second reading.

Mr. Disraeli addressed the House. He commenced by declaring in the words of the right hon. gentlemen who introduced the bill, that this question was one of the most gigantic which had ever been brought before the House, and its consideration demanded much self-control and mutual forbearance. He proceeded to argue that the connection between Church and State was a necessary one. The former rendered the state religious, investing its authority with the highest sanction. The scheme was likely to destroy religious freedom and toleration. It was complete violation of the rights of private property, corporate and private property being intimately connected. All acts of spoliation were dangerous. Hitherto they had been followed by civil war or something worse. The former confiscation had only enriched land owners. The strength of Ireland was in her connection with England. The majority of the Irish people were discontented. The settlement of the Church question would be insufficient to meet their discontent. The land question required supplement. The details of this scheme were complicated and delusive. The present engagements of the Government with the holders of vested interests ought to be paid as regularly and promptly as dividends. These engagements were compromised. There could be no security against further spoliation. The proposed grant to the Maynooth College was directly opposed to the preamble of the bill. Mr. Disraeli deprecated the course of the present Government as in antagonism to the former policy of the whig party whose aim was civil and religious freedom. In conclusion he expressed the belief that the bill was most dangerous to the country, but he felt that he could depend upon the prudence and patriotism of Parliament. He then moved that the bill be read a second time six months from to-day.

Mr. W. H. Gregory, member for Galway followed in reply. He taunted the last speaker with his inconsistency, comparing the speech he had just made with his former declaration that the Irish church was a monstrous grievance to Ireland. Mr. Gregory, however, did not unreasonably support the bill. He thought an equitable division of the church property among the three parties preferable to the present scheme of distribution.

In the House of Peers this evening Lord Grey and Lord Cairns condemned the policy of the Government in releasing the Fenian convicts.

Earl Granville, Colonial Secretary explained that the ovations given by their friends to the released prisoners were acts of personal hospitality—not demonstrations of hostility to the government.

LONDON, March 18.—A strong protest from Ireland against Mr. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church has been published. It is signed by over 1,000 Irish noblemen and land owners.

The cotton spinners of Preston have struck on account of the proposed reduction of wages.

Bishop Macaire was consecrated at Cape Town on the 25th of January. Protests against his consecration have been received from the dioceses of Cape Town and Natal.

PARIS, March 19.—Latter advices have been received from Rio Janiero. The war news was unimportant. President Lopez had collected an army of 4,000 Paraguayans and was fortifying Grasse, a town in the interior.

MADRID, March 19.—The troubles in Andalusia still continue. At Jerz de la Frontera, the opposition to the military conscription culminated in a battle between the insurgents and the troops. The engagement was of a short duration but was very fierce. The insurgents were defeated and routed. 600 of them were taken prisoners.

Meroman, at the head of 900 Carlists, had appeared at Patena, in the mountains near Almeria. Troops have been despatched to that neighborhood.

ALEXANDRIA, March 19.—The waters of the Mediterranean have been successfully admitted into the Bitter Lakes, through the Suez Canal.

BERLIN, March 19.—Dr. Peter Mann is preparing to send out a new Polar expedition, which will sail in June.

PARIS, March 21.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday Marshal Neil, Minister of War, urged the completion of the re-organization of the army. Peace he said was secure but France would not tolerate a Government which was not fully prepared to avenge insult, if offered.

MADRID, March 21.—During the recent fights at Bamcodes, in Xeres de Lafontera, over one hundred soldiers were killed and wounded.—Loss of citizens heavy, but number of them killed, not known.

LONDON, March 20.—Mr. Gladstone's bill to put an end to the establishment of the Church of Ireland, and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof, and in respect of the Royal College of Maynooth, came up again in the House of Commons last evening, and was debated at great length.

Sir John Gray, Liberal member for Kilkenny, regarded the Established Church in Ireland as a badge of conquest, and asserted that it must be abolished.

Mr. Edward Miall, Liberal from Bradford, also supported the bill, in a speech of considerable length, and was followed by the Right Hon. Stafford Northcote, in opposition.

John Bright then took the floor, and delivered a long and able speech in favor of the measure. The Established Church of England had the assent of a large majority of the people of England; but the question was whether that church was good, also for the people of Ireland. The opponents of this bill had utterly failed to prove that the opinion of the civilized world was hostile to the measure, as had been stated. He reviewed the opinion of statesmen on the question, and quoted Lord Stanley's remark that "Ireland was the question of the hour." He referred to the conduct of Lord Mayo while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the position of other Tories, to show that that party had no policy on the Irish question. The bill now before the House, he continued, was acceptable to the mass of the people of Ireland, Catholics and Protestants as well, and was almost universally approved by the people of England. As had been before stated here, the Established Church in Ireland was a "badge of conquest." The Conservatives of the future could view the attitude of the present Conservatives on the question with surprise. He quoted Cavour's works on Ireland, where that author shows that the Established Church promotes disaffection and animosities in that country, and caused the peasantry to be in a worse condition than the slaves of the Antilles; and that the Irish were continually protesting against it. The speaker then constrasted the positon of the Church in England. England's liberties, he said, were not secured by the Churches, but by the Puritans and Nonconformists. Nations never forget their religious grievances until the cause was removed. The old policy pursued by England rendered Ireland more Ultramontane than any country in Europe. Catholicism, was not only a matter of faith, but of patriotism, for which the Irish were ready to suffer or die, if need be. Since the union, disturbances have been continual. Protestantism was the only fire that was destroying everything that is good and noble in Ireland, resulting in the absolute disappearance of peace and loyalty. The Irishmen who had emigrated to the United States and Australia were watching anxiously the result of the great question. The entire Fenian project was fed and kept alive by the sympathy of Americans, under the idea that England never did justice to Ireland. There were no bitterer foes to England in the United States than the Irishmen. The House was now asked to do justice to Ireland, not from fear of foreign enemies, but for the sake of internal peace and tranquility. He contemplated the voluntary system prevailing in Scotland, and anticipated the best result to posterity for Ireland if the bill became law. Mr. B. concluded by saying that this measure would have the approval of the Supreme Being, for it was founded on principles of mercy and justice—the attributes of his glorious reign.

LONDON, March 22—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the Government did not intend to extend clemency to any other Fenians now in prison.

The debate on the Irish Church Bill was resumed.

Sir Roundell Palmer made a speech favouring disestablishment but opposing disendowment, and said he would propose and urge modifications of the bill in committee.

The Solicitor General advocated the bill, approving it in all its points.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Commons this evening the committee, on the mail service to the United States submitted a report refusing to sanction the contracts made by the government with the Cunard and Inman steamship lines for conveying the mails to New York on the present terms.

MADRID, March 23.—In the constituent Cortes a proposition made by Senor Orenese to disqualify persons holding office in the service of the State from sitting as representatives in the Assembly was adopted though strongly opposed by the government.

A procession of two hundred women marched through the streets yesterday to the hall of the Cortes and presented a petition against military conscription.

PARIS, March 23.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the army contingent of one hundred thousand men, required by the government, was voted. The session was then adjourned till the 31st inst.

Madame La Marquise de la Vallette, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is dead.

The French and Belgian Journals publish the preliminaries of the proposed conference between France and Belgium to harmonise the mutual commercial interests.

LONDON, March 23.—The strike of the cotton operatives which commenced at Preston is spreading to other parts of the country. In Glasgow it has become general and several mills have partially suspended operations for want of hands.

PARIS, March 23.—The Mexican general Almarte died in this city last evening. He was 67 years old.

LONDON, March 24, 3:30 a. m.—The debate on the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was resumed in the House of Commons.

Mr. Spencer H. Walpole, Member for Cambridge University, opposed the Bill.

The O'Donoghue, Member for Tralee, made a fervid speech in its favor.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy followed. He said the strength of the Liberals came only from the the majorities at the hustings, it rested on no firmer basis. Mr. Gladstone had pledged himself and his followers to the destruction of all that was deemed most sacred; the destruction of the Church was urged by envy and jealousy. The speaker maintained that the Church had always fulfilled its mission.

Mr. Gladstone then rose to conclude the debate. He reviewed the course of the Bill, and the arguments which had been made for and against; he declared that a new policy was necessary for Ireland, and this was the first step demanded by the majority. Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid deafening cheers.

The House divided on the motion that the Bill be read a second time, with the following result:—For the motion, 368; against the motion, 250; majority for the Government 118.

The announcement of the result was greatly cheered in the House; the cheers were taken up by the people in the lobby, and the news was thus conveyed to an immense crowd outside the House, who joined in the applause with the wildest enthusiasm.

The House, at 3 a. m. adjourned over the holidays to the 1st of April.

MADRID, March 23, 1869.—A grand mobile has been organized in Andalusia to enforce the conscription and the collection of taxes.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, March 24, 1:20 p. m.—Bonds quiet; Stocks quiet; Erie 24¾; Consols 93; Money 93⅛ on account; Refined Petroleum 1s 9d; Tallow 46s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, March 24, 1:20 p. m.—Cotton active and firmer; Breadstuffs firm; Corn 30s for old, 29s 3d for new.

American Despatches.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 18.—There was a revolt in Sing Sing prison last night. Two of the keepers were gagged, and five convicts made their escape. One of the keepers has died since. There was another outbreak this evening. It was thought at one time that there would be a general revolt, and a telegram was sent to Sing Sing village for help. Hundreds of men, armed with various weapons, came to the assistance of the keepers. There was great excitement.

In the affair reported from Poughkepsie, six men attempted to take possession of a lumber sloop at the prison dock this afternoon. The guards were called out and three of the prisoners were shot. The rest were captured.

OMAHA, March 18.—A despatch from Helena, Mont., says that thirty soldiers went out from Fort Ellis to pursue Indian cattle thieves. They overtook 75, and fought an hour, killing several Indians. The soldiers then fell back to the fort. Several hundred soldiers and citizens were going out again. The reported capture of Custar is a mistake.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The *Herald's* Havana special says: The insurgents at Maori, are under command of Generals Aulera and Marmol, defeated a column which was sent from St. Jago under Col. Camora, to take that place. The loss of the Spaniards was 300.

A volunteer from Villa Clara reports that La Torre, who commands the Spanish troops there, was defeated on the 30th inst., and that it will take 10,000 men to re-establish railroad communication between that place and Cienfugos.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Senor Morales Lemus, arrived here yesterday as Minister from the Provisional Government of Cuba. He is fully empowered to treat with the Government of the United States for the full recognition of the revolutionary Government.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Boutwell to-day declared to the Ways and Means Committee that he intended to sell gold publicly and never in private. He believed he had power to invest the surplus gold in the banks and thought he would do so. He informed the Committee that the income from customs was increasing.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Sumner called up the bill to carry into effect the decrees of the United States Courts, relative to compensation for British vessels illegaly seized during the rebellion, and it was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour.

HAVANA, March 19.—Sugar is in improved demand and the markets advancing. There are more buyers than sellers and holders demand an advance. No. 12, Dutch standard is quoted 9 to 9¼ reals per barrel.

The insurgents have burned fifty of the largest plantations in the jurisdiction of Sagua la Chica, one near Cienfugos and another near Macagua. It is positively asserted that the insurgent Generals are carrying out their deferred plan of burning everywhere. A detachment of insurgents had left Alvaziez, well mounted, to burn the plantations in the vicinity of Jabloa. The planters are terrified.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 20.—Orders have been received from Washington, at the United States armory, to begin the manufacture of a new model of breech loaders, and turn out five hundred a day.

HAVANA, March 21.—In a skirmish near Villa Clara the insurgent leader Moya was captured and shot.

The fleet of transports with the State prisoners sailed to-day for Fernando Po. The wharves and roof of the houses commanding a view of the harbor were crowded by people to witness the departure of the prisoners. Intense excitement prevails. There are fears of a riot, several people have already been shot.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Private letters received in Washington, represent the course of the Cuban insurgents to be favorable, and consider it out of the power of the Spaniards to put down the insurrection. The insurgents maintain themselves on more than one half of the Island, outside of the principal cities, and are increasing in number.

HAVANA, March 22.—In a skirmish near Trinidad, the rebel Gen. Schmidt, was killed.

Two more plantations and their productions have been destroyed by the rebels.

The *Prensa* reports that 25 insurgents, most of them of high rank in the rebel army, were captured and executed within five leagues of Trinidad, but adds that the situation in that quarter is more serious than it has hereto appeared.

Advices from Hayti to the 8th, have been received: The revolutionists have defeated Salnave, who lost 1,000 men and eight pieces of artillery.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the Senate the bill to repeal the tenure of office act came, up at one o'clock as unfinished business, but on motion of Senator Patterson it was postponed.

Senator Schenck from the ways and means committee reported the resolution adoped at the last session in reference to reciprocity declaring that while the House does not admit any right in the executive or treaty making power to continue a treaty or convention with any foreign government by which import duties are mutually imposed; it is, however of the opinion and recommends to the President that negotiations with the government of Great Britain shall be renewed and pressed, if possible, to a definite conclusion regarding commercial intercourse and securing to American citizens the rights claimed by them in the fisheries on the coast of the British provinces in America and for the navigation of the St. Lawrence river from its source to the sea.

The report was adopted and the House then adjourned at four p. m.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the House to-day, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, suggesting that he be authorized to pay interest on the public debt for a period not exceeding six months on 6 per cent rebate per annum, was received and referred to the committee on ways and means.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Another section of the Central Pacific Railroad was completed yesterday, making 550 miles of track east of Sacramento.

The White Pine excitement is unabated. The rush of people thither is increasing, and new and rich discoveries are daily reported.

Rich gold diggings has been discovered in British Columbia, 80 miles from Carriboo.

There is a rumor of disturbance in Queen Charlotte Island, of such a character, that the Government has been compelled to send a gun boat there, to suppress it.

The residence of Mr. Stevenson, at Eugene City, was burned March the 18th. Mrs. Stevenson and three children perished in the flames.

A Treatise on the hair published by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, contains valuable information about the hair, which should be read by all. Send to publishers for a copy.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Benett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widly known Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

WHAT IS BEST TO BE DONE.—If you are suffering from rheumatism, lame back, sprains, strains, or bruises, sick head ache, tooth ache, cholic, bowel complaints, burns frost bites, &c.; decidedly the best thing to get is a bottle of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer. The cost is trifling, and its effects certain. It is a never failing remedy, and no family should be without it. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

BRYAN'S WAFERS. (The great public remedy,) now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a cure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25cts. per box.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.

Morning Express going West,	8.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West,	7.25 P. M.
Mixed Train going West,	11.20 A. M.
Morning Express going East,	11.20 A. M.
Night Express going East,	11.40 P. M.
Mixed Train going East,	10.30 P. M.

Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday at 8.00 A. M.

Montreal Time.

New Advertisements.

Wall Paper—F. Van Norman.
Spring Tweeds—W. H. & I. B. Graham.
Belleville Grammar School.
St. George's Society—G. Meredith.
Improved Farm for Sale—W. H. Zufelt.
Province of Ontario—John Carling.
Notice—W. W. Jones, Adam Henry.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, JANUARY, 1869.

MR. SHEPARD is now on a collecting tour through the County, and it is expected that all persons in any way indebted to this establishment will be prepared to pay their accounts when presented. The Publisher hopes that as many as can will either call and pay or send by mail the amount of their indebtedness, so as to avoid the expense of a personal call.

MINISTERS IN ENGLAND.—The Ottawa *Times* says it is understood that Sir George E. Cartier and Hon. W. McDougall, sailed from England on the 18th March.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTION.—The writs for the counties of Yarmouth, Hants, and Richmond, Nova Scotia, were despatched from Ottawa on the 19th instant; and it is thought the elections for these counties will take place on the 13th of April.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—The question of separate schools, and a separate Superintendant, and a separate Board of Public Instruction in Lower Canada, for the Protestants of the Province of Quebec is not likely to pass the Quebec Legislature without opposition. The ultramontane section of the French, led by M. Cauchon, are likely to oppose the provisions of the liberal measure of the Government as proposed by the Hon Premier, M. Chauveau. The progress of this bill will be watched with no little interest by the people of this Province.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—By an advertisement in to day's paper it will be seen that the Hon. J. Carling, Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, asks for proposals for 100 acres of land within two miles from Belleville for "Asylum Purposes." It will be remembered that at the last Session of the Ontario Legislature, an amount was appropriated for the purpose of building a Deaf and Dumb Asylum and Central Prisons. It is evident from this notice that the Government intends giving us the Asylum, provided land can be obtained at reasonable rates. Let us therefore, caution our land owners against asking *too much* for a site. This town has already suffered by land holders asking thrice the value of their land when wanted for purposes which would have benefitted the town. Let us hope it may not be repeated.

WOODEN RAILWAYS.—The Montreal *Gazette*, of the 23rd, inst., says:—"Some doubt is raised in the Quebec Legislature about the success of wooden railways, and the propriety of restricting the Quebec Government bonus to them is called in question. Their success except for the movement of wood or ore, is, we believe, still a problem to be solved—high as our opinion and our hopes respecting them may be. We believe, therefore, that it will be wise for all those parties seeking charters for wooden railways to take power to put iron upon them: and for all those taking powers for short railways through new or sparsely settled districts, to ask power to lay down wooden rails if they deem it expedient. The experiment should be fairly tested; and the method we suggest will furnish fair opportunity of doing this."

A CAPITAL OPERATION.—We understand that one of those formidable operations, which from time to time surgeons are called upon to perform, to save human life, was last week performed upon a patient of Dr. Oronhyatekha.—The operation was for the removal of a "stone" from the bladder. We may here observe that modern surgery has now two methods for accomplishing this object. The one is by cutting into the bladder and removing the foreign body. The other method is generally preferred wherever it is practicable; that of crushing the stone within the bladder, and by reducing it to small fragments, enabling it to pass out by the natural passages. In this particular case, the doctors decided after consultation; that the *crushing* process could be successfully used; the result has proved the correctness of their judgments. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring the proper instruments, which had to be sent for to New York; and on Thursday, the 18th, the operation was performed by Dr. Oronhyatekha, assisted by Drs. Lister and Day. The operation consisted in introducing an instrument through the natural passages, into the bladder, and seizing the stone in the blades of the *lithotrite* and crushing up the *calculus*. The operation is, however, much more easily described than performed. After the operation, the fragments began to pass out, and from the quantity, shape and weight of these fragments, as well as from the instrument itself, it was computed that the stone was of the size of a butternut. Within a few days after the operation, the patient after weeks of untold suffering, was entirely restored to health and comfort.

Crown Lands.

The remarks made by us a few days since in reference to the slowness of action on the part of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in putting lands into the market, has been seconded by the Pembroke *Observer*, which complains "that the Ontario Government apparently ignores that portion of the country, the Ottawa District, as a field for immigration, since they have not only withheld the free grant system but have withdrawn the public lands from sale. Our contemporary states that the County of Renfrew presents a fine field for immigration; and mentions that there are some 300 German families in that county, who are prospering, and if the free grant inducements were offered, they would communicate the welcome intelligence to friends and relatives in the *faderland*, and the result would be a large increase of the number of settlers. The Germans are an industrious, thrifty race, and the matter is certainly deserving of attention by those who have to do with immigration." We are glad to see our contemporaries calling attention to this subject, and urging upon the Government the necessity of putting the public lands into the market, and it is well that this recommendation comes from the supporters of the Government.

—Kentucky is going into artificial fish culture.

—Stilts have come into fashion in Harrisburg as rivals of the velocipede.

—Forty French Canadians left Montreal the other day for California.

—Great excitement prevails in the United States about the White Pine Silver Mines in Nevada.

—A quantity of Veal was seized by the Kingston Market Clerk on Saturday, 20th inst., which had been killed too young.

—Rev. W. B. Moffatt, who has been officiating in Kingston, has been appointed by the Bishop of Huron to a living in Brantford.

—The newest styles of linen collars are simply standing bands, bound with bias striped linen of different colors.

—Orders have been received in Kingston to reduce the officers of the Royal Canadian Rifles. Four Captains, four Lieutenants, and four Ensigns are to be placed upon half pay.

—An accident occurred on the Great Western Railway on the 20th March, near Beachville, by the sleeping car running off the track, injuring fourteen persons, some of whom are not expected to live.

—The libel suit brought by the Mayor of Dundas against the *True Banner*, published in the same town, has resulted in one juror being withdrawn and both parties paying their costs.

The Contest in Nova Scotia.

The acceptance of office by the Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, and the consequent necessity of returning to his constituents for re election, has brought out all the bitter feelings of both political parties in that Province; and whatever may be the result of the election in Hants, the agitation has brought out facts in connection with this Repeal agitation, which the actors in the farce would much rather have been buried in the sea. So soon as Mr. Howe returned from Ottawa to Halifax, after accepting the Presidency of the Council, the Repeal League organized an opposition, and its best men were sent to the County of Hants to denounce Howe and defeat him if possible, thereby strengthening the cause of Repeal. The old man was a match for the whole of them, and fought his battle alone for some days against great odds. Among those who followed and denounced him for accepting office and deserting the repeal ranks, was Mr. ALFRED JONES, member of the Commons for Halifax. This gentleman is a young politician, and therefore impetuous in his attacks. At one meeting he was met by Mr. McLellan, M. P., who accompanied Howe to Ottawa, and advised him to accept office. After defending Howe, he turned his attention to Jones, the result is thus described by the Halifax *Reporter*:—

"McLellan completely demolished Jones reading an extract from a letter, he (McL.) had received from Jones a few days before he left for Ottawa, urging upon him to use his influence with Howe to accept office—he held the letter before Jones, and asked if that was his letter—Jones replied that it was, but rose in a towering passion and declared if private matters were to be introduced into the discussion, he would make a clean brest of it. Yes, cried Mr. Howe, do Jones—and tell us about the Attorney Generalship. Jones collapsed—and Mr. McLellan then gave him a fearful castigation—the pith was taken out of him and he replied very feebly: this was acknowledged by his warmest friends. Howe closed amid ringing cheers, and the meeting broke up with three cheers for Howe. Some injudicious friends proposed three cheers for Goudge, resulting in really showing the weakness of his party."

Smarting under the *expose*, Jones made a violent attack upon Howe at Maitland, and accused him of "inordinate vanity," and of wanting to fit "a yoke on "the necks of the people," and threatened to resign his seat in the House, if Howe was elected. This grated sorely upon the ears of the Hon. Joseph, (who by the by, has as much vanity as most men,) and he rose, says the Hants *Gazette*, and with withering sarcasm said:—

"I am accused of 'inordinate vanity.' Modest Mr. Jones, who has been about eighteen months in public life—who never said, wrote or did anything that anybody would care to repeat or to remember. And he comes here to lecture me after this fashion. Search the Statute Book, what law has he ever framed or improved? Look over the face of the country, what public work has he ever constructed? Examine the records, what principle has he ever developed? What grievances has he ever removed? I wish to say no harm of this gentleman—to have no quarrel with him; but this I may say: at the last election I rode through the rural districts of the County of Halifax to persuade my old friends in Musquodoboit and Gay's River to give him a seat. He comes here to seek to deprive me of mine. The best ship in his dock—the best cargo in his store—would not tempt me to requite, after that fashion, such an obligation. Jones had threatened to place his resignation in the *hands of his friends* (not of the speaker, bear in mind) if Howe was elected. Of this threat no notice was taken at Maitland, but it being repeated on the following day at Kennetcook, Alfred got his answer. It was after dark, the lamps were lit before Howe got a chance to reply, but he soon had the audience in perfect sympathy. Bye and bye he hushed them into silence that they might reflect with sufficient gravity on the awful threat which Mr. Jones had made at Maitland yesterday, and repeated here this evening. "Think of it with due solemnity, my friends," said Howe, "what would happen to this poor Province of Nova Scotia, should this gentleman carry out the awful threat with which he has twice started the people of the East Hants, and withdraw from us the protection of his gigantic intellect, of his large political experience? Would the flowers bloom, the grass grow, or the rivers run downwards to the sea? Nay, would the hens cackle, or the roosters crow? I fear not, for the Province would be wrapped in gloom, and mourning become universal. Then think of the effects abroad. All nations would stand aghast at this great calamity. What would be an earthquake, an avalanche, or a storm at sea, a social revolution, or a civil war, compared with the resignation of Alfred Jones?"

This castigation, the same journal says, had a wonderful effect upon the audience, leaving Jones but few friends to sympathize with him.

Mr. McDonald, M. P. for Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, who received the office of Queen's Printer for that Province from the Local Government, for his services as a Repealer, came to the conclusion, that further agitation would be futile, and joined Howe in procuring better terms from the Dominion Government for Nova Scotia. This could not be tolerated, and he was dismissed. In return he exposes the Local Government, and proves that the Hon. Mr. Annand, the leader of the Repealers, was willing to accept Confederation by advocating another convention, and procuring thereby better terms for Nova Scotia; but now that he draws the salary attached to his office, as Treasurer of the Provinee, he repudiates his former actions in order the longer to gratify his love of power, amd enjoy the sweets of office.

To defeat the President of the Council the Repealers are exerting their utmost power, and do not hesitate to offer bribes in the most open manner. The *Chronicle* which is owned and edited by this same Hon. Mr. Annand, Treasurer of Nova Scotia, says in connection with the Hants' election:—

"We have a thorough hatred of bribery, but let us suppose that some unutterably wicked Anti-unionist offered a poor man a barrel of flour for his vote, should the world be surprised if he accepted it, saying: "Howe gets five thousand dollars for his vote; I many fairly take a barrel of flour for mine. Howe, the enlightened statesman, professes his readiness to bribe; why should not I, a comparatively ignorant man, be bribed?"

It does not require a very stupid voter to understand that if he votes against Howe, there will be a barrel of flour for him. Such an offer ought to send the man making it into political obscurity for life. We shall be pleased to know that the electors of Hants have rejected such offers by electing Howe with a large majority.

This same *Chronicle* adds:—

"The men of Hants have now to consider whether Joseph Howe should be allowed to deceive them grossly, and to reap exterior honor and profit from the deception."

To which the Halifax *Evening Express* replies:—

"That's not the issue at all. The men of Hants have now to consider whether William Annand and Martin Wilkins are to continue a deception by which they hold offices and draw salaries,—a deception that's as clear as noonday,—a deception that lines their pockets, and ruins the country. Let the men of Hants elect Mr. Goudge, and we may all expect a period of riot and dissipation of the public moneys, to which the past will bear only the faintest resemblance."

Our readers will now be enabled to judge of the character of the contest going no in Hants.

Lake Champlain Iron.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* has the following account of the Moriah iron mines on Lake Champlain:—The village of Fort Henry is the shipping port from which the product of the Moriah ore mines are distributed all over the country. There are in the town of Moriah several companies engaged in mining iron ores for market. The products of the different mines for the season of 1868 were as follows:—

	Tons.
Cheever Ore Bed Co	68,000
Port Henry Iron Ore Co	69,000
Witherbees, Sherman & Co	69,500
Lake Champlain Mining Co	2,500
M. P. Smith	14,500
Fisher Iron Co	6,500
Total product	230,000

"Of this amount, some 18,000 tons mostly from the mines of the Cheever Company, was used in the furnaces of the Bay State Iron Co., located here, and about 6,000 was used by Witherbees & Fletcher, at their furnace at Fletcherville, about 7½ miles from the lake, and about 4,000 tons was taken from the mines direct by teams to the different forges in the neighboring towns. The remainder was shipped all over the country. Quite a large proportion was sent east to Burlington by lake, and thence by rail; or to different points on the Hudson River via lake and Champlain canal, and then re-shipped in coasters to Boston, Providence Fall River, and some as far east as St. John, N. B. The furnaces of the Bay State Iron Company are owned principally by Boston capitalists, who are also interested in the Bay State Rolling Mills, situated in Boston, where most of iron (from 7,000 to 9,000 tons) is shipped; also several thousand tons of Cheever ore."

The above extract presents a picture of successful mining enterprise which may well excite our emulation, as it proves that other metals may repay research and industry as well as gold; and even in many cases offer more reliable and permanent subjects for investment. This is evidenced more especially in the iron works of the Adirondack country, in the State of New York, which is exactly similar to our Madoc and Marmora mining country, being in fact an outlying spur of the same great Laurentian formation, which forms the back-bone of Canada from Labrador to the Lake Superior region, and in the rock masses of which almost all the mines of Canada proper are situated. The remoteness and want of communication of the Adirondack hills, renders it unprofitable to send the ores to market in the raw state, as is done in the Champlain district. They are therefore reduced and converted into the highest grade, viz: wrought iron, on the spot; as the higher price obtainable for the metal in that State enables it to bear the cost of conveyance, and still leave a profit to the producer.—The manufacture of iron is there carried on, not by large speculative companies with a fancy capital of $100,000 to $600,000; but by small companies of half a dozen to a dozen individuals, who raise among themselves a sum of from $2,000 to $5,000, and take advantage of the plentiful water-power afforded by the numerous creeks and rivulets of the country to erect works commensurate with their means, and work up the ores of their several mines into blooms which from their fine quality command the highest prices ruling in the market.

In these "forges" as they are locally called, the ore is mostly reduced by smelting with the hot blast, which materially lessens the cost of production, both by its superior efficiency, and by the economical manner in which it is applied; the air being heated on its passage to the furnace by utilizing the hot gases as they escape from the cupola. The melted metal is conveyed to the puddling furnace, and as soon as it has reached the proper stage of decarbonization, is brought in small masses under a tilt hammer, by the action of which it is converted into malleable iron of a high quality. The ores thus treated are magnetic and specular ore, hematite and limonite, or brown hematite, and are precisely similar to the iron ores of Madoc and Marmora. The fuel used is chiefly charcoal.

Why cannot the same mode of operating on iron ores be practised here, where labor is cheaper, and the facilities for conveyance greater?

In this connection, we have much pleasure in quoting the remarks of Dr. Hunt, the eminent geologist, in a recent lecture delivered at Montreal. He said:

"Canada abounds in rich ores of iron, especially at Marmora, Madoc, and in the vicinities of Kingston and Sherbrooke, all of which were nearly pure magnetic oxides of iron similar to those of Sweden. The great problem in working them was how to provide a cheap fuel. We have abundant stores of charcoal, but the high price of labor forbade us from competing with the poorly paid labor of Norway and Sweden. In the United States this difficulty was obviated by a high protective tariff. Ores were brought from Missouri, Superior, Lake Champlain and other places, to Pittsburg, on account of the quality of coal available there. Unsuccessful attempts had been made to work the Marmora mines, and now the ore was conveyed to Pittsburg, from parties at which place he had assurances of its being unsurpassed on the continent.

West Riding of Hastings Regimental Division.

The Rolls, complete, of this Regimental Division were forwarded to Ottawa by Lt. Col. PONTON, on Wednesday, 17th inst. These Rolls show that there are in this Regimental Division, 996 men in the first class, composed of unmarried men and widowers without children, 18 and under 30 years of age. Second class, 164 unmarried men and widowers without children, 30 and under 45 years of age. Third class, 1329 married men and widowers with children, 18 and under 45 years of age. Fourth class, 449 men of all classes, 45 to 60 years old. Total, 3030 men of whom 257 are exempt, being volunteers, etc. They are divided among the different companies divisions as follows:

No. of Co.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
No. 1,	96	27	192	65
2,	145	15	199	93
3,	84	21	136	77
4,	113	5	137	53
5,	178	17	239	110
6,	197	51	245	39
7,	183	28	181	112
	996	164	1329	449

The following names have been recommended for subalterns in the different companies:—

No. 1 Co., TRENTON.—John Dench, Lieutenant; Ralph Purdy, Ensign.

No. 2 Co., SIDNEY.—Ruliff Purdy, Lieutenant; John Bleecker, Ensign.

No. 3 Co., SIDNEY.—David Shibly Huffman, Lieutenant; George Rose, Ensign.

No. 4 Co., SIDNEY.—Samuel T. Wilmott, Lieutenant; Corneilus Lawrence, Ensign.

No. 5 Co., BELLEVILLE.—George Edward Jones Hanwell, M. S., Lieutenant; Harvey Lawrence Henderson, M. S., Ensign.

No. 6 Co., BELLEVILLE.—John James Harrison, M. S., Lieutenant; David Brown Robertson, Ensign.

No. 7 Co., BELLEVILLE.—Wm. Allen Shepard, Lieutenant; Ellis Ralph Benjamin, Ensign.

The following are the boundaries of the company divisions in this regiment:—

1. The whole of the municipality of Trenton.

2. All that portion of the Township of Sidney lying south of the concession line between the 5th and 6th concessions, and west of the side line between lots 18 and 19.

3. All that portion of Sidney lying north of the concession line between the 5th and 6th concessions.

4th. All that portion of Sidney south of the line between the 5th and 6th concessions, and east of the side line between lots 18 and 19.

5th. Coleman Ward of the Town of Belleville.

6th. All that portion of Belleville east of the River Moira, and bounded on the south by a line drawn from Coleman's Island easterly following the north side of Campbell Street to the eastern boundary of town line, on the north by the northern boundary of town line.

7th. All that portion of Belleville on the east side of the River Moira, bounded on the north by a line drawn from Coleman's Island easterly following south side of Campbell Street to eastern boundary line, on the south by the southern boundary of the town line.

—Henry Scott, Wharfinger, Toronto, has gone. Fraudulent dealings with warehouse receipts is supposed to be the cause.

—A man named Garney, committed to gaol in Toronto, for stabbing his wife, died sudddenly on the 16th.—Cause, drink.

—Forty-two members of the Quebec Legislature have signed a round robbin asking for a sessional allowance of $600 each.

Notes By the Way.

The Roads—What should be done—Hard times—How to remedy it—Too many stores—Not sufficient Manufactories—Plaster at Trenton—Shea's Tin Stamp Manufactory and Foundry General prosperity in Trenton.

Travelling now-a-days, whether by railway or by ordinary roads, is accompanied with so many difficulties that it is but little wonder men hesitate to undertake a journey. If you start by rail for a trip of a hundred miles, there is no certainty of your arriving at your destination within a week, and there is considerable uncertainty whether you arrive at all. You may be snowed up within half a dozen miles of a village, where there is plenty and to spare, and still suffer the pangs of hunger even to the point of starvation before relief is obtained. Or you may be brought up standing in full view of a wrecked train, with the pleasing prospect of remaining until the track is clear, which may be for a day or may be for more. Or you may be hurled down an embankment, and think yourself lucky if you escape with a bruised head, a fractured arm, or a broken spine.—But travelling by rail is by no means the most disagreeable manner of getting over the road in these stormy times. Ploughing through snow-drifts with the iron-horse, and yourself snugly ensconced in a comfortable car, is a very different thing from driving through huge drifts with the sleet and snow beating in your face, creeping in about your neck, melting and running in little rivulets down your back, the horse at the same time ploughing about frantically and wildly, now up to his shoulders in the drift, and again on hard bottom, now on top of a firm ridge from six to ten feet high, and then disappearing from view altogether, while increased interest and zest are added by a series of tumbling feats performed with extraordinary agility by yourself. If Railway travellers have their difficulties in this unexampled season of snow and storms, those who have occasion to travel through the back country by cutter or sleigh, have trials of no less formidable a character. But I did not purpose writing a history of my adventures in this line, which might form a very interesting and readable chapter, but to call attention to what seems to me a very plain duty on the part of the County authorities, which strange as it may seem has never even been considered by them in their corporate capacity. I refer to keeping the winter roads in repair. Large sums of money are annually expended on the gravel roads, and very wisely, in making them smooth and passable for travel. Now, if it be proper to keep these roads in repair in summer, how much more important to have them in good condition in the winter months when the traffic over them is at least double that of the summer. The experience of the past few years has shown that during five or six weeks of February and March, the roads in some places are rendered nearly impassable by drifts and pitch-holes. It is with considerable difficulty that ordinary passenger vehicles can get over these roads, and then they can travel only at a very slow rate, while it is nearly impossible for loaded teams to get over them at all. I have seen within the last two weeks loads of hay upset, and stop the progress of twenty teams for half an hour until the track was clear. I have seen the wood teams drag their weary way along over these horrible roads, with not more than half a cord to the load, and in many cases, they too, have been wrecked in these pitch-holes. I have seen loads of goods pitched off into these traps, the road blocked for a considerable time thereby, traces and whiffletrees broken, and other damage done to harness and vehicles of a serious character. In fact, the state of the roads is such, that it is a great wonder that there is any travel at all upon them.—Such a condition of affairs would not be tolerated in the summer season, and it is a matter of surprise, that at a season of the year when the traffic on the roads is so much larger than in the summer, that some steps are not taken to make them to some extent passable. The expense of cutting down the drift or filling up the pitch-holes would be comparatively trifling; indeed I have heard those who ought to be good judges estimate the expense of keeping the winter roads in good repair, at not more than three to four hundred dollars annually. Certainly, if the roads could be made at all passable for this amount, the expenditure would be wisely made, and from what I have heard, I feel confident it would give universal satisfaction. It may be too late this year to do anything, but the question at all events is worth consideration, and it is to be hoped that some course may be adopted to remedy what is very generally felt to be a great grievance.

During my tour through the County I have heard a great deal about "hard times," but when one looks at the substantial signs of improvement everywhere manifest; the stir and bustle in the village, I confess the term seems inappropriate to the present condition of the country. Business may be dull, but is it not more apparent than real? Is it not the fact, that as much business is done now as in former years? but the fact that there are two to do it where there was only one a few years ago, may explain why business generally appears to be dull. Is it not the fact that in nearly every branch of business there are more engaged than can obtain a decent, profitable living? Traders have increased in much greater proportion than consumers, and in some places where there was only one store of a certain class five years ago, there are two or three, and even four now. This increase has taken place in localities where the population has not increased beyond two or three per cent, if at all.—When these facts are taken into consideration we can no longer wonder at hearing of business being dull and of times being hard. Times indeed, may be hard with a class of traders who invest $500 of capital in the purchase of $5,000 worth of goods, give their notes for $4,500, for three, six and twelve months, and find that when half the year has elapsed they have nothing wherewith to meet their notes. They struggle on for another six months, and when compelled to go to the wall, cry out "hard times," "business is dull," "there is nothing doing," "perfect stagnation," &c. If they had not engaged in this ruinous competition they would have saved their $500, and their competitor in business would have been much better off. It is scarcely fair, under such circumstances to attribute their failure and apparent dullness in business to hard times. If business were not overdone the times would not be hard. The country certainly was never in a better or more healthy condition. Farmers owe less to-day than at any period for twenty years. They have expended more in improvements within the last five years than in ten years previous. More churches have been built and paid for; more school houses have been erected, and more substantial improvements have been made in their houses, their furniture, their barns and their stock. If the men who have $500 or $1,000 to invest would keep it out of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, liquors, &c., and invest it in a farm or manufactory, they would have some chance to get their money back and compound interest to boot. Where is there a manufactory in the country that is not making money? Where is there a manufactory in which the capital invested might not be profitably increased four fold? And then there are numerous other branches of manufacture which might be started with every prospect of a remunerative return. Increase the agricultural districts and manufactures, and decrease the number of small trades, and we will hear less of hard times; those engaged in dry goods, groceries, &c., would make a comfortable living and have no difficulty in meeting their engagements; there would be fewer failures and one would witness a much larger degree of prosperity than has fallen to the share of the country for some years past.

While in Trenton the other day, noticing a numbers of farmers with their teams from Thurlow and Tyendinaga, I enquired what brought them so far from home, and learned that they were there for plaster. They had waited some three or four hours in order to be served, but there was such a demand for it, and there were so many before them to be served, that it was a question whether they would be able to get what they wanted that day. The Plaster Mill, which only started a year or two ago, has so much business that it is scarcely able to supply the demand. Take another evidence of what enterprise and manufactures will accomplish for a locality. Mr. Shea, of Trenton, started some two or three years ago, a tin-stamp manufactory, the business of which has so largely increased that he cannot supply the demand. His customers come from the extreme east and west and at the present time he is engaged in filling an order of 5,000 Paint Pots for a Montreal house. There are four pots to a box, requiring 1,250 boxes, which are all manufactured by himself. The same gentleman lately started a Foundry in Trenton, and his business has so largely increased that he now employs 28 men, with the prospect of soon adding to the number. Trenton, by the way, has shown signs of substantial improvement within the past two or three years. Several buildings have been erected, among which may be mentioned a fine drill-shed, a monument to the public spirit of the inhabitants, and several tasty and elegant residences. Among the latter may be mentioned Sherbrooke College, a neat brick residence of the English style of Architecture, the property of J. N. Thompson, Esq., situated on a slight eminence on the west side of the river, and costing some $4,000; on the east side of the river, Chas. Francis, Esq., has just completed a handsome brick cottage which commands an excellent view of the Town and Bay. Geo. Dean, Esq., erected a neat brick residence for himself last summer, and this summer, several less pretentious dwellings have gone up.—Among the stores lately built, the two story brick buildings erected by W. T. Barker, Esq., and occupied by himself, are the most prominent. *More anon.*

County Council.

TUESDAY, March 23rd, 1869.

The Council met to-day at 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRESENT.—His Honor the Warden, and Messrs. Appleby, Anderson, Clapp, Dasey, Daly, Farley, Rose, Armstrong, Row, Cummings, Chard, Conly, Walker, Emo, Cross Findley, Gabourie, Stokes, Flint, Jones and Caldwell.

Minutes of former meeting read and approved.

The Warden upon taking the chair, addressed the Council as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN.—Before calling your attention to the business that will engage your attention at this session of Council, allow me to tender my heartfelt thanks for the kind consideration that actuated you in adjourning to this time. Your sympathy was greatfully received, and I trust will never be forgotten.

"The principal business of this session will be a consideration of the expenditures to be made during the summer on the different lines of gravel and other County roads, and also the extent of repairs and rebuilding of County Bridges. During the recess of Council, I have caused to be prepared by the County Surveyor a list of the Bridges in the County under the control of the County Council. This list has been printed in slips for distribution among the members. You will see by the list that we have 119 bridges, which, according to the value estimated by the County Surveyor and myself, are worth about $50,000. This, you will understand, is the present value. Now if the usual calculations be correct, that wooden bridges will not, on the average, last longer than ten years, and I certainly believe that it is within the mark, then we must expect annually to expend a sum of not less than $5,000 in order to maintain our Bridges in as good a state of repair as they are now. But if to this we add new bridges in other localities, the Council will readily see, that this amount must be increased. I am fully satisfied that the Bridges that have been built within the last five years, are decided improvements upon many that were built before that time, and would, if all were like them, increase the number of years average that the bridges would last. I trust that any new bridge hereafter to be built will be as far as possible of stone, and built in a substantial manner. It is desirable that the extent of our investments in roads, bridges, &c., should be before the rate payers of the County. The large expenditure we are compelled to make from year to year, makes it imperative that we should put within the reach of these who pay the taxes such information as shall keep them fully informed of all that concerns their interest in County matters. The Treasurer will lay before you his statement with the Auditors' report therein. I bespeak for it a careful consideration. It contains much matter of very great interest to Councillors; you will note the satisfactory reduction of debt, and I may add that since the first of January, at which time this statement was made, the Treasurer has paid on account, the Municipal Loan Fund the further sum of $12,500, making the debt that much less than would appear from his report.

The large amount expended on Roads and Bridges, will also no doubt arrest your attention. *Increased grants cannot be made from year to year, without bringing with it the inevitable consequence of increased taxation.* Would it not be wise to guard carefully against any extended increase of outlay for a few years until we have relieved ourselves of the Municipal Loan Fund debt, when we will be in a position to expend an additional $12,000 per annum if necessary, without adding to the taxation. There are some other matters of importance that will come before you, not the least of which is the celebrated Marmora swamp road, and the Frankford Bridge.

I trust due consideration will be given to these matters, and that none of them will be hurried through without a careful investigation.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Appleby presented a petition, asking the Council to grant a piece of land in lieu of the road between the first and second concession of Elzevir. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Emo presented a petition from J. R. Sheffield and others, asking for $125, to be applied on a road between Huntingdon and Thurlow. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A petition was presented by Mr. Row, from John Dench and others, asking for the sum of $200, to be expended on the leading road from Sidney to the Trent, commonly known as the Dutch settlement road, as the road was in an impassable state. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Cross presented a petition, signed by Job Lingham and several others, wishing the Council to open up several concession lines in the Township of Madoc. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A tender was presented for making a cross-way over the big swamp in Marmora. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A letter was received from W. H. Tumelty, claiming $100 from the County, in compensation for land used in the construction of the road from Bridgewater to Madoc, and for removing a fence. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

REPORT.

The County Surveyor's report was then read and referred to committee on Roads and Bridges.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Council went into committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Daly in the chair.

Mr. Row in supporting the petition from John Dench and others, asking for a grant of $200 to be applied on the Road from Sidney to the Trent, said the road was very much travelled, and as the statute labor was not sufficient to keep it in repair, the road had become almost impassable. He had often thought the County should convert the road into a County road, and thought they should grant the sum asked. Mr. Cummings supported the petition.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

The claim of Mr. Tumelty for $100, in compensation for land used for a County Road and for fencing the same, was after considerable discussion, referred to committee on Ways and Means.

The petition of J. R. Sheffield and others, asking for $125 to be expended on a portion of the road between Huntingdon and Thurlow, was brought up and laid over.

Committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Council resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Treasurer's statement and Auditors' report.

The Auditors' report was then read and adopted, as was also the report of the County Treasurer's account.

A discussion then arose as to whether the security of the Treasurer was sufficient to cover the amount of money handled, and after a short consultation as to the amount in the hands of the Treasurer at any one time, it was decided that the security was ample.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong, and seconded by Mr. Emo, that the report be printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. Farley wished to know what had become of the silver that had been taken in by the County Treasurer.

Mr. Wood replied that it had all been paid out at par.

Mr. Farley said he was afraid he would have to ask for a report of all the silver taken in by the County Treasurer, during the last year.

Mr. Flint would like to have the accounts printed in the old way, although the cost would be slightly increased, yet if the report was intended for the eyes of the public, he thought it should be published in the most public way.

Mr. Wood in supporting the views advanced by Mr. Flint, stated that in his experience of publishing the doings of the Council in pamphlet form, very few of the rate payers ever saw them, whilst their were very few of the rate payers but took the papers, and those that did not, should.

Mr. Armstrong thought that it would suit the rate payers of Sidney far better to have the report printed in pamphlet form, and as to all the rate payers reading the papers, he thought not one half in Sidney took them.

Mr. Cross.—I am sorry to hear it.

Mr. Conley and Emo, thought it would suit the wants of the rate payers far better to print it in pamphlet form.

Mr. Row would like to have it printed in the old way.

Mr. Flint thought if it was printed in pamphlet form, every rate payer should have a copy.

Mr. Row would like to know who would be authorized to distribute them.

Mr. Wood thought it should be printed in the most public manner, as there was considerable grumbling amongst the rate payers.

Mr. Farley, laughingly, perhaps it would be best to print it in pamphlet form and keep them in the dark.

Committee rose and reported.

Upon the adoption of the report being put,

Mr. Cross moved, seconded by Mr. Gabourie, that the Treasurer's statement be printed in the usual manner instead of being printed in pamphlet form, which was lost by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Cross, Gabourie, Stokes, Flint, Appleby, Rose, Row, Anderson, Dasy and the Warden.—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Caldwell, Daly, Clapp, Farley, Jones, Conly, Walker, Chard, Emo, Finley and Armstrong.—11.

The Council then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

Spring Assizes.

MONDAY, March 22nd, 1869.

The Spring Assizes for this County opened to-day at noon, the Hon. Adam Wilson, presiding. James O'Reilly, Q. C., acts as Crown Counsel. Under the new law which provides for holding County Courts twice a year, provision is made that in order to expedite business, cases for Superior Court may be brought to the County Court, and cases for County Court may be taken to the Superior Court. The consequence is that a number of County Court cases will be tried at this Court. The whole number of cases on the docquet are 84. There are five criminal cases; one for abortion, one for stabbing and three for larceny.

The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury:—

P. R. PALMER, Foreman.

Airhart, Adam	Johns, Sol.
Appleby, N. S.	Martin, Thomas
Bull, Geo. E.	Lazier, James
Beatty, Wm.	Martin, Jno.
Beddome, B.	McDermott, M.
Campion, A.	McCarron, Neil
Caldwell, Wm.	McCallough, M.
Earl, Thos.	Osborne, R.
Fretz, D. E.	Ross, W. L.
Fidlar, John	Ross, Z.
Hambly, John	

His LORDSHIP in charging the Jury, said the criminal business was not very large, and the Jury would not therefore be detained very long. There were only five cases, three of which were for the ordinary offence of larceny, the other two cases were, for abortion and for stabbing with intent to kill. He was not aware of the peculiar circumstances of the cases, but presumed there would be no difficulty in understanding them. Both were serious offences, the one for procuring abortion was particularly a horrid crime, not only destroying the offspring of the mother, but endangering the life of the mother, and often times causing her death. The Legislature very wisely made it a felonious offence. The circumstances of both cases they would become acquainted with in due time. He referred to the fact, that the civil business of the Court had been considerably increased by the legislation of last session, and he found, out of thirty four causes before him, fifteen, or nearly half belonged to the County Court.—No doubt the lessening of the sessions of the County Court would be a saving of expense to the County, but whether it would be found to be the most economical system he was not prepared to say. If the Judges of the Superior Courts had time the cases sent up to them would be disposed of, but if they had not time the cases not disposed of would have to be sent back to the County Court.

The first case called was the Empire Gold Mining Company versus B. H. Maybee, for trespass. Application was made by defendant's Counsel for a postponement of the trial, on the ground of the absence of a material witness, which was granted. McLellan & McLellan, Attorneys; Thos Holden, Counsel for defendants. Hon. L. Wallbridge, for plaintiff.

GREY vs. CARR.—An assessment. Verdict for Plaintiff $1,000. Jellett & Bro. for Plaintiff.

BENNEY *et. al.* vs. LAKE.—Undefended issue. Verdict by consent for $377 44. Ponton, Faulkner & Denmark for Plaintiff. P. Low for Defendant.

FRANCK vs. MCKERCHER.—Undefended issue. Verdict for Plaintiff $414. Ponton, Faulkner & Denmark for Plaintiff. D. McDonald for Defendant.

WRIGHT vs. CONLEY.—Undefended issue. Verdict for Plaintiff for $182 46. Jellett & Bro for Plaintiff. S. B. Burdett for Defendant.

LAZIER vs. MCKENNEY.—Action on two Promissory Notes. Verdict for Plaintiff, $117 87. Lazier & Lazier for Plaintiff; Ross, Bell & Holden, for Defendant.

DICKSON vs. SMITH.—An action to recover the last payment upon a lot known as the "Blacklock Lot," purchased by Mr. James Smith, for a school lot, by order of the Board of Common School Trustees of Belleville. Mr. Dickson, Official Assignee to the estate of James Blacklock, stated he had sold the lot to Mr. James Smith, at Public Auction, who said he bought it for the use of the School Trustees, but had entered into personal responsibility to make the payments.

Mr. Dougall, who appeared for Smith, said he would like the case postponed, as he had supposed the case would not have come up, believing that the Trustees would have paid the instalment. The truth was, Mr. Smith, who was a School Trustee in Belleville, had bought the lot by instructions from the Board of Trustees, which body had made three payments; and now some new Trustees had got into the Board and refused to make the last payment. His object was to obtain time sufficient to enable him to take proceedings in Chancery to compell the Trustees to relieve Smith of the responsibility for said lot.

After some further conversation Mr. Dougall consented to a verdict for the Plaintiff, for the full amount, $393 31, upon the understanding that an execution should not be issued before the 22nd day of April next.

JOHNSTON vs. LUND, *et al.*—Action on due bill. Verdict for Plaintiff, $110. McLellan & McLellan, Attorneys, B. S. Gilbert, Counsel for Plaintiff. Wm. M. Cochrane for Defendant.

ROBERTSON vs. DEAN, *et all.*—Action on two promissory notes. Verdict for Plaintiff for $139 45. Flint & Robertson for Plaintiff. J. H. Simpson for Defendant.

ROBLIN vs. OSBORNE *et. al.*—Action on promissory note. Undefended. Verdict for Plaintiff $132. C. Francis for Plaintiff. W. Bleasdell for Defendant.

CHESSBORO vs MUNRO.—Action on covenant on mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff, $501 24. J. W. Ostrom for plaintiff. B. H. Gilbert for defendant.

ROSE vs. WYCOFF.—Action on promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $385 52. J. W. Ostrom for plaintiff. No defence.

Court adjourned to 9½ a. m., to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, March 23rd, 1869.

POLKINGHAME vs. MCCALLUM *et. al.*—Action of ejectment brought to recover possession of a lot in the village of El Dorado. Mortgage given on the lot for $700 during the time of the gold excitement; mortgagee failed to pay. Verdict for Pltf. L. Wallbridge, Q. C. and John Kerr, of Cobourg, for Pltf. C. L. Coleman for Deft.

R. C. SOLMES vs. C. SMITH *et. al.*—Action of ejectment to recover possession of the south half of lot 27 in the 6th concession of Tyendinaga. Plaintiff produced a patent for the same. Defendant admitted that he had no defence at common law, and had filed a

Bill in Chancery to test the Plaintiff's right to have possession of the same, and settle title. Verdict for Pltff. Lazier & Lazier for Pltff. G. E Henderson for Dft.

JAS. JEFFS vs. F. SHERBONO et. al—Action of ejectment brought to recover possession of the west half of lot 15 in the 6th concession of Hungerford. Plaintiff claims title by deed from Gabriel Sherbono. Defendants claim that Gabriel Sherbono, son of one of the Defendants and brother of the other, had fraudulently deeded the land in question to the Plaintiff. No defence at common law; proceedings instituted in Chancery to settle title. Verdict for Pltff. L. Wallbridge, Q C. for Pltff. Flint & Robertson for Deft.

SOL. JOHNS vs. F. W. ALPORT.—Declaration for money had and received. Case tried before Judge. Verdict for Plaintiff of $208. Bell & Holden for Pltff. S. Bull and A. Diamond for Deft.

FICK vs. MCGREGOR.—Plaintiff was the owner of a patent right of a washing machine, and sold Defendant the right to sell machines in the Township of Richmond, County of Lennox and Addington, for $100; alleging that one Reed was the inventor, but that he had the right to three counties, and brought this action to recover the $100, which Defendant refused to pay, on the ground that it was not a new invention.

D. A. Foote, sworn for Defendant—Was present when Plaintiff and Defendant bargained for the sale of the patent, or right to vende machines; I went to Richmond to sell machines; found that machines very similar were being manufactured at Napanee, and some had been sold in Richmond; I returned to Belleville; met Plaintiff and Defendant; talked the matter over; Defendant said to Plaintiff; if you want to sell any one, do not sell a friend; Defendant asked Plaintiff to give up the security he had given for payment of said right; Plaintiff said it was too late to go to the Registry Office where the mortgage was recorded; that to-morrow he (Fick) would straighten matters; Fick asked Defendant to allow him the use of his horse to go to Prince Edward County, and he would give up the mortgage he had taken; Plaintiff at the time of sale of right gave Defendant an assignment of the Township of Richmond. After the conversation at Belleville Defendant destroyed the assignment; Plaintiff did not make objection to its being destroyed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson.—I was interested with defendant in the sale of the machines this far: after machines enough had been sold to pay for costs of machine, I was to get half of the profits; I was not prepared at the time to enter into a bargain with plaintiff; I thought it was a good thing, and encouraged defendant to buy; I founded my opinion upon plaintiff's statement to me, which was not true; I am not skilled in making such machines; I saw four or five of the machines made at Napanee; machines now shown me are the same as made by plaintiff at Napanee with a different shape, but the principle is the same; McGregor offered Fick the assignment in my presence; Fick did not take it; I heard plaintiff did not get defendant's horse; defendant offered to let plaintiff have the horse if he would give up the mortgage; plaintiff said it was too late to get into the Registry office to-night, that in the morning he would fix things, and clear defendant.

John W. Parish, sworn.—I am in the tin business at Napanee; over a year ago I was working in Cleveland, and learned there to make these machines; when I returned I made some machines and sold them.

S. B Burdett called by Plaintiff.—I drew an assignment of plaintiff's interest; mortgage to Waide of Port Hope; action is brought for Waide not Fick. I saw Defendant before the action was brought, and he agreed to pay a certain sum and settle the matter; he said he was going to London where he expected some money, and would then pay the amount agreed on.

Cross examined by Mr. Henderson.—I heard the Plaintiff had sold the mortgage to Jones; Jones got dissatisfied and gave it up again to the Plaintiff. Plaintiff then sold to Waide.

Verdict for Defendant.

J. B Burdett, Atty. for Pltf. G.E. Henderson Counsel. McLellan & McLellan Atty for Deft. L. Wallbridge, Q. C. Counsel.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR INJURY DONE.

HENRY PHILLIPS AND WIFE vs. JOHN FOX.—Defendant is owner of a line of stages running between Belleville and Stirling, carrying passengers for hire; Mrs. Phillips was a passenger in defendant's stage on the 14th Oct., 1868, going to Sterling from Belleville, and in consequence of careless driving by the defendant, the stage was upset; Mrs. Phillips was thrown out and injured; her arm was broken, and her shoulder dislocated. The action was brought to recover damages for injuries sustained.

David Badstone, sworn.—I was a passenger in defendant's stage on the 14th Oct. last, going to Stirling from Belleville; Mrs. Phillips was also a passenger; there were four passengers and driver; there was another stage running in opposition; defendant's stage was behind the other; when he came up, he struck his off horse, and tried to pass the other stage; it was a very bad place to undertake to pass, being where there was a turn or curve in the road; the hind wheel of the defendant's waggon struck a pile of stones on the side of the road, and was upset and the passengers all fell out; Mrs. Phillips was injured; I cannot say to what extent; the horses broke loose from the waggon or the damage would have been more serious; defendant struck one of his horses to go by the other; the horses galloped; we did not get by the other stage; when the other stage saw the position we were in, the driver came back and took in the passengers from defendant's stage.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jeliett.—Mrs. Phillips sat on a seat with Defendant; I was on the back seat; did not hear Defendant say he would pass the stage; the horse was on the trot when Defendant struck him; the waggons were about even when we capsized; he turned out on the right side; I did not see Mrs. Phillips take hold of the lines and cause the horses to turn out; I think the other stage turned out on the left side; I suppose to let us go bye as he did not wish to run.

Re-examined by Mr. Diamond.—I felt we were in danger the way Defendant was driving; Defendant got off the turn pike altogether when the waggon upset; I think the nearest wheel to the proper road track was ten feet; stage was going at an improper rate when we upset; the nearest wheel of our waggon was about four feet from the wheel of the other waggon; the other waggon turned out about two feet; I think Defendant intended to pass the other waggon by driving between the fence and pile of stones; but he struck the pile of stones.

DR. BALDWIN LORENZO BRADLEY, sworn. I am practicing medicine in Stirling; I was called to attend Mrs. Phillips in October; I found the left arm broken at the socket or head of the bone; the right arm about mid way to elbow; the left arm is not well yet; I attended her several weeks; she is not able to do her usual work now; when I first saw her she was in Bradley's stage; they drove direct to my office; she requested me to call up to her house; I called and found her considerably bruised besides the other injuries spoken of; she has a family; the youngest about eight years old; she has not been able to do her usual work.

Cross examined.—I have not been paid for my services; I think the prospect of getting payment off either Plaintiff or Defendant, is bad.

ANDREW GLASS, sworn.—I live in Rawdon; Mrs. Phillips told me that when the Defendant was driving she got frightened, and did not wish him to drive so fast, and took hold of the lines; she did not say the waggon upset while she had hold of the lines. Verdict for Pltff. $50. A. Diamond and S. J. Bull for Pltff. Robt. P. Jellett for Deft.

UNDEFENDED ISSUES.

SMYTH vs. MCWILLIAMS.—Action on Promissory Note. No defence. Tried by Judge. Verdict for Plaintiff for $292 68. Ponton, Falkiner & Denmark for Pltff. John McDonald for Deft.

COLE vs. TENNANT et.al.—Action on Promissory Note. No Defence. Verdict for Plaintiff for $303. Ponton, Falkiner & Denmark for Pltff. Joseph Jamieson for Defts.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

The Grand Jury came into Court with the following Bills:—

QUEEN vs. JOHN A. ROWE.—Manslaughter. True Bill.

QUEEN vs. JOHN A ROWE.—Attempt to procure abortion. True Bill.

QUEEN vs. JOHN LAGRUE.—Larceny. True Bill.

QUEEN vs. JOHN LAGRUE.—Misdemeanor. True Bill.

—The proposition to grant $15,000 to assist the Toronto and Nipissing Railway by the Corporation of Whitchurch, has been defeated by 4 votes.

—There was a run on the Royal Canadian Bank in Toronto, on account of the absconding of W. H. Taylor, grain dealer, a debtor, for $100,000.

—The Ministry of New Brunswick, has been sustained by a majority of eight, only.

—It is supposed the Quebec Legislature will be prorogued before Easter.

—498 persons applied for tavern license this year in Montreal.

—Over $20,000 worth of ordnance lands in Ottawa, were sold at a credit of ten years.

—Hog cholera has broken out in the Buffalo stock yards.

—A public meeting is to be held at Aylmer on the 18th March, to discuss the project of a wooden railway from that place to Ottawa.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, March 25, 1869

FALL WHEAT—None offering.
SPRING WHEAT—85c. to 87c
BARLEY—$1 15
RYE—60c to 63c.
OATS—50c.
PEAS—75c to 80c.
BUCKWHEAT—50c to 55c
CORN—80c.
BEEF—$6 00 to $7 00
PORK—$9 to $10.
MUTTON—6c to 8c per pound
Veal 6c to 7c per lb.
BUTTER—25c.
EGGS—20c.
HIDES—$6 to $6 50
SHEEPSKINS—50c to $1.
TALLOW—Rough 8c to 9c.
LARD—12 to 14c.
POTATOES—40c to 45c.
APPLES—40c to $1.
HAY—$9 to $12.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $4 50 per bbl
FLOUR—Retail, $5 00.
POTASH—$5 00.
CHICKENS, per pair—25c to 40c.
LAMB—4c to 5c per lb.
DUCKS—30c to 50c per pair.
GEESE—40c to 50c.
TURKEYS—60c to $1.
CORD WOOD SOFT—$2 to $2 50
Do HARD—$3 to $3 50.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER
MONTREAL, March, 25, 1869. 1 P. M.

FLOUR—Superior Extra	$0 00	@	
Extra	5 00	@	5 10
Fancy	4 70	@	4 80
Welland Canal Superfine	4 90	@	5 10
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat,	4 45	@	4 55
" " 1 Western Wheat,	4 95	@	5 00
" " 2 " "	4 20	@	4 30
Bag Flour	2 20	@	2 25
WHEAT—Canada Fall	1 13	@	1 14
Spring	1 06	@	1 07
Western	1 10	@	1 11
OATS—Per 32 lbs	0 45	@	0 47
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	1 20	@	1 30
BUTTER—Dairy	0 19	@	0 22
" Store Packed	0 19	@	0 22
ASHES—Pots	5 50	@	5 55
Pearls	5 50	@	5 55
PORK—Mess	27 50	@	28 00
Prime Mess	16 00	@	00 00
Prime	14 00	@	00 00
Dressed Hogs	9 00	@	9 50
PEAS	0 89	@	0 90
RYE FLOUR	1 00	@	0 00

Flour in somewhat better demand, and spring flour held a shade higher; ordinary superiors sold at $4 42½ to $4 45. Grain—Wheat, one car sold at $1 07 Provisions—little movement in any branch, and rates nominal. Ashes in fair demand at unchanged rates.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 24.

Cotton steady at 28¾c.

Flour active; receipts 4,000 bbls.; sales 7,500 bbls. at $5 45 to $6 for superior state and western; $6 10 to $6 65 for common to choice extra state; $6 10 to $7 for common to choice extra western.

Rye flour quiet.

Wheat opened firmer; closed dull; receipts 2,800 bus.; sales 10,600 bus. at $1 42 for No. 2 spring in store and delivered; $1 60 for amber Michigan; $1 50 for White Canada.

Rye dull; sales 2,000 bus.; western at $1 32.

Corn firmer; receipts 700 bus; sales 44,000 bus. at 85c to 87½c for new mixed western; 90c for old mixed western delivered.

Barley quiet.

Oats quiet; receipts 13,000 bus.; sales 3,000 bus. at 74½c for western in store; 74c to 76 at railroad depot and afloat.

Pork firmer and quiet at $31 00 to $31 25 for new mess; $30 to $30 75 for old mess.

Lard a shade lower at 17¼c to 18¾c for steam; 18¾c to 19½c for kettle rendered.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 24.

Stocks unsettled.
Money at 7 per cent.
Gold 131¼.

BIRTH.

At Stirling, on the 20th instant, the wife of Mr. Albert Chard, of a daughter.

DIED.

In Belleville, on Friday morning, 19th inst., Richard Loyns, aged 96 years and 3 months.

CHRIST CHURCH,

NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, M.A., INCUMBENT.

SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M., and 7 P.M. Holy Communion Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offeretory collections. SEATS FREE.

November 28th, 1867. 41-1y

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year; few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in Wistar's Balsam to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of the soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Mr. JOHN BUNTO,

OF BALDWIN, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y., writes:

"I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practice evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what the physicians termed SEATED CONSUMPTION as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing constantly and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operation that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up. The fifth bottle entirely restored her to health, doing that which several Physicians had tried to do but had failed."

FOR

Frost Bites, Chilblains, Scalds,

Burns and Bruises,

PAIN-KILLER

Affords immediate relief it sooths the inflamed and irritated part gives rest and quiet to the sufferer. A celebrated Physician in Montreal lately said the Pain Killer is one of those little Household Remedies every family should have in the House. It is used both

Internally and Externally

And for Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system. IT IS THE MOST REGULAR MEDICINE EXTANT.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. 15, 25 and 50 cts per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, 1-1m Montreal, P. Q

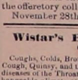
Great Condition Medicine.

As a condition medicine for Horses "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" has no equal; its effects in this respect are astonishing; many horses that were supposed to be broken down and almost worthless, have by the use of a few packages been restored to a healthy and sound condition, all traces of the disease having been completely removed, and have been sold for from $50 to $75 more than they would previously have brought; when you want a horse medicine get "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy," we know you will be perfectly satisfied with the result.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., E. Chandler, and J. H. Hambly. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers. 1m-w



BEAUTIFUL HAIR, Nature's Crown. You Must Cultivate it. GRAY HAIR Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.

A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It will promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACROSTIC.

G ently it penetrates through every pore,
R elieving sufferers from each angry sore;
A ll wounds it heals with certainty and speed;
C uts, Burns, from Inflammation soon are freed;
E ruptions, at its presence disappear;
S kins lose each stain, and the complexion 's clear!

S alve, such as GRACE'S every one should buy,
A ll to its wonderous merits testify,
L et those who doubt, a single box but try,—
V erily, then its true deserts 'twould have;
E ven unbelievers would laud GRACE'S SALVE! 5-4w

Gardner's Baking Powder.

Unrivalled for purity and cheapness.

In 1 lb. packets............1s. 3d each.
In 5 oz. packets............ 6d "

For sale at WESLEY BULLEN'S and JOHN COOK'S, Grocers.

Gardner's "Domestic Cough Remedy."

(TRADE MARK SECURED.)

IN BOTTLES AT 1s 3d AND 2s 6d EACH.

A trial is all that is necessary to prove its value as a "Cough Remedy." For sale at R. HOLDEN & Co's., and of JAMES H. HAMBLY, Apothecaries' Hall, Belleville.

The above truly useful and valuable articles can be procured from Grocers, Druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion. Sole proprietor,

J. GARDINER, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
d158w38-6m Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

To Sufferers with Colic.

It is a fact verified by thousands of successful experiments, that bilious colic, even when it is a chronic disease, may be radically cured by a course of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. Two of the vegetable components of these pills as powerfully upon the liver as mercury itself, without producing any of its deleterious effects; and the tonic and restorative elements which are intermixed with the cathartic and alterative principal, impart such vigor to the stomach and alimentary canal, that no recurrence of the attact need be apprehended when the system has been thoroughly cleansed and regulated by this potent remedy for all forms of biliousness and indigestion.

Thousands of Wealthy Sufferers,

Surrounded with every luxury, would gladly exchange conditions with the robust sons and daughters of labor who minister to their wants. Of what use are riches to the victim of scrofula, of chronic liver bisease, or of any of those external disorders which keep the flesh and the temper in a continual state of irritation? None whatever. Sweep away these tormenting maladies, then, with Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Nothing can be easier. The antidote is agreeable—the relief certain, rapid, and permanent. No taint in the blood can resist the purifying operations of this infallible vegetable disinfectant.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue or slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics. These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full direction in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free of the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and five postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

JOB MOSES, N. Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle C W.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively COUNTERFEITED. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co.. and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton and all Medicine Dealers.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

A Family Medicine, well and favorably known for the past ten years, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its Virtues and Magical effects.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has won for itself a reputation, as a blood purifier, alternative stomach tonic, unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Kidney Complaints, Acid Stomach, Phthisic Asthma, and restores to vital activity the system debilitated by suffering and disease.

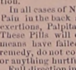
Its magical and wonderful in curing sudden colds, sore throat, coughs, Diptheria, pains in the side, and back, neuralgia, toothache, rheumatic and other pains in any part of the body, and from whatever cause, has given it in every household and is fast superceding all other preparations of the kind.

It is also an effectual and prompt remedy for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains, chilblains, frost bites, cramps in the stomach, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, billious cholic, cholera infantum, dysentery, &c.

Price twenty-five cents per bottle.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers.



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS!

IT is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR to its ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT!

The old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

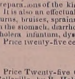
Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. 18-1yr

St. George's Society.



THE Members of the above Society are requested to meet at COLEMAN'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 5th, at 8 p. m., sharp.

A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order,
G. MEREDITH, Secretary.
6-2w

Belleville Grammar School.

THE Spring Term begins on WEDNESDAY, 31st March.

Applicants for admission examined at the residence of the Head Master, on Saturdays at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Belleville, March 23, 1869. 277-1t 6-1t

Province of Ontario.

OFFERS addressed to the undersigned, at the Department of Public Works, TORONTO, will be received up till

Monday, the 5th of April,

for the sale of 100 acres of land, within two miles of the Corporation limits of the TOWN OF BELLEVILLE, AS A SITE FOR

Asylum Purposes.

Proposals to give full particulars in respect to the location of the land.

Payment for the same to be made on the transfer of the property.

JOHN CARLING, Commissioner of Public Works.
Department of Public Works, Toronto, March 23, 1869. 277-td

LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP.

THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to ROBT. P. JELLETT.

Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

Improved Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 67, 2nd Concession of Ameliasburgh, 200 acres, 100 acres are well fenced and under good cultivation. There is a brick residence containg 13 rooms, a wood-house, waggon house, sheds and barns upon it. There are also three wells, a spring of living water, a creek, and an orchard of 200 bearing trees of the best qualities of fruit upon the farm.

For particulars apply to the undersigned upon the premises.

W. H. ZUFELT
Ameliasburgh, March 23rd, 1869. 6-13w

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between W. W. JONES & A HENRY, as Dry Goods Merchants, is this day dissolved. The business will be carried on at the same stand by W. W. Jones, to whom all debts due the firm must be paid, and who will pay all claims against the said firm.

W. W. JONES.
ADAM HENRY.
Belleville, March 1st., 1869.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity of thanking his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, and he hopes that by strict attention to business, and by keeping a well selected stock of goods, to merit a continuance of that patronage.

W. W. JONES.
Belleville, March 1st, 1869 6-1t

JUST ARRIVED.

SPRING TWEEDS

IN ALL THE

NEW PATTERNS,

SPLENDID VALUE,

AT

W. H. & I B. GRAHAM'S.

A call is solicited.

Wall Papers.

F. VAN NORMAN,

IS RECEIVING AN

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

SPLENDID PATTERNS.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, BELLEVILLE.

Ontario College, Picton.

THE Trinity Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, March 31st, and end on Thursday, July 15th.

Applications for admission and for information, to be made to the Rev. John Hammond, M. A., Head Master.

Picton, March 17th, 1869. 5-2w

LOST,

BETWEEN Belleville and Ross' Corners, on the Madoc Road, on the 15th inst., a Black Leather Satchel, with a clasp on it. It contained a child's coat, and a bonnet oil cloth cover, and other articles. If the finder would inform the undersigned he would oblige

J. GARNER, West Huntingdon.
March 17th, 1869. 271-1t 5-2w

A Good Chance for Investment.

THE subscriber having made up his mind to retire from the mercantile business, will dispose of his Stock upon reasonable terms, and will also lease the premises he at present occupies (one of the best stands in the place), for a term of years.

WM. JUDD.
Stirling, March 15, 1869. 270-6t 5-2w

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as General Merchants, under the name and style of J. & W. SUTHERLAND, is dissolved. All parties having claims against the late firm will be paid by Mr. W. Sutherland. As it is necessary to close the books, all parties indebted must settle their respective accounts immediately to W. Sutherland, who is empowered to discharge the same.

The undersigned take this opportunity of tendering their sincere thanks to their friends for the large patronage extended to the late firm, and to say that Mr. W. Sutherland will continue the business under the name of the late firm.

Dated 1st January, 1869

JOHN SUTHERLAND,
48w212d WILLIAM SUTHERLAND.

HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK,

Carriage Axles,
Hubbs, Spokes,
Fellowes and Bows.
Bar Iron,
Seeel Springs,
Carriage Trimmings,

Shelf Hardware and Cuttlery,

PLATED WARE, &c., &c.,

In Great variety,

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

JAS. GLASS.
Belleville, Feb. 5, 1869. 237d&52w

FOR SALE.

LOTS 7 and 8, East Henry Street, Stirling. Enquire of

A. R. DOUGALL.
Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1869. 1-tf

Fresh Lime.

FRESH LIME now for sale at the Bay of Quinte Kilns, Kingston Road.

W. A. FOSTER.
Belleville, Feb, 11, 1869. 52

SEEDS & SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE.

Small Red Clover,	Large Red Clover.
Allsike Clover.	Timothy Seed.
Hungarian Grass.	Red Top,
Fife and China Wheat.	Barley.
Early Kent Pease.	Golden Vine Pease.
Buckwheat.	Black Poland Oats.
White Poland Oats.	Flax Seed.

ALSO

Liverpool Salt in Bags. American Salt in bbls.

A. FLETCHER & Co.
"Corner Store," Front and Bridge Sts.
Belleville, March 10th, 1869. 4-4t

School Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of School Section No. 8, Hungerford, are in want of a Common School Teacher. None need apply unless holding a first class County or Normal School Certificate.

JAMES REID.
JOHN M. McCAMON.
JAMES WALLER.
Trustees.
Tweed, March 4th, 1869. 4-3

NEW GOODS

AT THE

BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE.

China Tea Sets,
China Breakfast Sets,
Colored Dinner Sets,
Dessert Sets,
White Granite ware, best and seconds
Glass Shades for wax flowers, &c.,
Glass Preserve Dishes,
Glass Pitchers,
Pickle Stands,
Cut and Pressed Wines, Decanters and Tumblers,
A splendid lot of Goblets, cheaper than ever before.
Cheap Crocks and Milk Pans.

F. H. ROUS.
Belleville, Feb. 4, 1869. 51

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOHN McKINNON and CHARLES AUGUSTUS CLARKE, Insolvents.

THE creditors of the firm of McKinnon & Clarke, are notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects, under the above Act, and the Act to amend the same, to me the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with vouchers in support of such claims.

GEO. D. DICKSON, Official Assignee.
McKINNON & CLARKE.
JOHN MCKINNON,
CHARLES AUGUSTUS CLARKE.
Belleville, March 16th, A. D. 1869. 5-2w

H O L T O N & C O

G. C. HOLTON & Co.,

TAKE great pleasure in directing attention to their very large Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS!

Consisting of

Dress Goods,

In all the Newest Styles and materials.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

In Fringes, Gimps, Silk Laces, Pipings, &c., &c.

JACKET CLOTHS,

In Petersham, Lambskin, Whitneys, &c., &c., &c.

Particular attention directed to the new

FELT SKIRT!

Which is considered superior to any skirt in the market.

English, Scotch & Canadian Tweeds of the Newest Patterns.

WHITE & GREY COTTONS, FLANNELS,

Gloves, Mits, Ties, Scarfs, Mufflers, Paper and Linen Collars, Hosiery, &c., &c.

☞ A very large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES always on hand.

Dec. 15, 1868. 44

FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated house and half acre of land known as Lot No. 7, North side of Benjamin street, Yeoman's Hill, with first rate barn, good young orchard, never-failing well, and large cistern. Possession given April 25th, 1869. The above is a great bargain. For particulars apply to

W. CROWTHER.
Belleville, Feb. 12th, 1869. 52 2m

$50,000.00

OF PRIVATE MONEYS has been received for Investment in Ontario, at Low Rates of interest.

Parties may rely on getting loans, if security satisfactory. Apply to

J. H. SIMPSON, Barrister.
Belleville, 5th Feb., 1869. 52-3m

DRAG SAWS.

A FEW new and improved self-feeding Drag Saws, for sawing wood in the bush, for sale at the Victoria Foundry.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, Dec. 24, 1868. 45

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 11, in the 5th Concession of Hungerford, County of Hastings, containing 200 acres. Good buildings. Possession given immediately. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD, Barrister, Belleville.
Belleville, May 14. 13w-tf

Cheese Maker Wanted.

AT the Front of Sidney Cheese Factory, a competent person, to take charge of the Factory for the season of 1869, and manufacture cheese from the milk of about seven hundred cows, at a rate per pound. Best of references and security for fulfilment of contract required. By order of the Board.

KETCHAN GRAHAM, President F. S. C. Factory.
Belleville, Jan. 8th, 1869. 48-tf

To School Trustees.

A Young man of some experience wishes to engage as Teacher in a Common School. He can bring good Testimonials from School Trustees.

Address J. HARRY.
Belleville, March 4th. 3-5t

WHITE COTTON,

Just received ex S. S. "Hibernian."

2 CASES WHITE COTTON

Having been bought in Manchester, when Cotton touched the lowest point,

THEY ARE SUPERIOR VALUE.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

Belleville, February 18th, 1869. 1w

NEW DOMINION STORE.

T. ELLIOTT.

Gentlemen Purchasing Clothing at

THE NEW DOMINION STORE

WILL HAVE IT

CUT by a FIRST CLASS TAILOR FREE OF CHARGE.

NEW DOMINION STORE.

SPLENDID FRENCH MERINOS

AT 2s. 6d.

DOLLAR KID GLOVES FOR 4 Shillings.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN OF

CLOUDS & BREAKFAST SHAWLS

AT THE

NEW DOMINION STORE.

T. ELLIOTT.
Belleville, Oct. 29, 1868. 37

A. & J. McFEE,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS, &c., &c.,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,

DIRECT attention to their Late Importations of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES,

Particular attention is paid to their LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Which for Exactness, Durability, and Cheapness, are unsurpassed. The following justly celebrated Watches always on hand:—

The Sewell Watch, the American Waltham Watch, Leman's Self-Winding Watch.

☞ CLOCKS FROM $1.50 TO $100! ☜

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL AGES—Fine Brazilian Pebble.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the most satisfactory manner. ALL WORK WARRANTED

☞ Remember the Stand, opposite Fanning's Hotel. 44

QUERY?

Should we employ the noble doctors to bring us our tea and coffee in bottles, at an expense of at least four times what they now cost?

If not, why should we longer adopt that system in reference to medicines which are the simple extracts of herbs or plants and roots, and are as readily prepared as tea and coffee?

Each package of Dr. Thompson's Botanic Medicines contains more medical properties than can be procured in any other form for four times the amount of money

We have in our possession numerous testimonials as to the practicability of as well as the benefits derived from the use of Dr. Thompson's Botanic Medicines, viz:

Dr. Thompson's Blood Purifier

Cures all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as salt-rheum, scrofula, king's evil, white swellings, tendency to boils, old sores, pimples or roughness of the skin. It regulates the stomach and bowels; it tones the liver, and promotes the general vigor of the system, without reducing the strength of the patient. Sold at 50 cents per package.

DR. THOMPSON'S Stomachic Bitters.

A certain and speedy cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Indigestion. For costiveness it has no equal; it is a mild and safe invigorant and corroberant for delicate persons; a good alterative tonic for ordinary family purposes; a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced by sickness; an excellent as well as an agreeable and wholesome stimulant, for general debility, and diseases having their origin in an imperfect digestion or a deranged state of the stomach. Sold at 25 cents per package.

Dr. Thompson's No. 6. OR COMPOSITION POWDERS

It is used with success for diseases caused by colds, such as cold chills, chills and fever, headache, pains in the joints or limbs, neuralgia, rheumatic pains—in fact it may properly be called PAIN KILLER, as it may be used for all purposes for which Pain Killers or Reliefs are used, such as cramps in the stomach, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, summer complaints, cholera morbus, female complaints or obstructions. It may also be used with great success as a Liniment. Sold at 20 cents per package.

The proprietor has been induced to adopt the present condensed style of putting up the medicine in packages, as he is thereby enabled to supply double the amount of medicine for one-half the regular price of similar preparations.

Prepared and sold by
J. W. THOMPSON, M. D., New Lebanon, N. Y.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
Lyman, Elliott & Co., Toronto.
J. Winer & Co., and G. C. Briggs & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 1-6m

NOTICE.

TAKE Notice that application will be made to the Municipal Council of the Township of Marmora and Lake, at the first Sitting thereof, next after the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice, for the passage of a By-Law for the stopping up and sale of the original allowance for Road between lots numbers eight and nine in the 8th concession, and lots numbers eight and nine in the 9th concession of said Township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, and for fixing and declaring therein the terms upon which the same is to be sold and conveyed, when all parties interested are required to attend.

Dated at Marmora, this 13th day of February, 1869.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
1-5w Township Clerk Marmora and Lake

Farms for Sale.

N.W. ¼ of Lot No. 17, and S. E. ¼ of Lot No. 18 in the 7th con. Marmora, 100 acres, occupied by Peter Sherridan.

W. ½ of E. ½ of Lot. 5, in the 4th concession of Huntingdon, 50 acres, formerly owned by W. Ashley.

Also, Lots Nos. 25 and 26 in the 3rd, and 31 in the 5th con. of Elzivir, 100 acres each.

Apply to
ALEX. ROBERTSON, Barrister, &c.
Belleville, Feb. 23, 1869. w2tf 253w1tf

HOOP SKIRTS

SELLING OFF

AT COST,

AT

M. LAFERTE'S,

LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

12	..........sold at..........	25 cts.	
15	..........sold at..........	30 cts.	
15 springs reduced from	......	50 to 37½ cts.	
20	" "	......60 to 45	"
25	" "	......75 to 30	"
30	" "	......90 to 70	"
35	" "	......$1 to 80	"
40	" "	......$1 12½ to 90	"

ALSO,

A LARGE LOT OF

DRESS GOODS

To be cleared out

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

M. LAFERTE,
LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
Front Street, Belleville.
February 8th, 1869. 239d 52w

Lands for Sale.

South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.

Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.

South part 26, 12th con. Seymour, 180 acres.

Terms easy. Apply to
ANDREW THOMSON,
Merchants' Bank of Canada, Belleville.
Jan. 21, 1869. w49-tf

FISHERY NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all parties owning or having Fishing Claims on the Bay of Quinte, are requested to come forward immediately and take out their FISHING LICENSES, and those having Licenses are requested to deposit them with the undersigned, with a full return of last year's operations, at Lazier & Lazier's Office, Belleville.

By order of Government,
CHARLES WILKINS,
Fishery Overseer of Bay of Quinte.
Belleville, Feb. 22nd, 1869. 5-4t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit: BY virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of David A. Walsh, at the suit of Philip Hambly, the elder, I have seized and will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY the EIGHTH day of MAY next, at noon, all the estate, right, title, and interest, of the said David A. Walsh, of, in, to, or out of Lot number Ten in the sixth concession of Tudor, in the County of Hastings.

G. TAYLOR, Sheriff, C. H.
Per C. E. MILLER.
A. R. DOUGALL, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 10th February, 1869. 51-13w

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings, to me directed against the lands and tenements of E. Dolen, at the suit of Robert Patterson, I have seized, and will offer for Sale at my Office, in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1869, at noon, all the right, title and interest of the said E. Dolen, in and to Lot Eighth, as laid down on a plan of part of Lot Six, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, by John J. Haslett, P. L. S., for Edmund Murney, and now in the Town of Belleville.

G. TAYLOR, Sheriff, C. H.
Per C. E. MILLER.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1869.
First published 29th Jan. 1869. 50-13w

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, To Wit: BY virtue of an execution issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Benjamin Fairfield Davy, deceased, at the time of his death, upon a judgment recovered in the said Court against Cinderella Davy, administratrix, with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Benjamin Fairfield Davy, at the suit of John Ham Perry. I have seized and will offer for sale at my Office, in the Court House, Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, at noon, all the right, title and interest which the said Benjamin Fairfield Davy, deceased, at the time of his death had in and to the east half of lot number seven, in the third concession, and the east half of lot number five, in the thirteenth concession, both in the Township of Hungerford. Also water lot number seven, on the west side of Front Street, in the Town of Belleville, fully described in the Government Grant to A. O. Petrie, 23d April, A. D. 1846.

G. TAYLOR, Sheriff, C. H.
Per C. E. MILLER.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, Jan. 11, 1869.
First published 15th Jan., 1869. 48-13t

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of SALYER REED, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings. ON the 21st day of April next, the undersigned insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts.

Belleville, 22nd January, A. D., 1869.
SALYER REED, Insolvent. 50-2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

In the matter of WILLIAM WHITE, An Insolvent

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

ON WEDNESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY of APRIL next, the undersigned Insolvent will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Belleville, 4th February, A. D. 1869.
WM. WHITE,
51-2m Insolvent.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH REED, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings. ON Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

The undersigned Assignee will at the same time apply to said Judge for his discharge from the office of Assignee herein. His final account is open for inspection at his office, Belleville.

Belleville, 4th February, A. D., 1869.
JOSEPH REED, Insolvent.
G. D. DICKSON, Assignee. 51-2m

SALE OF FARM PROPERTY IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SIDNEY.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Chancery for Ontario, made in the cause of Smith vs. Bonnesteel, bearing date the 7th day of January, 1867, there will be sold by Public Auction, with the approbation of W. W. Dean, Esq., Master of this Court at Belleville, by the said Master or his Clerk, at his Chambers, in the Town of Belleville, on

SATURDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF APRIL,

A. D., 1869, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable farm property. Being

Lot 15, in the Broken Front Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing about 95 acres, save and except one acre thereof, sold by one George Smith to one William Smith.

There are on the said premises a Good Dwelling House of Brick, two good Barns and Orchard.

The said land is about seven miles from Belleville.

The purchaser will be required to pay down to the Vendor or his Solicitor, a sum in the proportion of ten for every one hundred dollars of his purchase money at the time of sale, and the balance in one month from the confirmation of the sale, is to be paid into the Bank of Commerce, at its Branch or Agency in the City of Toronto, to the credit of this cause, and upon such last named payment the purchaser is to be let into possession.

The above premises will be put up at an upset price of Three Thousand two Hundred Dollars.

The other conditions are the standing conditions of the Court.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanach, and Messrs Patton, Osler and Moss, Toronto, and to Barton S. Gilbert, Esq., and J. H. Simpson, Esq., Solicitors, Belleville.

Dated this 6th March, 1869.

W. W. DEAN, Master at Belleville.
Crooks, Kingsmill & Cattenach, Toronto, Vendors Solicitors. 4-td

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, 1865.

In the matter of JOSEPH BININGER, An Insolvent.

THE creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Belleville, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1869.

J. PARKER THOMAS,
5-2w Official Assignee.

A Good Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber being about leaving the country will sell his farm at a bargain. It is located on the Stirling road, eight miles from Belleville, being W ½ of lot No. 31, 100 acres, in the 6th concession of Sidney, beautifully situated; 75 acre are under good cultivation, the balance in good rail timber. There are good buildings and good water upon the farm. For further particulars apply to A. H. WALLBRIDGE, Esq., or to

GEORGE H. LABEY,
At Mr. Wm. Powell's, Blacksmith, Belleville.
Belleville, 17th March, 1869 5-4t

GET YOUR SUPPLIES
AT
N. McARTHUR'S,
GROCERY,
Provision and Liquor Store,
Front Street, opposite the Commercial Buildings.

NEIL McARTHUR
HAS JUST opened out a fresh stock of Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, in the above stand, and guarantees to sell as good Goods and as cheap as any other establishment in the town.
☞Call and see an old friend.
N. McARTHUR.
Belleville, April 16, 1868. w10

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company
CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed
£1,000,000.
Annual Income exceeds £500,000
AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
v31n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

THE PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS'
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
HEAD OFFICE, - - - PICTON, ONT.
PRESIDENT,—L. B. STINSON.
VICE-PRESIDENT—WM. A. RICHARDS.
DIRECTORS—H. A. McFAUL, JAS. CAVAN, WM. DELONG, N. S. DEMILL, JAMES JOHNSTON,
DAVID BARKER, TREASURER.
JOHN TWIGG, SECRETARY.
JOHN HOWELL and A. SPAFFORD, TRAVELLING AGENTS.
R. J. FITZGERALD, SOLICITOR
THIS COMPANY is established upon strictly Mutual principles, insuring farming and isolated property (not hazardous), in Townships only, and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for five years, without the expense of a renewal.
This Company has existed 12 years, during which period it has adjusted all losses in a satisfactory manner. It is managed with strict economy, and affords an opportunity of insuring with safety and reliance, and very little expense which accounts for its long standing and the successful business which it has been and is now doing.
Picton, Dec. 8 1868. 42-1y

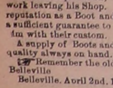
FLINDALL'S
Dominion Pale Ale,
Manufactured at his improved and enlarged Brewery, Trenton.
J. F. FLINDALL
Finding the want of a first class Ale Brewery in this section of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish as good a quality of
PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER,
as any other Brewery in the Dominion, manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted PURE from all adulteration.
☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Trenton, Nov. 12, 1868. 39w1y

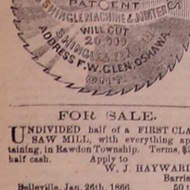
For Dundas Cotton Yarn,
COTTON BAGS,
SOLE LEATHER,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c.,
GO TO
GEORGE COBURN'S,
Next door to Holden's Drug Store.
Belleville, Oct. 13th, 1868. n35

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
FRONT STREET, - - - BELLEVILLE
Opposite Patterson's Office
A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.
Belleville, Oct. 25th, 1864. 86

REMOVAL.
Belleville Temple of Fashion.
T. WALTERS.

Having Removed his place of business to the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past 7 years, and now having removed to a more commodious store, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.
You will find a good assortment of
TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS,
Doeskins, Vestings, &c.
ALSO
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Also, a cheap assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.
Ordered work promptly attended to.—Please call before purchasing elsewhere.
You will find
My stock is good, my price is just,
I deal quite fair, but fear to trust;
Whoever will may deal with me,
Their humble servant I will be.
T. WALTERS.
Belleville, June 13, 1867. 17wtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. BROWN

STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.
A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.
☞Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville
Belleville, April 2nd, 1863. 6



FOR SALE.
UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $260 half cash. Apply to
W. J. HAYWARD,
Barrister.
Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 50 tf.

Notice to the Public.

THE Teas of the India and China Tea Company have now been before the public of Canada for nearly two years, and despite the opposition of interested parties, their *distinctive qualities and superiority* are generally admitted, they are
Pure, Wholesome, and of Great Strength and Flavor.
Prices 70 cents and $1 per pound, either Black, Green or Mixed, (Black and Green).
☞ Sold by Agents in every town in the Dominion. Observe the Trade Mark on each package.
Agent for Belleville, J. H. HAMBLY,
APOTHECARIES HALL.
☞Agents will be appointed at all places where the Company is not yet represented
Apply to the Canada Depot,
w46&d207 1y 23 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

Public Notice!
THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,
6 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.
OUR TEAS, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure, and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. THEY ARE UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOR. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb. boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb. boxes, two 12 lb. boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb. box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of $10, to save expense it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb. box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb. boxes or two 12 lb. boxes. We send them to one address, carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own tea. We warrant all the Teas we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.
BLACK TEA.—English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, strong Tea, 45c., 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do. 55c 60c. and 65c.; Very Best Full Flavored do. 75c; Sound Oolong 45c.; Rich Flavored do. 60c.; Very Fine do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c., 55c., Fine 60c., Very Fine 65c., Finest 75c.
GREEN TEA.—Twankay 50c., 55c., 65c.; Young Hyson 50c., 60c., 65c., 70c.; Fine do. 75c.; Very Fine 85c.; Superfine and Very Choice $1; Fine Gunpowder 85c.; Extra Superfine do. $1.
Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.
☞ An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c. and 70c.; very good for common purposes 50c.
Out of over one thousand testimonials we insert the following:
A YEAR'S TRIAL.
MONTREAL, 1868.
The Montreal Tea Company:
GENTS.—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap.
Yours very truly,
F. DENNIE.
Montreal Tea Co.:
GENTLEMEN,—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heartburn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer.
Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS T. GRENE,
54 St. John Street,
Montreal.
Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street Montreal. We notice with pleasure the large amount of tea forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand, was sent through a mistake.
G. CHENEY.
Manager Canadian Express Company
HOUSE OF SENATE, OTTAWA.
Montreal Tea Company:
GENTLEMEN,—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction You may expect my future orders. Yours, &c.,
S. SKINNER.
☞Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a cattie sold.
NOTE THE ADDRESS—The Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.
☞ Silver taken at par. For notes and Post Office orders the Company will add the premium in Tea to the order. 41w 17d-1y

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the Trade with
ANY QUANTITY OF COAL OIL
of the BEST QUALITY, and in
SPLENDID ORDER.
AT REFINERS' PRICES. J. C. HOLDEN & Co.
Belleville, Sept. 5, 1868. d108

TO THE TRADE.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.
WE have pleasure in announcing to the Trade that we are now receiving a very large stock of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY
PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.,
which have been
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
in the
BEST MARKETS OF EUROPE!
and will be sold as low as any house in Canada.
J. C. HOLDEN & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner Front and Hotel Sts., Belleville.
Belleville, September, 3rd, 1868. 29

W. H. VERMILYEA,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Carriages, Cutters, &c,
Pinnacle Street, Belleville.
THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed a portion of his Manufactory of Carriages, &c., to the extensive premises formerly known as JONES' CARRIAGE SHOP, a few doors South of the Dafoe House, and he is now prepared to manufacture for sale or to order, in the highest style of the art all descriptions of
CARRIAGES CUTTERS, &c., &c.
Having now one of the largest and most extensive manufactories between Montreal and Toronto, he feels confident that all orders entrusted to his care will be executed in a style to give the fullest satisfaction. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Lumber Work, Jobbing, &c., carried on at the old stand Ross' Corners. vol37 37-1y

MACHINE CARDS.
Dundas Card Clothing Works!
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS CAN now obtain EVERY DESCRIPTION of
CARD CLOTHING!
Warranted equal to any, either English or American, by sending their orders direct to the subscribers, who have a large and well selected stock, made expressly for Canadian Wool from the very best material by experienced workmen.
☞ Prompt attention given to all communications. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to suit the times.
SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY!
FORSYTH & CO.
Dundas, Ont.
Dundas, Feb. 21, 1868 1-tf

For Sale.
A GOOD INVESTMENT.
IN the Village of Trenton, Lots No. 9 & 10, North King Street, containing two-fifths of an acre, on which are situated two snug Dwellings in good repair.
The lots are situated on the corner opposite the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and is considered one of the pleasantest and healthiest situations in the Village. The fences are new; the garden is in fine order, and contains 12 choice fruit trees just commencing to bear, together with a fine well of never failing water. The premises are under a rental of $130 per year. This offers a rare chance for any person wanting a pleasant residence or having money to invest.
Apply to
GEO. J. FLINDALL, Murray.
Or to W. H. DELANEY, Trenton.
Trenton, Jan. 19th, 1869 d222 6t-w49tf

Moira Sash, Door & Blind Factory,
REDDICK & THOMPSON
HAVING purchased the Sash and Blind Manufactory of Mr. Thos. Wills, and rebuilt the premises, and added new and improved machinery, are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Sash, Doors, and Blinds, in a style not surpassed by any other Factory in the Province. A large stock of these articles always kept on hand, and for sale at very low prices.
Dressed flooring always on hand, and Planing of all kinds done to order.
Factory next to Upper Bridge, Coleman's Dam, West Belleville.
JAS. N. REDDICK,
H. A. THOMPSON.
Belleville, Nov. 26. d178 6t w41-tf

$700 REWARD.
WHEREAS, JOHN WATERHOUSE, of the Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, was, on the twenty-second day of April, 1868, murdered in the Town of Belleville, by some person or persons unknown; and whereas it is desirable to bring the murderer or murderers to justice, the undersigned will pay the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of said murderer or murderers.
RICHARD WATERHOUSE.
H. K. WATERHOUSE.
JOHN McLAREN.
Hungerford, July 15, 1868. 22w-tf

NEW DOMINION
GALLERY OF ART.
Neilson's Hall, Belleville.
HAS now been furnished with the latest styles of Scenery and Furniture. Arrangements have been made in Europe to receive from this date, all the new and latest styles of Scenery, &c., for Photographic purposes, every month from Paris, &c. A First Class Artist has been engaged to color Photographs in all the Fashionable Styles. The Gallery will also be superintended from this time by one of the best Photographers in America, so that parties wishing to get Photographs in the latest styles and of the very best quality, can rely upon them having all that they are represented to be.
LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS, in all the latest styles, that cannot be surpassed either in quality or cheapness. Life size Photographs have become very fashionable for the heads of families, in fact no family should be without them. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
The very best quality of CARD PHOTOGRAPHS only $1 25 per dozen, and other sizes in proportion.
☞ Remember the New Dominion Gallery of Art, Neilson's Hall, Belleville. Only $1 25 per dozen, just as good and better than you will pay two or three dollars per dozen in other galleries.
Belleville, Dec 21, 1868. 46

LANDS IN MARMORA
FOR SALE.
EAST half Lot No. 15, 10th con. Marmora. West half Lot No. 1, 9th " "
Apply to
JOHN L. MORRIS,
Montreal, or
AND'W THOMSON,
Belleville
October 5, 1868. 133-3t 35tf

PRINTING.
FOR cheap printing go to "The Intelligencer" Office, Belleville.

Curlin' Yet!

Gae bring my curlin' stanes ance mair,
Gae bring them free and fast!
For I maun hae anither game,
Ere' a' my glee be past.
Gie me ance mair the keen delights,
That circle roon the tee,
A' sports are tame to Scotland's game,
The keen bonspiel for me;
Then drink a cup tae curlin' yet,
Wi' a' the honors three!

Let spring rejoice in opening flowers,
And budding leaves again,
And summer in its leafy bowers,
And waving fields o' grain,
And Autumn in its bounteous storms,
On every plant and tree;
But winter's blasts, and winter's frosts,
And Scotland's game for me;
We'll drink a cup to curlin' yet,
Wi' a' the honors three!

The snaw is driftin' frae the knowes,
In wreaths across the plain,
And Boreas tells wi' bitin' blasts,
O' winter's icy reign.
The burnie in its ice-bound bed,
Rins whimplin' to the sea,
Then sweep the ice and draw the rink,
And set the cramp and tee!
Wha wins the game, we'll drink the same
Wi' a' the honors three!

Ye see you cankered, cauldrife loon,
Wha's heart is in his gain,
Wha has nae help for helpless puir,
Nae sigh for grief or pain
But let him grasp the stane and broom,
New life licht's up his 'ee,
'Midst winter's snaws, his cauld heart thaws,
Oh! Scotland's game for me!
We'll drink a cup tae curlin' yet,
Wi' a' the honors three!

The sun just peeps aboon yon hill,
Just keeps aboon the den,
Yet nature in her cauldest mood,
Makes warm freen's among men.
Nae heart's sae true as those who meet
Aroon' the rink and tee;
Then pledge a cup to curlers a'.
At hame or 'cross the sea,
Throw up the broom, yer glasses toom!
Wi' honors three times three.

Balrymouth, 1868.

The Farm.

Farmer or Merchant.

Some seventeen years since the writer took from a situation as porter and salesman in a village grocery, a young man of promise, of the age of nineteen years, who had sagacity sufficient to be able to compare the chances of success in merchandizing and in agriculture, and see that the latter presented much the greater promise. He commenced as a farm laborer, at the common wages of a farm hand, and made his employer's interest his interest, spent his evenings in reading agricultural journals and other reading devoted to the art to which he had determined to devote his life. He remained three years and had his salary annually increased, which he well earned, when he went away to the State of Georgia, to take charge of a large plantation, in which situation he remained but a few years, when he purchased and stocked a fine farm of several hundred acres, on which he still lives as only the farmer out of debt can. The firm he left in the grocery business have since failed, and one of them have failed twice. What a contrast!

How many young men have the same opportunity to-day, and how happy would it be for them if they would only embrace it.

The mistaken, delusive idea that it is more respectable and the chances of success are greater to the young man to take the position of porter or lackey in a mercantile house in the city, with hope of becoming a salesman, or book keeper, and finally a merchant, instead of taking a situation as a farm hand where, with the same industry and application that would secure only a living in the former, he might in a few years become competent to take charge of a large and productive farm, which he could take on shares, without capital, and with a great degree of certainty he could in ten or fifteen years save enough to stock a fair farm and make a payment that would number him among the most enviable class of men, known as lords of the soil.

If the youth reared in the country could only see behind the tinsel curtain that conceals so much genteel misery in the city, he would shun it as he would a viper, and would return to the land of his nativity with the firm resolution to make the country his place of abode and field of labor for life.

If the writer with his experience with life in the "country which God made," and the city, the work of man, had a dozen sons to locate in business, he would certainly settle twelve of them on a farm, and the other too, if it were a baker's dozen. Not one of them should come to the city by his consent, to take the one in one hundred chances of success there offered.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Natural Porosity of the Soil.

I often watch the habits of insects that pass part of their lives in the ground. The female of the seventeen-year locust deposits her eggs in the twigs of trees, but the young locusts, almost as soon as hatched, throw themselves to the ground, and at once pass into the earth. I have often been amazed that any thing so young and so feeble, could penetrate the earth so rapidly, but they seem to have no digging to do. Everywhere there seem cracks and fissures, just wide enough for their free passage. It seems as easy for them to pass through the earth as a fish through the water. Why is it not so with the rootlets of plants? In the paper read here some weeks ago by Horace Greeley, on deep plowing, he says in his eighth proposition; "In a wet season, deep plowing does, at the worst, no harm. In a dry season it doubles the crop." Is this true? If so, agriculture becomes at once a fixed science, and the struggle for life that Darwin speaks of is ended—there will be no more struggling, except to push in the plow, and steam will probably soon do that. I have lately been assured by letters from Salem county, that the field plowed only three inches deep, so spoken of, has yielded sixty bushels of shelled corn to the acre, except where shaded by adjacent woods. That district of country was parched by a drought of six weeks when we saw it, and it continued six weeks longer. During all these twelve weeks they had a few slight sowers, not enough at any time to reach the growing potatoes in the hills. Now, according to Greeley's theory, had that field been plowed six inches deep, it would have yielded one hundred and twenty bushels of shelled corn to the acre, for certainly it was dry enough to come up to his requirement in that respect.

GOOD HAMS.—After hams have been smoked take them down, and thoroughly rub the flesh part with molasses, and then immediately apply powdered or ground pepper, by sprinkling on as much as will stick to the molasses, when they must be hung up again to dry. Hams treated in this manner will keep perfectly sweet for two or three years. This must be done before the fly deposits its egg, for after that is done nothing will stop their ravages. The same has been in practice in our section for more than twenty years. No soaking is necessary. One pint of molasses and one or two pounds of black pepper are sufficient for an ordinary family. Try this plan if you want good sweet hams.—*Rural American.*

THE WARREN APPLE.—A writer in the *New York Homestead* considers this by far the best apple for cooking and eating he ever saw, keeping until April, and retaining its flavor, &c., excellently. He says the flavor and keeping depend much upon the stock upon which it is gratified; he having a dozen trees scarcely two of which produce fruit of the same flavor. It is all that can be desired in a fall and early winter apple.

SHEEP want good-sized yards, with deep sheds, opening to the south, to which they can have access during the day, and in which they can be confined at night. The ewes should not be suffered to lose flesh at all. Some farmers do a good business in fattening sheep for the spring markets. The pens should be kept constantly dry with absorbents. In feeding fatting sheep, see that each one gets due allowance. The strong may be as much injured by over-feeding as the weak or ones by too little.

Seasonable Hints.

In your early hotbeds you may sow seeds of early cabbage, lettuce, radish, tomato and egg plant; and if you will take the necessary trouble and care in transplanting, put in a few early beets. The early Winnigstadt is one of the best cabbages or early as well as general crop. For lettuce put in the curled Silesian; for beats, the early Bassano; for tomato and egg plant, an article in a late number of *Rural* will be a good guide.

Test old seeds this month. Put some cotton in a tumbler and saturate it throughly with water and put your seeds on top; set it on the mantel in your warmest room.

Rhubarb may be forced by setting a barrel open at both ends over the hill. Put a few shovels of horse manure in the barrel, and also a little around it, banking it up a few inches against the barrel. It will give it an earlier start.

Care must be given to cold frames. Open and air them daily if the weather continues open and mild.

Subsoiling and Trenching.

I have seen subsoil ploughing and trenching for many years, and in many places; but I never have seen the farmer, nor I never have seen the man who has seen the farmer, who has so clearly proved their value as to cause the general adoption of either of them by their neighbors. So far there is certainly a want of faith in those who have been looking on. As to trenching, I have tried it twice in my own garden. Having more stable manure than I cared to use on the surface, I buried it freely, by trenching to the depth of eighteen inches or twice the depth of ordinary spading. Those parts of the garden have never been better in any respect than the parts untrenched. In this experiment manure enough was wasted to have made as much poor ground rich. Such, also, has been the experience of my neighbor, Seth Boyden, who once made a most careful experiment in trenching. Dr. Thompson, also of Salem, makes a still more unfavorable report on the subject of deep tillage. Under what circumstances, therefore, is deep tillage required?

OLD PASTURES.—The following three rules never fail in renovating old pastures. 1. In winter lime them in wet places. 2. In summer mow them wherever bushy. 3. Keep sheep upon them, and feed the sheep with beans and oil cake.

MAPLE SUGAR.—On account of the great rise in the price of sugar, farmers will do well to give particular attention to the sugar bush this season, as they will be well repaid for their trouble. Maple sugar, when properly made always command a high price. After the clear sap is got it should be quickly boiled. An old sugar maker says:—"He boils the sap until it is quite thick, and then strains it through flannel, after which he lets it stand until it is entirely cooled, and then boils it again; during this boiling he cleanses it with eggs and milk; uses about two eggs and one pint of milk to each fifty pounds of sugar, and again strains it through flannel; sap that he gathers in the morning he boils at night and that gathered at night he boils in the morning; by this second straining he gets out a gritty substance which he cannot get at the first straining; this gritty substance is composed of magnesia and lime but in what proportions he could not say; if this deposit is left it gives a dark color to the sugar, and the flavor is not so good."

HOW TO GRAFT GRAPE VINES.—A correspondent of the *Ashville News and Farmer,* says that the proper way to graft grape vines is to cut the scions between the first of December and the last of January, and pack them away in a box, bedded in wet sand, and keep them in a cellar until the leaves of the vine to be grafted are half grown, then dig down below the collar, or the points where the roots radiate, and search for the largest and most thrifty, cutting them loose from the collar, and with pegs bringing them to a horizontal position. Cut off the end smoothly and graft just as you would an apple tree, leaving at least two buds or eyes and then place a large hill around it, reaching to the top of the graft, covering the upper buds an inch with loose dirt, free from clods, and if the grafts fail to grow, it is because the scions had lost their vitality before the work was done. If the roots are thrifty and in rich ground, the vines will grow from eight to sixteen feet in length the first year, and will grow a crop of grapes the second year.

The Drunkard's Bill of Fare.

If you wish to be always thirsty, be a drunkard; for the oftener and more you drink, the oftener and more thirsty you will be.

If you seek to prevent your friends raising you in the world, be a drunkard, for that will defeat all their efforts.

If you would effectually counteract your own attempts to do well, be a drunkard; you will not be disappointed.

If you are determined to be poor, be a drunkard; and you will soon be ragged and pennyless.

If you would starve your family, be a drunkard; for that will consume the means of their support.

If you would wish to be robbed, be a drunkard; it will enable the thief to do it with more safety.

If you would wish to blunt your senses, be a drunkard; and you will be more stupid than an ass.

If you would become a fool, be a drunkard; and you will soon loose understanding.

If you wish to unfit yourself for rational intercourse, be a drunkard; that will accomplish your purpose.

If you are resolved to kill yourself, be a drunkard; that being a sure mode of destruction.

If you would get rid of your money without knowing how, be a drunkard, and it will vanish insensibly.

If you have no resource when past labor, but a workman, be a drunkard; and you will be unable to provide any.

If you would be reduced to the necessity of shunning your creditors, be a drunkard; and you will have reason to prefer the bye baths to the public streets.

If you would be dead weight on the community, and "cumber the ground," be a drunkard; for that will render you useless, helpless, burdensome and expensive.

If you would be a nuisance, be a drunkard; for the approach of a drunkard is like that of a dunghill.

If you wish all your prospects in life to be clouded, be a drunkard; and they will soon be dark enough.

If you would destroy your body, be a drunkard; for drunkenness is the mother of diseases.

If you mean to ruin your soul, be a drunkard, that you may be excluded from heaven.

Robbery & Attempted Murder.

HAMILTON, March 18.

About 2 o'clock this morning Mr. Christopher Griggs was aroused by some one moving about his bed room. On enquiring "whose there," he heard the snap of a pistol beside him, and throwing up his arm he struck up the arm of the robber as the pistol went off, the ball entering Mrs Griggs' right breast, and lodged near her spine. She is still alive. The robber, it appears, had taken seven hundred and fifty dollars from under Griggs' head previous to awakening him. One of the boarders is arrested on suspicion. A pistol was found in his possession.

SAD CASE OF SHOOTING.—A very sad case of shooting occurred at Fergus on March 18, in which Mr. Alexander Harvey, of Kinnettle was shot by his own son, who has been arrested, and an investigation is now going on before a magistrate. Mr. Harvey is in rather a critical state at present, although there is hope of his recovery. The cause of the sad affair is not generally know yet.

THE ART OF BEING MISERABLE.—Kingsley says: "If you wish to be miserable you must think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you; and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose."

D. ACKERILL'S
GENUINE HORSE MEDICINES
I HEREBY notify the public that I have appointed R. HOLDEN & Co., sole agents for the sale of my justly celebrated preparations, from whom they can be obtained upon the same terms as from myself.
DANIEL ACKERILL.
Belleville, Nov. 30, 1868.

To Farmers, Lumberers, Horse Dealers, &c.
IN connection with the above, the subscribers give notice that they have now on hand a full supply of the following truly valuable medicines:—
ACKERILL'S ECLIPSE CONDITION POWDER.
ACKERILL'S ROMAN SPECIFIC.
ACKERILL'S BALSAMIC LINIMENT.
ACKERILL'S UNIVERSAL CURE.—A certain remedy for Spavins, &c
AND
ACKERILL'S BLISTERING ESSENCE.
For full particulars about each, call at
"HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE,"
and get a Circular.
J. C. HOLDEN & CO.
Belleville, Nov 30, 1868. 181

NEW GOODS
IN
Boots and Shoes
AND
Ready-Made Clothing.
Fashionable Cloths for Gents Suits.
Garments made to measure.
Cutting done neatly.
All work warranted.
W. MEREDITH & Co.
STAND—Cronk's Block, Watt's old stand, two doors South of Holden & Co's, Druggists, Front Street, Belleville.
Sept 28th, 1868.

ROYAL ITALIAN BITTERS
OR TONICO REALE.
Del Dottore F. P. Verri, Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Padua, Italy.
THIS Celebrated Preparation—for which a Certificate of Merit was awarded to the original preparer at the National Exposition at Torino, Italy, by whose favor Mr. Gianelli obtained the Recipe, and was also awarded a Diploma at the Provincial Exhibition of Canada, held at Montreal in September, 1865, is without exception, the most Genuine, Salubrious and agreeable Tonic ever introduced to public notice either in Europe or America.
For seventeen years it has, in Italy, been a universal favorite among the *elite* of society, being generally served in the Drawing Room immediately before dinner, in preference to Vermouth.
☞The ingredients of its composition have been imparted to the leading Physicians of Montreal, and have received their unqualified approval on every account.
The Proprietor has no idea of parading or puffing it before the public, but merely asks a sound and unprejudiced trial.
Kept by the principal Wine Merchants, Druggists, and Grocers in Canada.
Prepared and sold wholesale by the Proprietor,
A. M. F. GIANELLI,
175d 41w 26 Hospital Street, Montreal.

REMOVAL
TO THE
NEW BLOCK.
Henry Rosenberg,
BEGS to announce that he has removed to the NEW BLOCK, on the site of the
OLD STAND,
opposite the Wood Market, where he will be happy to see all his old customers and the public generally, and exhibit to them one of the finest and best assorted stocks of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
CHAINS, JEWELLRY,
Clocks, Electro-Plated Spoons,
&c., &c., ever brought to Belleville.
All goods warranted what they are represented to be.
All kinds of jobbing and repairing done promptly and at moderate rates.
Call and inspect the Stock before purchasing.
H. ROSENBERG.
Belleville, Sep. 1868. 122-tf 32 tf

JAMES S. MEUDELL,
(HAYMES' OLD STAND,)
BEGS to announce that he is now prepared to sell or take orders for FURS, HATS or CAPS, suitable for the custom trade of Belleville.
☞A share of public patronage solicited. A choice selection of Buffaloes on hand.
Belleville, Nov. 28, 1868. d180 w42

$2 Cheaper than Elsewhere.
BUFFALOES

MINK FURS
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
Will Move to New Store
25th November, 1868.
GEO. H. HAYMES.
Belleville, Nov, 25, 1868. d177 w41

UNDERTAKING!
MR. ROENIGK would call special attention to his facilities for furnishing Funerals. His long experience enables him to guarantee the utmost satisfaction in that line. A new and splendid Hearse furnished FREE OF CHARGE. Coffins always on hand. Funerals in the Country as well as in Town promptly attended to.
LOUIS ROENIGK.
Belleville, July 2, 1868. d52-21v

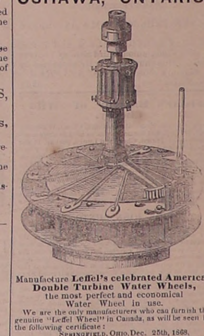
BUY YOUR CLOTHES
AND
BUFFALO SKINS
AT
M. NULTY'S,
No. 88, FRONT STREET,
Opposite Neilson's Hall, Belleville.

Frock and Sack Over Coats	$3 50 to $20
Under Coats	2 50 to 15
Men and Boys' Pants	1 25 to 8
Vests	90 to 6
Fine Black Suits	10 00 to 30
Tweed Black Suits	7 50 to 16
Buffalo Skins	5 50 to 15

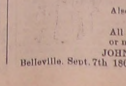
Dry Goods
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
At a Great acrifice.
Blankets,
Railway Wrappers,
Tweeds, Full loths,
Pilots, Beavers,
Prints,
Factory Cotton, Cotton Yarn, &c.
M. NULTY,
AUCTIONEER,
And General Merchant.
Belleville Oct. 29, 1868. 153-10t 57-tf

THREE FIRST PRIZES
AND
Three Diplomas,
Awarded to
FORREST & LOZO,
On their
PHOTOGRAPHS
AT THE
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,
Hamilton, and all the PRINCIPAL PRIZES at the
County Fair, Belleville.
GALLERY—Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville, Nov. 5. 38-tf

Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote,
WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DESIRE FOR TOBACCO. It is entirely vegetable and harmless. It purifies and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, is an excellent tonic and appetizer, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and chewers for fifty years cured. Price Fifty cents per box. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free. Agents wanted. Address
DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.
TESTIMONIALS.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
I feel it my duty to testify that Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote has given entire satisfaction. My father used to smoke thirty years, and I also have been a slave to the weed ten years, and we have both been permanently cured by using two boxes of Dr. Burton's Antidote.
LU H. HURD.
FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.
O. T. EDGAR.
FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON.—Gentlemen of influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution.
JOSEPH MAYO, Warden of N. H. State Prison.
A BANKER'S TESTIMONY. — Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco has accomplished all claimed for it.
W. MANN, 1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.
A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—ONE BOX OF ANTIDOTE cured my brother and myself. IT NEVER FAILS.
Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER, Kelley's Station, Pa.
FROM THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS, LYNN, MASS.—I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire for tobacco is removed.
WM. L. WAIT, JR.
FROM THE SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL, BALTIMORE, MD.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers.
T. Y. SLATER, Editor.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
[*Trademark* × *Copyrighted.*]
CAUTION—Beware of imitations. 51-3m

JOSEPH HALL
Machine Works!
ESTABLISHED 1851.
Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
OSHAWA, ONTARIO!

Manufacture **Leffel's celebrated American Double Turbine Water Wheels,**
the most perfect and economical
Water Wheel in use.
We are the only manufacturers who can furnish the genuine "Leffel Wheel" in Canada, as will be seen by the following certificate:
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Dec. 25th, 1868.
We take pleasure in informing the public of Canada, that we have sold and furnished Mr. F. W. GLEN, of Oshawa, Ontario, Patterns, Formers, Drawings, Gauges, and all other necessary information, to build our celebrated Double Turbine Water Wheel, invented by JAMES LEFFEL, and known as the "Leffel Wheel." We have also obligated ourselves to furnish the same facilities for manufacturing to no other parties in Canada. Without the information we have given Mr. GLEN, no one can successfully build our Wheels, and we advise parties in Canada to purchase our Wheels of no other manufacturer. Mr. GLEN'S facilities are unsurpassed, and we feel sure that he will build a Wheel that will give perfect satisfaction. We therefore commend him to the public of Canada with entire confidence, feeling sure that he will manufacture a Wheel in all respects equal to our own.
(Signed) JAMES LEFFEL & CO.
WARRANTY.
Our wheels are warranted to work to entire satisfaction, if properly put up, run, and taken care of,—and then if they do not perform to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers after running them 60 days, they may return the wheels to us, and we will pay freight, both ways, and refund all payments made to us thereon. This guarantee will be strictly adhered to.
We call especial attention to our superior Gearing of all kinds for attaching our wheels, made light and adapted to the high speed at which the wheels run. We caution purchasers against using heavy shafting and gearing.
We also manufacture all kinds of *Saw and Flour Mill Machinery, including Steam Engines and Boilers, English and American Gangs, Hand-setting and self-setting, Circular Saw-Rigs, Upright and Oscillating Mulay Saw-Rigs, Gearing, Shafting, Pullies and Hangers, &c., &c.*
Also Shingle Machines and Jointers, Leather-Splitting Machines, Knife-Grinders, Woolen Machinery, Washington Hand Printing Presses, Gordon's Power Press Taylor's Cylinder Press and Blake's Patent Steam Pump.
Catalogues containing full information furnished free to all applicants. Address
F. W. GLEN, President,
46-3m. *OSHAWA, ONT.*

Funds for Investment.
THE Trust and Loan Company have funds for investment, at their usual rates of interest, on the security of improved Real Estate.
Loans made for fixed periods, or repayable by annual instalments.
Further and full information can be had by letter addressed to the Commissioners at Kingston, or
R. L. INNES.
Belleville, Sept. 14, 1868. 115-tf

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 97½ Front St., Belleville,

ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention
GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN.
Belleville, Sept. 7th 1865. 29

Chronic Diseases.
DR. JAMES,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR OCULIST AND AURIST.
GRADUATE of Eclectic College of Pennsylvania, and Licentiate of the Eclectic Medical Board Toronto, would respectfully state to the people of Belleville, and the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, that he has resumed his practice among them, and is now treating successfully the following diseases; Epilepsy, or Falling Fits, in their worst form; Consumption, in its varied stages—with Eclectic remedies. Consumption is no longer an incurable disease; Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Gravel, Dropsy of the chest, Abdominal Dropsy, General Dropsy, &c., patients who have been tapped several times are curable under Dr. James' treatment; diseases of the Heart, Diseases of the Eye and Ear Dyspepsia, and Liver diseases, and diseases of women and children, errors of Youth, Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of indiscretion of youth—a sure cure is guaranteed in every case. Also, Cancers cured without cutting, and little pain. Diseases which have hitherto been thought incurable, are now rapidly yielding to his treatment as his grateful patients are willing to testify. No Calomel, no Mercury, no Mineral Poisons will be administered in any form, in any disease. Paralysis cured by a new treatment.
These Fits, even after they have been pronounced by the medical profession of ten and twenty years' standing, incurable, and when patients are partially insane, are now being restored to sound health by Dr. James
With Dr. James' remedies Consumption is no longer an incurable disease. When patients have lost the use of one entire Lung they can be restored to good health, so that such persons can attend to their occupations with great comfort to themselves for many years, and ultimately die of other diseases.
OFFICE,—In Neilsons Hall, Front Street Belleville Office hours from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. No charge for consultation. 47

BELL FOUNDRY.
THE Subscribers are still manufacturing Steel Amalgum Bells, at one third the cost of the Brass Composition Bells, and warranted to stand for one year. As there are about 1,000 of our home manufactured Bells now in use, some of which have been used for over seven years, they are well known, and wherever they have been introduced, our patrons will certify that for cheapness, durability, and force of tone, they cannot be surpassed.
ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.
JONES & CO.,
41-tf Markham, P. O., Ont.

STOP AND SEE!
THE following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada, by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY. They are stern undeniable and incontestable facts, sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the Great Medicinal Compound yearned after for ages is now accessible in the
Great Shoshonees Remedy!
For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Digestive Organs, Kidneys, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, we boldly state that this Great Remedy has never been equalled. Where was there ever such a cure as that in the person of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Peter C. V. Miller, of Earnestown, Ont., of Consumption; or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont., of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint; or that of John Hosey, of Napanee, Ont., of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, in spite of all treatment heretofore, and is now well. Scores of such cases might be mentioned had we space.
☞ Call at the Drug Store and get a Circular of unquestionable certificates on the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, and satisfy yourselves.
Price of the Remedy in Large Pints, $1.
☞ For sale by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine. Agents for Belleville, R. Holden & Co., J. H. Hambly Apothecaries Hall. M. Sawyer, E. Chandler, and Chambers & Webster 30-1y

To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P. O. County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada.
MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th. 1869.
This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times, three doctors, and medicines of different kinds, prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshoness Remedy by reading the cures performed, in a pamphet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshoness Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbors and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.
MARY ANN DOUGHTY.
Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings, this ninth day of February, 1869.
A. F. WOOD, J. P. &c.
I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case, it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.
A. F. WOOD, J. P.
Warden of the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

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IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
OFFICE:
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M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.
TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Fifty Cents will be added to each year's subscription.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, first insertion	0.50
Each subsequent insertion	0.12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0.70
Each subsequent insertion	0.16
Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion	0.08
Each subsequent insertion per line	0.02

☞Business Notices, 10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid minion.
A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to ensure their appearance.
All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
JOB PRINTING:
The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office, has been renewed with every variety and style of Type, which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.
☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be Pre-Paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.
LETTER PRESS PRINTING of all descriptions done at this Office.